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The Times university results service, page 17

£2 a week company car tax

A new tax on drivers receiving free petrol for private motoring in company cars will work out at little more than the cost of a gallon a week.

Scale charges just published by the Inland Revenue show that, from next April, the average company car driver with a Cortina-type model will be deemed to receive a free petrol cash benefit of £360 a year £2.07p a week for the basic rate taxpayer.

Those with bigger cars will, on basic tax rate, have to pay £3.11 a week. The Inland Revenue said about 750,000 drivers would be affected.

BP and Mobil raise prices

BP and Mobil have followed Esso's lead and increased the prices of all petrol grades. If retailers pass on the full increase to motorists, the price at the pumps will go up by 8p, putting four-star petrol at £1.64 a gallon. Page 20

Mellish will not seek reelection

Mr Robert Mellish, Labour MP for Southwark, Bermondsey, will not stand at the next general election. He had already said he might resign in the autumn if his work as vice-chairman of the Docklands Urban Development Corporation interfered with his work as an MP Page 2

Channel tunnel cost disputed

A combined bridge and tunnel across the Channel would cost between £10,000m and £11,000m, not £3,800m as forecast by British Steel, Sir David Nicholson, chairman of the rival European Channel Tunnel Group, said yesterday Page 3

Archbishop's royal advice

Sex, marriage and bringing up children were some of the *topics Dr Robert Runcie discussed* when he met the Prince of Wales and Lady Diana Spencer, he revealed. The Archbishop of Canterbury appealed to married couples not to treat the wedding on July 29 as a *spectacle* Page 3

US visas for Springboks

Visas for the Springbok rugby team have been authorized by the United States. The South Africans are due to play three games there after their controversial New Zealand tour starting on Sunday. They had their final practice in Cape Town yesterday Page 7

Iran executes businessmen

For the first time in the current Iranian drive against opponents of the Islamic Government, businessmen have Mr Karim Dastmalchi, a been sent to the firing squad. prominent industrialist and supporter of former President Bani-Sadr, was one of 28 people executed yesterday. Page 5

Vatican deficit put at £17m

The Vatican's budget appears to be in perilous state. When the cardinals met in November 1979 the deficit was officially put at £8.5m. But when the Pope's new Council of Cardinals met yesterday to consider the Vatican's ailing finances, unofficial estimates put its deficit at £17m Page 6

Output drops 0.8 pc in May

Industrial output in May was 0.8 per cent below the April level and 8 per cent below the May 1980 level. Manufacturing output fell even more: It was 10 per cent below last year's level. If North Sea oil and gas are excluded, output is now 11 per cent lower than in 1975. Page 19

Full backing for gas strike

Management and union leaders at British Gas confirmed that most of the corporation's 106,000 manual and white collar workers had taken part in an official 24-hour strike against Government plans to sell off gas showrooms. Some areas were left without a normal emergency service Page 4

Prime Minister and Whitelaw on measures to deal with disorders

Riot offenders may go into Army camps

By George Clark, Political Correspondent

Mr William Whitelaw, the Home Secretary, told a crowded meeting of Conservative MPs at the Commons last night that the Government is ready to open up Army camps as temporary detention centres to house those who are convicted of crime in the recent rioting in Britain's cities.

The prisons had a population of 44,600 and were overcrowded, he said. With several hundreds *likely to be sentenced by the* courts this week, it was necessary for him to ensure that there would be secure detention and *prison* centres to which they could be sent.

Under pressure from the *backbenchers to support the* police in more effective action against the rioters, Mr Whitelaw said that he had noted the effectiveness of the Manchester police force and praised the way in which Mr James Anderson, the Chief *Constable*, had deployed his forces.

Mr Edward Gardner, MP for South Fylde, and chairman of the Conservative Home Affairs Committee, which arranged the meeting, said: "Mr Whitelaw thought there ought *now to be* aggressive action to snatch people from the streets and that the police ought to move forward offensively.

He was determined to give the police all the equipment that they needed and said he was arranging for the equipment to go direct from the manufacturers to the police forces."

Mr Whitelaw referred to the tests being carried out with two types of water cannon. The heavy cannon had been used by the RUC, who refused to use it any longer. The other, smaller, could be used with dyes so that the rioters could be identified. It was also more manoeuvrable.

The Home Secretary said that if the police want equipment of that kind, he will see that it is made available," Mr Gardner said.

He is *making efforts to divert* police from various *parts of the* country to the areas where they are required to deal with disturbances. He pointed out that this is the first time his has been done in he history of the police force in the United Kingdom.

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"All difficulties of inter-force cooperation will be *swept away. He is determined* to see that he gets the fullest police cooperation to deal with the present difficulties.

"He thought the Special Patrol Group in London had proved themselves to be in*valuable* and, *in answer to a* question, he sai dbe was prepared to look at the methods that were used by the French riot police.

"He also said that a national reporting centre had been set u pat *Scotland Yard*.

"He was anxious that there should be the earliest trial of those brought before the magistrates."

Mr Gardner explained that when he announced the use of *Army camps, Mr Whitelaw said* they would contain those who were convicted of serious offences.

Several backbenchers wanted a revised Riot Act to be introduced quickly. Mr Gardner said "Mr Whitelaw was not certain whether such an Act was something which ought to be introduced as emergency legislation. He pointed out its difficulties and its advantages and its dangers.

"If Parliament were to put through quick legislation one could be sure that it was defective."

The views of the backbenchers, as expressed in speeches, was seven in favour of a new Act, and eight against.

Mr John Wheeler, MP for City of Westminster, Paddington, an officer of the committee, said Mr Whitelaw "in no way implied that there was *going to be any French-type* riot squad over here".

Mr Whitelaw said there was disagreement among chief constables about the desirability of using water cannon and armoured vehicles.

Thatcher sets priority for police protection

From Nicholas Timmins, Liverpool

Mrs Margaret Thatcher yesterday *promised* strong support for the police, more riot equipment if necessary, a review of the Public Order Act and the possible restoration of a Riot Act; but said there were no instant solutions to the riots of Toxteth, Moss Side and Brixton.

In a five-hour visit to Liverpool, the timing of which was kept secret, she received a hostile reception from a crowd of several hundred gathered outside the town hall.

Two tomatoes were thrown, and police, arms linked, struggled to hold back a section of the crowd which booed and jeered her as she left.

During three hours of talks with council, community and church leaders she was warned by community representatives that trouble would break out again unless there was a change in the way in which areas like Toxteth were policed.

To them and at a press conference afterwards she made a strong appeal for an end to the mistrust between *local* communities and the police. It was a time, she said, for reconciliation not dissension but it was of paramount importance that the law was upheld.

Looking tired and drawn, and *conceding* that the *last 10 days* had been the most worrying of her administration. Mrs Thatcher said: "Protection of the police must come first".

"The law must be upheld. Whatever mistrust there is we *must* try and get rid of it. That is a two-way business. There is no future for any society unless the law is upheld totally impartially."

She said she had been appalled at the past week's *scene* but denied there was a risk of a complete breakdown of law and order.

"These things should never have happened", she said, but "we are getting new ways of dealing with a new situation."

The police must be given whatever equipment they needed. That was vital to the police and the community.

But after that solutions must come from within the community as well as with help from outside. The mistrust which she acknowledged existed must be overcome.

She wanted more police contact with schools. "It is important for children at a young age to look upon a policeman as a friend". However, there were no panaceas. "If you are going to look for new recipes and instant solutions you are on the wrong track. We have to try to understand the feelings here.

More jobs were needed and efforts were being made to create them, but that took time. "I do not think you will explain this by the levels of unemployment", she said.

Mrs Thatcher's day began at 6 am with an unannounced high-speed drive to Liverpool. She arrived just after 8.30 for a 40 minute tour of the riot-torn parts of Toxteth before a meeting with Mr Kenneth Oxford, Merseyside's Chief Constable.

Sir Trevor Jones, the Liberal *leader of Liverpool City Council*, said: "A brief visit like this *is* not going to immediately present the answer to the problem, but the main thing *is* that we have opened a direct line of communication and there is greater awareness of the very serious and long-term problem that we face in the city."

Mr Wally Brown, chairman of the Community Relations Council, said Mrs Thatcher had listened attentively but while she tried to understand "she just could not grasp what we were saying".

Yang De Zhi, chief of general staff People's Liberation Army of China, reviews a guard of honour by the Irish Guards as he arrives at the Defence Ministry to meet Mr John Nott.

Labour puts the heavy guns into Warrington

From Frank Johnson
Warrington

Labour last night trained heavy oratory, from the platform of Warrington's largest hall, on a town that had already been heavily shelled as the by-election campaign entered its final wek.

The large audience of about 700—which seemed on the face of it to be mainly made up of trade union activists—were not typical Warringtonians, since they were excited about the by-election. Their more typical kin *have tended to adopt* a more stoical attitude the last few weeks, apathy having traditionally much support in the area.

Also, the meeting's atmosphere was rather left-wing. The speakers included Mr Clive Jenkins, followed by Mr Eric Heffer with Mr Michael Foot, the party leader, to provide the moderation. The result was the most impassioned meeting of the campaign. Mr Roy Jenkins had attracted just as large audiences of Social Democrats, but their moderate philosophy precludes them from getting too enraged. The right-wing Conservative candidate Mr Stanley Sorrell is a mob orator without a mob.

Unlike most of the people out in the town, last night's audience was capable of getting angry as Mr Clive Jenkins protested about the lack of exchange controls, meaning that money was going from this country and into Japanese equities.

Showing even more of a minority taste, they applauded vigorously when Mr Jenkins promised that the next Labour government would set up "national planning colleges" to train the managers who would run the new Labour Britain.

Promising a completly new approach to the economy, Mr Jenkins said: "When Michael comes back from the Palace, he will have planned what we have *to do." The Michael here referred* to, Mr Foot, registered neither confirmation nor denial at this.

But if he did have a plan, nobody seemed to have told him about it yet. For he delivered one of his stream-of-consciousness speeches without notes. He did not seem to have a plan of his speech, let alone of the entire economy. But it was non the worse a speech for that.

"The age of chivalry is ended, it seems", he said, complaining that no male Social Democrat MP seemed prepared to give up his seat in Parliament to a lady—Mrs Williams. He did *not* follow Mr Clive Jenkins in his detailed plans for planning colleges and making ife difficult for Japanese equities. But he did assure his audience that a Labour government would provide more jobs, more houses, and more of everything.

These days Mr Foot tends to wander away from economics, during his speeches, towards the less daunting task for the next Labour government of saving the entire world from destructaion.

After a brief foray back into domestic politics—more jobs, more houses and so on—he ended by saying: "This is what we can do . . . therefore, I say to you . . . that is our task . . . here in Warrington is the first chance to kick them out and then we . . ." (the last few words were submerged in delighted applause).

Reagan drops Bush from Ottawa summit team

From Nicholas Ashford and Frank Vogl, Washington, July 13

President Reagan has shifted the task of preparing the United States position at next *week's summit conference in* Ottawa away from Vice-President George Bush to his own White House staff in a move widely interpreted here as a sign of concern at the handling of the preparations to date.

The President's advisers are expecting some of the foreign heads of government at the meeting to be critical of high American interest rates and the Administration will be firmly defending its economic policies *at the summit*.

Mr Michael Deaver, the White House deputy chief of staff, has now taken over preparations for the meeting, officials said today. The leaders of the United States, Britain, *France, West Germany*, Italy, Canada and Japan are holding their two-day conference in Ottawa on July 20.

Administration officials tried to play down suggestions that the move was the result of dissatisfaction with Mr Bush's handling of the summit preparations to date. However, *sources* quoted today by the *Washington Post* said this was not the case.

There was concern about a lack of detail and specifity in the briefing papers for the summit which had been prepared by Mr Bush's office, and at the fact that these papers were still not in adequate shape even though the summit was less than a week away, the *Post's* report said.

Mr Bush's appointment as summit coordinator last March was also the result of White House dissatisfaction with the way initial preparations had been conducted. This had been the responsibility of Mr Alexander Haig, the Secretary of State, but heads of other government departments complained they had not been adequately consulted.

A special Ottawa summit task force was set up with Mr Bush as chairman. But this task force *never met because, it was explained*, Mr Bush intended to use it only in cases of internal conflict over policy, and such conflicts never arose.

Most of the spadework for the conference has been *handled* by two *senior State* Department officials, Mr Myer Rashish, under-secretary of state for economic affairs, and Mr Robert Hormatz, who chairs the interdepartmental group responsible for planning the *summit*. The two *men's positions* have not been changed.

Mr Donald Reagan, the Secretary of the Treasury, said at a press conference that it was difficult to make the case that the civil disturbances in Britain are due to *Mrs Thatcher's* economic policies. He said that the cause of the disturbances was sociological and that it needs to be recalled that the riots in United States cities in the 1960s took place when the economy *was enjoying a boom*.

The Secretary admitted that some foreign leaders may criticize America at the Ottawa



Mr Bush: lacked detail in summit briefing papers.

conference for high interest rates, but "we think we are on the right course and we will *stick to it*".

Mr Reagan did not comment further on British conditions but he did say he believed that for most of the seven nations at the summit the question of reducing inflation was the most *important one. He said high in*terest rates were necessary to fight inflation, but that substantial progress is being made now in the United States and the result will be much lower interest rates next year.

The Secretary *said the White* House recognized that other nations may have very different economic philosophies. There will be no concrete agreements on specific joint economic policy steps, as a result of the *summit*. "*We hope that we can* just agree to agree", he said.

Mr Reagan said that with four of the seven leaders at the summit having only taken office [illegible] a main purpose of the meeting was for informal dis*cussion, to enable the leaders* to become better acquainted.

Mr Reagan said the United States was interested in talking to French leaders about their nationalizations and about the ways these might affect Ameri*can corporate interests* in France.

Talks between Washington and the French were also likely in Ottawa on France reducing its interest rate subsidies to exporters.

Mr Reagan said the *summit's* aim was to exchange views. "No nation can tell another how to run its economy. The United States will not tell the French what priorities they should have", he said. He wanted to reassure American allies that it was keenly aware of international economic conditions and of Washington's role in improving them. The United States was determined to secure a strong dollar to help the world economy.

Opera faces axe in arts budget scrutiny

Simon Midgley of The Times Diary Staff

The Royal Opera House, the *English National Opera* or one of our other national cultural institutions could lose millions of pounds in grant aid if the Arts Council's worst financial predictions for next year are fulfilled.

A contingency planning exercise being conducted by the council discusses several drastic ways of meeting a possible income shortfall of £5m, including: withdrawing grant aid from one or other of the two major national opera companies, or abolishing council funding of the literary or the visual arts.

If either of the latter two options were to be chosen it would follow that either the council's art advisory panel or literature advisory panel would *be abolished* and the *respective* administrative sections redeployed or disbanded.

Although the council is unlikely to know until the end of the year what money the Government will allocate for the arts in *1982/83*, *it has been con*sidered prudent to develop contingency plans based on the worst possible outcome—a cash standstill.

The Government's published expenditure forecast indicates that total *spending* on arts and libraries will fall in 1982/83 to 2 per cent below the 1981/82 level in real terms.

In order to prepare for the worst the council is juggling with various possibilities and it appears that there will be no "sacred cows"—all areas of council expenditure are under scrutiny.

The Royal Opera House Covent Garden Ltd, which includes the Royal Opera Company, the Royal Ballet and Sadlers Wells Royal Ballet, received a grant of more than £9m from the Arts Council this year, 1981/82.

This accounts for between 50 and 55 per cent of its annual operating costs. The remainder came from earned income (45 per cent), including box office takings and television fees, and private sponsorship (between 3 and 4 per cent).

The English National Opera received £4.5m from the Arts Council this year (1981/82) which represents 60 per cent of its annual income.

Additional revenue comprises a GLC grant (11 per cent), box office takings (just over 21½ per cent) and various minor items including theatre lettings, touring receipts and sundry extras.

In December last year the Arts Council was criticized harshly for its decision to withdraw grant aid from 41 theatre companies, festivals and other arts organizations in order to save £1.2m.

Subsequently Prospect Productions, which traded as the Old Vic Company, went into liquidation and several other companies have been in difficulties.

The Arts Council has already asked its 250 clients who regularly receive subsidy to state their requirements for next year. In *June Sir Roy* Shaw, the council's secretary-general, announced that 25 of these clients had been warned that some aspects of their work was unsatisfactory and would have to be remedied.

Cardinal appeals for direct Maze talks

From Richard Ford and Tim Jones, Belfast

Mrs Margaret Thatcher was urged yesterday to send, in a government representative to talk directly with the republican hunger strikers in the Maze prison. The appeal, from Cardinal Tomas O Fiaich, Roman Catholic Primate of All Ireland, came hours after Martin Herson became the sixth hunger striker to die.

Cardinal O Fiaich said *his* death could have been avoided if the untiring efforts of the Irish Commission for Justice and Peace "had met the positive response they merited".

After the failure of their *efforts to find an acceptable* end to the hunger strike commission members had accused the Government of "clawing back" on an agreement with them.

However, with both sides more deeply entrenched, attempts to break the deadlock will become more difficult. Although the delegation from the Irish commission is prepared to consider any approaches one of their members, Mr Jerome Connally, said: "I do not think it is up to us to make an initiative."

Last night 100 cars followed Mr Herson's cortege to his family's home at Cappagh, co Tyrone, where he will be buried later this week. Before his burial another prisoner will join the hunger strike.

Mr Herson's death yesterday in the hospital at the Maze prison after 46 days on hunger strike was announced in the now familiar way by the Northern Ireland Office.

A statement said: "Edward Martin Herson died today at 4.30 am. He took his own life by refusing food and medical attention."

He is the sixth man to die on hunger strike between May 5 and July 13. Two other men, Kieron Docherty and Kevin Lynch, have gone for longer without food.

It is the second time within a week that officials at the Northern Ireland Office have been caught unexpectedly by the death of a hunger striker.

Last week medical advice indicated that Joseph McDonnell would live for 24 hours longer than he did, and on Sunday night, despite a statement from the Republican Press Centre that Mr Herson's condition had suddenly deteriorated, *officials* said they *did* not expect "any dramatic changes during the night."

Mr Herson aged 26 and engaged, had been on the blanket protest since being jailed for 20 years in 1977 for conspiracy to kill British soldiers, possession of explosives and membership of the IRA.

The suddenness of his death seemed to have taken Republicans by surprise as in strongly *Roman Catholic areas* there was only sporadic violence throughout the day.

☐ Britain was urged yesterday by the Dublin government to be prepared if necessary to talk directly to the Maze hunger strikers to try to find a way of resolving their grievances (Michael Hornsby reports from Brussels).

The appeal was made by Professor James Dooge, the Irish Foreign Minister designate, when he met Lord Carrington, the Foreign Secretary. Professor Dooge said that he had conveyed the "grave concern" of the Irish government about the hunger strike.

☐ A Labour Party report recommending the ultimate unification of Ireland as a long-term goal was significantly toned down last night at a joint meetig of the party's home policy and international committees (Philip Webster writes).

The meeting decided that no constitutional changes should be made without the consent of the people of Northern Ireland in a referendum.

Peaceful Orange march, page 26

Drugs king guilty in handless corpse case

By Sarah Segrue

Alexander Sinclair, aged 36, the millionaire drugs ring leader, was found guilty yesterday of the murder of Marty Johnstone, the drugs racketeer.

The trial at Lancaster Crown Court became known as the "Handless corpse" case because the hands were chopped off the victim in an attempt to prevent identification.

Mr Sinclair was also convicted of conspiring to import drugs into the United Kingdom. Jimmy Smith and Keith "Billy" Kirby, former Scots guardsmen, were also found guilty of murder.

The jury of seven men and five women reached their verdict in the seventh day of deliberations and spent nearly seven hours locked in their room at Lancaster Castle on Sunday after the court had taken the rare step of sitting on a Sunday.

It is the longest retirement of a jury in Lancashire after a case which lasted 121 days. Mrs Justice Rose Heilbron praised the jurors for the "most conscientious and painstaking way" they had dealt with the "very long and important case" and exempted them from jury wished to serve again.

The jury considered three charges of murder and 13 of drugs conspiracy against 12 people after the discovery 21 months ago of drugs racketeer "Mr Asia" Johnstone in a flooded Lancashire *quarry*.

It is estimated that costs for the six months could reach £4m, covering wages, overtime, police investigations, legal aid and the cost of keeping defendants in prison.

Security at the medieval Lancaster Castle, where the trial was held, was tight throughout as police feared that an attempt would be made to "spring" one or more of the defendants.

Report, page 3

Riots: Courts begin to deal with those accused; politicians begin to seek a solution

Two jailed in Brixton first 100

Only two people have received jail sentences in the first 101 cases arising out of the first Brixton riots in April. A black man, 18, received 18 months in jail for looting and a white man, 48, six months for assault on the police. Two white and one black youths were sentenced to three months in detention centre.

There were 63 black people on trial, 35 whites, 2 Mediterranean and one Asian. Fifteen of those dealt with by the Court were under the age of 16. At July 8 253 cases awaited trial making 354 arrests in all of whom 98 were white and 256 black.

Some of the more serious cases have yet to be heard. In the list below B is black, W white, A Asian, M Mediterranean, con dis is conditional discharge and unless otherwise indicated the sums represent the total of fines imposed. Burglery normally looting.

Theft (28 cases)
Male, 20, b: guilty plead, £100.
Male, 28, b: guilty plead, £100.
Male, 20, b: guilty plead, £75.
Male, 13, b: guilty plead, 12 hours d.c.
Male, 16, w: cautioned.
Male, 12, b: 12 hours community service.
Male, 14, A: 12 hours community service.
Male, 11, b: cautioned.
Male, 14, w: cautioned.
Male, 16, b: guilty plead, £20.
Male, 27, w: guilty plead, £50.
Male, 18, b: guilty plead, 3 months impt. Sus. 1 year.
Male, 17, w: 12 months probation.
Male, 16, w: con. dis. 12 months.
Female, 23, b: 12 months con. dis.
Female, 20, w: fined £50.
Male, 23, w: fined £50.
Male, 17, b: guilty plead, 3 months det. centre.
Male, 22, b: not guilty plea, £50.
Male, 13, b: guilty plead, absolute discharge.
Female, 16, b: not guilty plea, 12 months con. dis. Pay £25 costs.
Male, 25, b: guilty plead, £75.
Male, 12, w: cautioned.

Offensive weapon (7 cases)
Male, 23, b: not guilty plea, £50.
Male, 28, b: B.O. £200 for 12 months.
Male, 33, w: fined £25.
Male, 19, b: not guilty plea, found N.G.
Female, 22, w: guilty plea, 12 months con. dis.
Male, 24, b: guilty plead, £30.
Male, 20, b: guilty plead. Fined £25 and £10.

Dishonest handling (13 cases)
Male, 21, b: fined £40.
Male, 22, b: fined £40.
Female, 16, w: fined £10.
Male, 15, b: fined £5.
Male 16, b: fined £5.
Male, 14, b: fined £5.
Male, 14, b: cautioned.
Male, 13, w: cautioned.
Female 17, b: guilty plead, fined £50 or 7 days.
Female, 21, w: guilty plead, 12 months con. dis.
Female, 38, M: 12 months con. dis.
Male, 12, b: absolute discharge.
Male, 21, b: Fined £70. 3 months impt. sus. 2 years.

Burglary (24 cases)
Female, 16, b: not guilty plead, found N.G.
Male, 16, b: fined £500.
Female, 17, w: 2 months impt. Sus. 2 years.
Male, 41, b: 6 months impt. Sus. 2 years. Fined £100 (theft).
Male, 15, w: 12 months con. dis.
Male, 15, b: 12 months con. dis.
Male, 17, b: 12 months con. dis.
Male, 20, w: not guilty plea, 2 months impt. Sus. (3 cases concurrent). Fined £50.
Male, 23, b: not guilty plead, found N.G.
Female, 16, b: discharged Section 13.
Male, 14, w: guilty plead, 12 months con. dis.
Male, 18, w: 60 hours community service.
Female, 18, w: (1) con. dis. 18 months; (2) con. dis. 18 months, con. for handling.
Male, 14, b: placed in care.
Female, 17, b: guilty plead, 12 months con. dis.
Male, 15, w: fined £5.
Male, 14, M: 12 months con. dis. Pay £100.
Male, 17, w: 3 months d.c.
Male, 17, w: 3 months d.c.
Male, 23, w: guilty plead, £100.
Male, 16, b: 18 months jail.
Female, 19, w: guilty plead, £60. 12 months con. dis.
Male, 14, b: 12 months con. dis.
Female 16, b: not guilty plea, 12 months con. dis. £25 costs.

Threatening behaviour (18 cases)
Male, 16, b: not guilty plea, found N.G.
Male, 25, b: guilty plead, £25.
Male, 21, w: fined £200. B.O. £250 for 12 months.
Female, 18, b: fined £200. B.O. £250 for 12 months.
Male, 16, b: not guilty plea. B.O. £100 for 12 months. Fined £200.
Male, 17, b: guilty. plead, £10. B.O. £100 for 12 months.
Male, 15, b: not guilty plea. B.O. £100 for 12 months.
Male, 16, w: not guilty plea, found N.G.
Male, 18, w: 24 hours attendance centre.
Male, 25, b: B.O. £50 for 12 months.
Male, 14, b: 24 hours attendance centre (fined £10 for breach of con. dis.).
Male, 16, b: 6 months con. dis.
Male, 16, b: 24 hours attendance centre. Fined £30 for offensive weapon. Fined £30 for throwing stones.
Female, 19, b: fined £30. B.O. £100 for 12 months.
Male, 57, w: B.O. £25 for 6 months.
Male, 16, w: not guilty plea, found N.G.
Female, 18, b: B.O. £50 for 12 months.
Male, 24, w: fined £50.

Highway obstruction (2 cases)
Male, 16, b: fined £25. B.O. £100 for 12 month.
Male, 15, b: 12 months con. dis.

Obstructing police
Male, 16, b: not guilty plea, fined £30.
Male, 17, b: not guilty plea, found N.G.
Male, 27, b: fined £25.
Male, 20, b: fined £25.
Female, 26, b: fined £20.
Male, 25, w: B.O. £50 for 12 months.

Assault on police
Male, 48, w: 6 months jail.
Male, 17, b: not guilty.

Insulting words
Male, 25 w: guilty plead, £40.

Possession of bullets (Firearms Act Offence)
Male, 18; b: 12 months con. dis.

Criminal damage
Male, 16, b: B.O. £50 for 12 months. Fined £50 + £95 comp.
Male, 17, b: 24 hours attendance centre. Pay £25 comp.
Male, 20, b: guilty plead, 24 hours attendance centre.

Going equipped to cause criminal damage
Male, 16, b: fined £25, B.O. £50.

Magistrates impose heavy fines and jail sentences

By Frances Gibb

Hundreds of young people, black and white, came before magistrates throughout the country yesterday and faced tough penalties, including fines of up to £500 and prison sentences of up to nine months, for offences arising out of riots in several cities at the weekend.

At a special riot court convened at Stockport, an engineering foreman, aged 37, was fined £500 for using threatening and abusive language to the police and an unemployed 28-year-old white man was jailed for nine months at Marylebone magistrates' court in London for looting a necklace worth £285.

At the same court Mr Roderick Romain, the magistrate, fined a 33-year-old white mother of three £100 for shouting "black animals go home" in Shepherds' Bush on Saturday night and warned that parents could end up in jail if further offences by their children made them liable for fines which they could not pay.

Probably the youngest defendants yesterday where two white sisters, 11 and 12, who appeared at Lambeth West Juvenile Court in London, one accused of stealing shoes, the other of attempting to steal, from shops in Clapham.

They were untypical of the majority of defendants in court yesterday, not only because of their age and sex (they were the only girls charged in connexion with the riots), but because of their "guilty" plea.

Every one of the other 10 defendants, seven of whom were black, denied charges ranging from theft to being in possession of offensive weapons, such as a wooden club or steel flail: and from criminal damage to inciting others to throw bricks or petrol bombs.

Accepting that in the case of the two girls, their looting had been a "one-off escapade", Mr G D Gibbins, chairman of the bench, gave them a 12-months conditional discharge after their father said he had stopped their pocket money and banned them from going out for a month.

Of the other 10 defendants, aged 13 to 16 years, seven of whom had had no previous convictions, seven were remanded on bail, four with curfew conditions, until later dates.

The same pattern of denials emerged at Sheffield, where most of the 11 youths alleged to have been involved in skinhead rioting in the city centre pleaded not guilty and their cases were adjourned.

But elsewhere magistrates meted out heavy sentences. At Nottingham, 11 people were given custodial sentences, including up to four months imprisonment and up to six months in a detention centre. Many other defendants were fined up to £500 for lotting and using threatening words and behaviour.

Mr Ronald Walton, court chairman, said: "I hope magistrates have made it quite clear that they will not tolerate offences of this sort. The courts must protect society and carry out their tasks fearlessly on behalf of the community."

Four youths were jailed for three months, one sent to prison for four months and a sixth to a detention centre for six months. Inspector Colin Sheppard told the court: "It was not a race riot. There were blacks and white together."

At Leicester, 18 young people, four of them juveniles, appeared before magistrates.

Robert Patrick Flowers, a white 18-year-old student, admitted threatening words and behaviour and was sent to a detention centre for three months.

Chief Inspector Peter Baker, prosecuting, said that just after midnight Flowers was one of a large group of youths running along Evington Street, Highfields, some of whom were carrying sticks and bottles. Flowers shouted at the police: "Kill the pigs. Kill the pigs."

A total of 40 people appeared before magistrates at Manchester, 26 white and 14 coloured; 14 in jobs and 26 unemployed. The magistrates dealt with 14 and the rest were remanded until later dates.

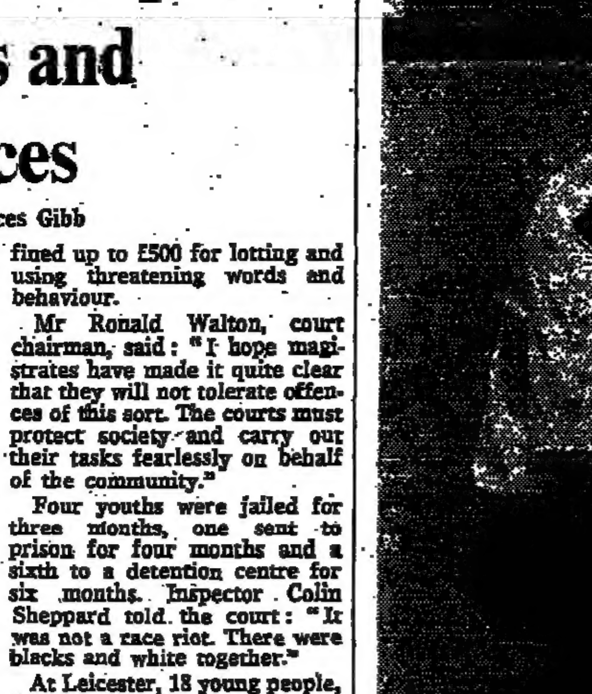
Gary Oxton, aged 18, of South Radford Street, Salford, and Anthony Moynihan, aged 17, of Newton Heath, Manchester, were each jailed for two months. They admitted disorderly behaviour and Oxton also pleaded guilty to causing criminal damage.

At Camberwell magistrates' court in South London, 37 people, including a 14-year-old boy and a 15-year-old girl, appeared on charges. A 21-year-old man who threw bricks at police was jailed for 28 days and an 18-year-old Chelmsford youth who hurled 20 to 30 bricks at police was remanded.

A 19-year-old jobless youth who stole a shirt was sentenced to eight weeks' jail suspended for two years.

☐ Four people were arrested at Wolverhampton Magistrates Court late yesterday when an abortive attempt was made to free two men from the dock (Arthur Osman reports). They were appearing on charges arising out of recent street violence.

An application for bail was made and refused; shouting broke out in the public gallery and policemen on duty in the court were swept aside as people from the gallery attempted to free the men in the dock. Police reinforcements with drawn truncheons raced to the court building and managed to restore order.



Photograph by Tony Weaver

Christian Waterkeyn, community policeman, makes friends with Terri Cain.

Where the PC tends to duck more often

By John Young, Planning Reporter

Last March Constable Christian Waterkeyn was posted as "Community Policeman" to the Stockwell Park housing estate, about half a mile from the centre of Brixton. His "honeymoon" with the residents lasted barely a month before the weekend of riots and looting which changed so many comfortable assumptions about the nature of English society.

On the Saturday evening, when the conflict was at its height, about 40 members of the Special Patrol Group moved into the estate, refusing to leave until order was restored. According to observers, the estate had been quiet up to that point, but the arrival of the SPG was greeted with furious abuse and hails of missiles.

Three months later Constable Waterkeyn is trying to pick up the pieces. Young, well-educated and highly articulate, he bears little resemblance to the traditional "bobby on the beat." But despite setbacks he still believes that he can build on his predecessors' success.

Since the community policing scheme was introduced in 1979, he says, serious crime, including arson and muggings, has dropped by 40 per cent. Minor crimes like theft from cars are down by more than 30 per cent.

But since the disturbances began he has had to be circumspect. Petrol bombs have been found on the estate, and there is the risk of bricks and bottles being thrown from the pedestrian bridges which criss-cross between the buildings. "I tend to duck more", he says with a grin.

PC Waterkeyn's appointment coincided with a tenant management scheme introduced by Lambeth Council, which also appears to have shown promising results. At the time it was started, at least 60 of the 1,050 flats were empty and another 40 contained squatters.

Today, according to Mrs Jean Styles, chairman of the tenants' association, only two flats are empty and two "squatted". When the association began, it had half a dozen members; now there is a management committee of 32.

Cabinet to consider quickie Riot Act

By George Clark, Political Correspondent

If the Cabinet decides on Thursday to introduce a new Riot Act to help the police take swift action against rioters, it will be a short Bill and facilities will be made to get it approved by the Commons and the Lords in the remaining three weeks before Parliament rises for the summer recess.

However, it is not certain thtt the Government will decide on this course. Mr William Whitelaw, the Home Secretary, and the law officers have been asked to put the arguments for and against the revival of an old legal provision which may not be suitable in modern circumstances.

Ministers also have to take account of the prospect that many Labour MPs, and possibly some Liberals, will have objections to a measure which will give the police the power to make summary arrests with hardly any safeguards for the innocent individual who may be caught in a riot.

Mrs Margaret Thatcher, after her consultations with senior police officers, is said to be less than enthusiastic about a new riot act. Some Government advisers have said that the police already have wide powers to arrest people when they cause obstruction and these can be used to clear the streets. But when a riot is in progress, detailed evidence could be difficult to note.

Under the Riot Act, 1714, a magistrate was required to make a declaration under the Act and the crowd was required to disperse within an hour.

In the modernized Act that Mr Whitelaw is having prepared for the Cabinet to discuss, it is proposed that the declaration would be made by a designated police officer, and the period allowed for dispersal would be much less than an hour.

Once that time ran out, the police could arrest everyone remaining on the streets. It would be a catch-all situation, not open to argument or legal challenge: if the people remained, they would be guilty of an offence. The police would be immune from any legal action. There would be no question of appeal to a higher court. There could be heavy fines, and, or imprisonment of up to six months or a longer period.

Yesterday, while confirming that this proposal would be put to the Cabinet, several Ministers were doubtful whether it is necessary.

The doubters are said to include Mr Whitelaw himself, but the Government is under pressure from some Conservative backbenchers to strengthen the hand of the police.

Meanwhile, Mr Whitelaw is anxious to clear up the confusion over "special courts" or "riot courts", mentioned in some newspapers over the weekend. Magistrates can, and do, sit at whatever time they choose, and can arrange special sittings at any time to meet special circumstances.

In fact, in the past four days, a number of benches have been in session at night time to deal with rioters. There is no question of the Government stepping in to speed up the handling of these cases; it is being left to the magistrates' discretion.

The Home Office working party on police protective clothing and equipment is considering a number of innovations. The issue of helmets is said to have been a great success, offering much greater protection than the traditional helmet. The police wearing them had more confidence and were able to break out of the set line formations to grab the offenders.

Provision of water cannon is controversial, even within the police service. The plan is that they should be made available, it being left to police authorities to decide whether they want to use them. The police, not firemen, would operate them.

One of the disadvantages of water cannon is the relatively short range and rioters can easily escape them by running up side alleys.

Batten rounds or plastic bullets are also being assessed for possible use, but only as a last resort when other methods have failed.

CS gas is put in the same category at plastic bullets for use only in extremity, as in Liverpool when there was a threat to a central police station. But there are dangers in iss use, which must be dependent on wind strength and direction.

The Police Federation has pointed out that there could be dangers for police officers in some circumstances if they are not equipped with gas masks when the gas is used.

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Police seize CB radios

From Ronald Kershaw Wakefield

Evidence that rioting and looting in West Yorkshire towns last weeknd was under some sor of direction and organization by people using Citizens' Band radio was revealed by Mr Ronald Gregory, Chief Constable of West Yorkshire, last night.

He said this was the most important development of the disturbances.

Hitherto the use of Citizens' Band radio haod only been suspected but last night Mr Gregory said: 'Several arrests have ben made and a number of Citizens' Band radio sets have been seized. The persons involved are helping the police with their inquiries and probably will appear in court before very long."

Mr Gregory was speaking against a background of what he termed disorder and lawlesness in the Chapeltown district of Leeds, and in Normanton, Huddersfield and Halifax.

Over the past four days nearly 200 people have been arrested and 50 policemen injured. Two are stil in hospital, one with concussion and the other with a fractured skull caused by part of a coping stone.

Mr Gregory said some 500 police officers had been deployed in those areas to try to prevent looting and arson.

"This development with the Citizens' Band radio and the mobility and flexibility of these youngsters causes us great difficulty. They suddenly emerge in one place, die down and emerge somewhere else so we have to have our men deployed moving in, moving out and to ensure that they are not isolated."

Challenge on WRP Toxteth training centre

By Ian Bradley and Nicholas Timmins

Liberal councillors in Liverpool are calling for an investigation into the activities of a youth training centre run by the Workers Revolutionary Party (WRP) less than a mile from the part of Toxteth worst hit by the rioting the weekend before last.

Mr Charles Collins, deputy chairman of the council's building control committee, said yesterday: "I have asked both the city solicitor and the enforcement officer to look into it.

"I am convinced the centre is being used for political purposes and that it is behind some of the activities of the last few days. They are bringing youth into the area and stirring them up".

The WRP, a small Trotskyist group, whose best-known member is Miss Vanessa Redgrave, the actress, has another training centre in Brixton. According to an interview given to the local press when the Brixton centre was opened in January, it is the first of 25 such centres which the WRP hopes to set up in the next three years in areas of high unemployment.

The Brixton centre is in an old shirt factory in Beehive Place, just off Brixton Road. The windows are protected by iron bars and a notice on the door reads "Youth Training—National Office".

Yesterday a coloured youth who answered the door said information about the activities inside could be obtained only by writing to Miss Redgrave. It was run by a committee of unemployed young people. A request to see inside was refused.

The building is leased from Lambeth council by the Young Socialist Movement, whose chairman is Miss Redgrave.

The Liverpool training centre is in a run down former fudge factory in Gloucester Place, Edge Hill. Metal grilles again bar the windows and there is a tatty sign saying "Youth Training".

Mr Joseph Clitheroe, a Liberal member of Liverpool City Council, said, "I am all in favour of training for young people but I would seriously question the motives of these people".

"It seems strange that there is one of these workshops in Brixton and one just outside Toxteth, and they are places in which there has been turmoil".



Water cannon in action during rioting in Amsterdam.

Sofar, only Zurich police are equipped with water cannon in Switzerland, although fire trucks with fixed nozzles have been called in occasionally in other cities.

The police regard it as a weapon with restricted applications, useful in clearing a passage in a street blocked by demonstrators but often ineffective against the "guerrilla" tactics of Zurich dissidents operating in small groups from side streets and alleyways.

West German police, who have been using water cannon since the 1920s, find them useful for breaking up banned demonstrations, quelling violence and stopping people building barricades, the Police Union said.

But they are difficult to manoeuvre in narrow streets and it takes abour 25 policemen simply to protect them from rioters who try to climb up them and immobilize the barrels. A hydraulic cannon which can turn no matter how many demonstrators are hanging on is being developed.

£196,000 FOR GLC POLICE WATCHDOG

By David Nicholson Lord

The Greater London Council is to set up a specialist unit costing £196,000 a year to support the work of its newly formed police committee, notably its inquiries into vandalism and racial harassment.

It will be headed by a qualified barrister or solicitor on a salary of £20,157.

The committee, formed after Labour won control of the GLC in May and meeting for the first time yesterday, also decided to give a grant of £12,241 a year to help to set up a body which aims to provide a 24-hour emergency advice service to people in trouble with the police.

The Community Alliance for Police Accountability was set up in Tower Hamlets in May after police raided a multiracial party organised by a local nursery group. It says it represents several church and community bodies in the borough.

One of its founders, Ms Myra Garrett, said it was an anti-police body to the extent that it was concerned with "some of what we think is police misbehaviour". But it also sought to improve relations between police and public.

The support unit, which will cost £98,000 from council contingency funds in the first year, was described as a vast expenditure by Mr James Lemkin, the Conservative spokesman.

Mellish will not stand at general election

By Philip Webster Political Staff

Mr. Robert Mellish, Labour MP for Southwark, Bermondsey, the former Labour government chief whip, said yesterday that he did not intend to stand for Parliament at the next general election.

Mr Mellish, aged 68, had already said that he might resign in the autumn if he found that his work as vice-chairman of the Docklands Urban Development Corporation interfered too much with his duties as an MP.

He has also had differences with his left-wing dominated constituency general management committee, which has accused him of being out of touch with the mainstream of local party opinion.

Labour's national executive committee is inquiring into the running of the Bermondsey party.

Mr Mellish held the seat with a 11,756 majority over the Conservatives at the last election, with the Liberals a poor third.

University grant cuts inquiry

By Diana Geddes Education Correspondent

The University Grants Committee has been summoned to appear before the Commons Select Committee on Education, Science and the Arts next week to explain the criteria it used in deciding how to distribute the cuts in the Government grant to universities.

The hearing will be in private. It will be the first time that the select committee, whose meetings are normally open to the public and the press, will have held a meeting behind closed doors. The Conservatives on the committee felt that a private session was necessary in order to get nearer the truth.

Mr John Osborn, Conservative MP for Sheffield, Hallam, said that they did not want to examine whether the grants committee had made the right decisions or not, but rather what factors were involved in reaching the decisions. The committee might decide to hold another session later in public

WEEDKILLER BOMB MEN JAILED

Three men who took part in an Ulster Volunteer Force operation to send explosive substances to Northern Ireland were jailed at the Central Criminal Court yesterday.

Among them was George Hill, Marks and Spencer Commissionaire described by his counsel as a "quiet and shy man", who was one of the main links in the chain to send weed-killer which, when combined with other substances, can become explosive, via Glasgow to UVF terrorists in Ulster, the prosecution said.

Mr Hill, 49, of Dalkeith Road, West Dulwich, London, was sentenced to seven years' imprisonment after admitting possessing explosive substances.

William Hamilton 36, of Silvio Street, Belfast, described as a messenger for the UVF, was also sentenced to seven years. He had admitted aiding and abetting in the supply of explosive substances.

The third man, Walter Brown, 29, of Collina Street, Maryhill Glasgow, was sentenced to three years. He also admitted possessing explosive substances. Mr Brown had been manipulated by men more wicked than himself, the judge, Mr Justice Mustill said.

Science report

The bug to eat Agent Orange

By the staff of Nature

Dr Ananda Chakrabarty, famed for being the first scientist to patent a living thing (a microorganism which digested oil spills), has announced another winner: a bacterium which will rid soil of 2,4,5-T, the controversial herbicide.

The herbicide was the main component of Agent Orange, which the American Air Force used—to great effect—to destroy the jungles of Vietnam. The chemical persists in the soil for many years, making it difficult for plants to recolonize a heavily-treated area. So a means to rid soil of the chemical quickly would be a boon.

Dr Chakrabarty, who works at the University of Illinois, created his bug with a bit of genetic cookery. He took a sample of soil from a waste dump, which, he reasoned, would contain bacteria acclimatised to toxic chemicals, and mixed it with nutrients and a few other bacteria for good measure. He also added some "plasmids", independent loops of the genetic material DNA, which he knew could induce activity against certain parts of the 2,4,5-T molecule. But before they will work, the plasmids would have to be incorporated into a bacterium.

To encourage that to happen, Dr Chakrabarty week by week removed the more common nutrients from his mixture, replacing them gradually with 2,4,5-T. This gave an advantage to organisms which could use 2,4,5-T as a food source, over those which could not.

After nine months, Dr Chakrabarty says, he had a culture which contains a single spieces of organism which can use 2,4,5-T as its sole source of carbon, degrading the molecule to relatively harmless chlorides.

To prove it worked, he tried it on a soil sample in the laboratory. He treated the sample with enough 2,4,5-T to kill a test plant (lentils), and then incubated the soil with a strong dose of his culture for a few days. At the end of that, the 2,4,5-T had vanished and lentils would grow on the soil again.

However, Dr Chakrabarty has not yet identified the organism involved; he does not know precisely how it does its work; and can only guess whether it will work in field conditions. Critics describe Dr Chakrabarty as a "publicist", and point out that his oil-eating organism (the one which won his employer a patent) was salt-sensitive, so ultimately not of much use in dealing with oil spills at sea. Moreover, they say, soil organisms can be encouraged to digest molecules similar to 2,4,5-T without the gee-whizzery of plasmids.

Nevertheless Dr Chakrabarty is undaunted, and believes his method—which he calls rather grandly "plasmid-assisted molecular breeding", could be applied to many other toxic chemicals. A company introducing a new chemical to the market could at the same time produce its microbiological antidote, he says. Chakrabarty is applying to the United States Environmental Protection Agency for money to continue his work, and hopes to get permission to test his present culture at Love Canal, New York State, which had to be evacuated because of its heavy contamination with 2,4,5-T and other chemicals, and at United States Air Force bases contaminated with Agent Orange. The culture could also be useful in Vietnam, he says.

British Steel's Channel tunnel 'too dear' claim

By Michael Baily, Transport Correspondent

British Steel's huge scheme for a combined bridge and tunnel across the Channel would cost not £3,300m but £10,000m to £11,000m, a rival promoter claimed yesterday. Sir David Nicholson, chairman of the European Channel Tunnel Group, said they had begun by examining a scheme similar to British Steel's before settling for a "minimum-cost solution": a single-tube rail-only tunnel costing about £800m.

The BS-type scheme was an imaginary project which could well be appropriate in 25 years time, said Sir David, Euro-MP for Central London and former chairman of British Airways. But its large capacity would require big modifications to the transport infrastructure in both Kent and northern France that would push up its cost to over £10,000m, and ECTG had concluded that in order to get something going now, a bored railway tunnel similar to that proposed by British and French Rail was the best way to advance.

It presented no technical difficulties, could be built quickly, and could be financed privately without recourse to government guarantees under a package prepared by the bankers Rothschild. Speaking at a London Press briefing yesterday Mr Roger Salmon, a director of Rothschilds, said he was satisfied that capital needed for a tunnel would be forthcoming from traditional sources of equity and credit finance in Britain, France, and international markets. A contribution from the EEC was possible and would be welcome, but was not necessary.

The ECTG, formed by civil engineering companies in Britain (Costain), France, Germany, and Holland, was one of the earliest of nine promoters whose proposals are now being sifted by the Department of Transport preparatory to a political decision by the United Kingdom Government by the end of the year.

They have veered between bridges and submerged tunnels before settling on a bored rail tunnel available in two possible sizes: six-metre internal diameter for rail traffic only; or 6.85 metre for through rail plus road vehicles on shuttle trains. It is up to the Governments to choose which, they say.

Of the port and ferry study which alleged last week that ferries could carry the whole of the traffic with existing ferries and bankrupt a tunnel, Sir David said: "It is what you would expect them to say. But we see no reason to subsidise a tunnel; it would be a perfectly viable proposition."



Photograph by Dennis Risley

Dr Runcie: "Delicately poised between the cliché and the indiscretion."

Archbishop's advice to royal couple

By John Witherow

Dr Robert Runcie, the Archbishop of Canterbury, disclosed yesterday that he had talked about the problems of marriage, sex and bringing up children when he discussed the royal wedding with the Prince of Wales and Lady Diana Spencer.

"The discussion we had together was not confined to the arrangements for the service", he told a press conference at Lambeth Palace. "We talked about the reasons for matrimony. That children should be brought up in the fear of the Lord, and that at a marriage one is creating a new family.

"Your loyalties to the old family exist but are subservient to loyalties to the new family. There has been a rather distorted attitude to sex, but in the true Christian tradition sex is a good thing given by God which nevertheless, like all God's good gifts, needs to be directed aright."

Dr Runcie, who, when he marries the couple at St Paul's Cathedral on July 29 will be conducting his first marriage ceremony since he became archbishop last year, added they had discussed "that in giving each other mutual society and support at different stages of the marriage one might be doing more supporting than the other."

Aware that he was poised delicately "between the cliché and the indiscretion", he said the decision to exclude the "obey" clause in the service had been taken fairly quickly.

In their talk he added that he had made the usual clergyman's joke about "It's a bad thing to start your marriage off with a downright lie".

He also pointed out that the "obey" in wedding services had been refined from the Middle Ages when a wife would pledge "to be bonny and buxom in bed and at board".

Dr Runcie appealed to married people not to treat the wedding simply as a spectacle, but to take the opportunity to renew their vows, whether silently or at special services.

He said Prince Charles and Lady Diana had not wanted special terms for their marriage. "They want it to be the same sort of marriage and the same sort of relationship with the officiating clergy as anyone." And even though they were tolerant of the enormous interest and publicity surrounding the wedding, they saw it as a personal occasion.

He had met the couple for one long meeting and had discussed arrangements on subsequent occasions. They had opted for the traditional service, with elements of the new in the prayers, and had accepted his suggestion of an ecumenical flavour with representatives of other churches participating.

Prince Charles and Lady Diana had taken particular interest in the music and the drafting of the special prayer by the Rev Harry Williams, Prince Charles' former chaplain at Trinity College, Cambridge.

Millionaire chief of worldwide drugs ring found guilty of handless corpse murder

Alexander Sinclair, a millionaire head of a drugs ring, was found guilty yesterday of the "handless corpse" murder of Mr Marty Johnstone, a member of the drugs syndicate. Mr Sinclair, aged 36, was also convicted of conspiring to import drugs into the United Kingdom.

Two other men in the dock with him at Lancaster Crown Court were also found guilty of the murder and three people facing charges of conspiring to supply drugs were cleared.

The verdicts came after 38 hours of deliberation by the jury of seven men and five women in the 121-day-old case, 15 days short of the longest murder trial.

Mr Johnstone's handless, naked body was discovered accidentally by divers in a flooded quarry in Lancashire in October, 1979. The Crown said Mr Sinclair, a New Zealander, living at Stratford Court, Kensington, London, ordered Mr Johnstone's death after he had short-changed the syndicate.

Mr Johnstone had been lured to Britain from his Singapore base by the promise of a drugs contract, which was in fact phoney, and while he was being driven towards Scotland he was shot twice and stabbed, in a lay-by on the A6 north of Lancaster.

Two men, Andrew Samuel Maher, aged 27, of Robin Hey, Moss Side, Leyland, Lancashire, and Frederick Charles Russell aged 40, of Prince of Wales Road, Kentish Town, London, had pleaded guilty to the murder earlier and were not in court yesterday.

The jury foreman read out the unanimous verdicts in turn:

Sinclair was guilty of murder and conspiracy to import drugs. He had pleaded guilty to conspiring to supply drugs.

Jimmy Smith, a former Scots Guardsman, of Durward Rise, Livingston, West Lothian, was guilty of murder. He had pleaded guilty to both drug conspiracy charges.

Keith "Billy" Kirby, of Daisy Meadow, Clayton Brook, near Preston, Lancashire, was guilty of murder. He had also pleaded guilty to both drug conspiracy charges.

Jack Barclay, of Briar Close, Finchley, London, was found not guilty of conspiring to import drugs and conspiring to supply them.

Errol Hincksman, a New Zealander, of High Road, Leyton, London, was found guilty of both drug conspiracy charges.

Karen Soich, Mr Sinclair's lover and also a New Zealander, of Stafford Court, Kensington, was found not guilty of both drug charges.

Christopher Scott Blackman, of Princess Road, Regent's Park, London, was found guilty of both drug conspiracy charges.

Kingsley Fagan, also a former Scots Guardsman, of Oakbank Street, Craigneuk, Airdrie, was found not guilty of both drug conspiracy charges.

Sylvester Alphonsus Pidgeon, of Truro Road, Walthamstow, London, was found guilty of both drug conspiracy charges.

Miss Soich, a lawyer, broke into tears as the jury foreman sat down.

The prosecution had said that the drug syndicate was a multi-million pound organization at war with world society, peddling misery and slow death in Australia, New Zealand, the United States and the United Kingdom.

It smuggled heroin, cocaine and cannabis in the form of Thai sticks using passports "like confetti". The men enjoyed the huge profits and would stop at absolutely nothing.

Mr Johnstone was in the way and had to be removed.

After his death his hands were chopped off in an attempt to prevent identification and his face was disfigured with a hammer before his body was dumped in a quarry near Chorley, Lancashire.

The discovery of the body received extensive publicity and Mr Johnstone's lover Julie Hue and Barbara Pilkington, who lived with Mr Maher, went to the police. Their information led to the arrest of 40 people.

Leila Barclay, 49, of Briar Close, Finchley, London, who had earlier pleaded guilty to two drugs charges was said by the prosecution to have been the banker for the English end of the syndicate. Her home was described as an Aladdin's cave of drug equipment, and a safe house for the syndicate.

The court later resumed to hear the prosecution case against the three defendants who had pleaded guilty to all charges.

The trial continues.

The small-time cannabis operation which grew

Guilty: From left, James Smith, Keith Kirby and Alexander Sinclair.

Andrew Sinclair is wanted in Australia in connexion with the murder of Douglas and Isobel Wilson, New Zealanders whose bodies were found in a shallow grave outside Melbourne in May, 1979. He met Mr Johnstone, the murdered man, in Auckland, New Zealand in 1975. Both were drug dealers, buying cannabis from Thai sailors. It was natural that the two competitors should form one business.

Mr Johnstone had convictions for theft and burglary and for growing cannabis plant, but as the drugs racket prospered, he became addicted to high living. Mr Sinclair told British police: "He wanted to live like Howard Hughes and blow his money away."

Mr Johnstone flew on the Concorde inaugural flight from Singapore to London, and travelled around Britain in a chauffeur-driven car.

Mr Sinclair entered crime as a petty thief and made his first big contacts in the drug world while serving a five-year sentence for burglary in the early 1970s.

He married first at 20, but was later divorced. His second wife died a heroin addict. Like Mr Johnstone he liked the good life of big cars and grand hotels.

Andy Maher met the pair when he started work in Mr Johnstone's father's menswear store. He had emigrated to New Zealand from Leyland, Lancashire, at the age of 18.

He returned to Britain in 1976 and eventually settled down back at Leyland, describing himself to neighbours as an importer-exporter.

He made frequent trips to the far East to meet Mr Johnstone and Mr Sinclair. He was in Thailand when Mr Johnstone executed what members of the gang believed was an especially big double-cross on a £500,000 drugs deal.

They were staying at the Thai resort of Pattaya beach so that Mr Johnstone could buy heroin. He went to meet some tribesmen and came back with bags of sugar or flour in exchange for the syndicate's £1½m.

He claimed he had been duped and that he dared not use his own gun in case other armed tribesmen were around. Nobody will ever know the truth about the deal—whether he cheated the syndicate or whether the Thai men double-crosed him.

Heroin dealing was booming. Mr Sinclair would put up the money for the big deals and prepare lawyers to help out in case of trouble. He claimed he had several on a retainer of "100 grand a year" and even said he had a customs officer at Brisbane airport "sewn up".

When in prison in New Zealand in 1978 awaiting trial on a charge of importing heroin, Mr Sinclair ran the syndicate's business for four months from his cell. He arranged for instructions to be smuggled out stuffed in a girl's bra. He was eventually acquitted.

As operations expanded, couriers accompanied by an escort, would smuggle the syndicate's drugs through airports in two tartan suitcases with false bottoms.

The prosecution at Lancaster claimed that the contents on each run were worth £1½m and police have estimated that Mr Sinclair may have amassed as much as £25m. Much of it is believed to be in Swiss bank accounts.

Greg Ollard, a gang middleman and Julie Thielman, his heroin addict girl friend, have not been seen since 1976. Police believe they are dead and their bodies are thought to be under Sydney airport runway. Their places were taken by Douglas and Isobel Wilson, but they were murdered after allegedly talking to police. A warrant has been issued in Australia for Mr Sinclair's arrest in connexion with their murder.

Other deaths have been linked with the gang.

Australian and New Zealand police began to move in on the gang after the Wilson murders and, in the spring of 1979, the syndicate decided to move its headquarters to London and develop the British connexion.

During the last 15 months of his life, Mr Johnstone was spending £4,000 a month on hotels and travel.

But his behaviour was becoming more flamboyant. He took to strange dress, cowboy hats, nail polish and a walking cane.

Monique Van Putten, a key syndicate member, claimed he was smoking too much cannabis. According to evidence at the trial, she had warned that his behaviour would get everyone killed.

Mr Maher, Mr Johnstone's best friend, played "the Judas" and pumped two bullets into his head at point-blank range.

Kenny Everett returns to favour with BBC

By Kenneth Gosling

Four new comedy series, the return of Kenny Everett and six new episodes in the new year of *Not the Nine O'Clock News* are included in the programme plans of BBC Television's light entertainment department for the coming autumn and winter.

Mr Everett is back, after being "booted out", in his own words, by the BBC in 1970, to do a Christmas show followed by a series of seven programmes in the new year. The other new comedy series are *Only Fools and Horses*, by John Sullivan, with David Jason; *Goodbye Mr Kent*, by Peter Vincent and Peter Robinson, with Richard Briers and Hannah Gordon; *The Last Song*, by Carla Lane, with Geoffrey Palmer; and John Fortune's *Roger Doesn't Live Here Any More*, with Jonathan Pryce, who appeared in *Timon of Athens* and *The Caretaker* for BBC Television.

A new series of *Yes Minister* is also in preparation and will be ready later next year; and viewers will also be seeing the return of some of their favourite programmes: *To the Manor Born*, *Rosie*, *Last of the Summer Wine* and *Terry and June*. Series that caught on last year for the first time are also coming back: *Hi-de-Hi!*, *Sorry*, *Seconds Out* and *Sink or Swim*. The Two Ronnies, Corbett and Barker, have a new series as well as appearing together in a film without dialogue, devised by Ronnie Barker, called *By The Sea*.

The variety schedule includes 52 programmes of the twice weekly Michael Parkinson Show, six of Les Dawson, 16 of *The Generation Game*, 13 of *Jim'll Fix It*, the same number of *Blankety Blank* and 53 *Top of the Pops*.

Big increase in aid sought for Welsh museums

By a Staff Reporter

A new report on Welsh museums and galleries calls for the most substantial increase possible year by year in funding by the Welsh Office.

The report, written by Professor Brian Morris, principal of St David's University College, Lampeter, for the Standing Commission on Museums and Galleries, acknowledges a 38 per cent increase in grant for 1981/82; but the need, it says, is for a fourfold increase as soon as this might be done.

Professor Morris also calls for three new institutions for Wales, a national gallery, a national portrait gallery and a museum of photography.

Even the kind of increase in funding the report recommends would not, it says, take account of the impoverishment suffered in the past.

"The situation here", Professor Morris writes, "is directly comparable with that in the National Museum or the National Library in Wales, which, although it is a copyright library, has been so underfunded since the beginning of the century that it has accrued an almost insuperable backlog of needs.

"It would take years of extra and special provision to bring it to equality with other national libraries. We realize that there is no likelihood of such massive additional funds being made available to the Council of Museums in Wales in the years immediately ahead.

"This, however, should not obscure the vital need for the disadvantaged position of the Council to be fully and officially recognized".

It was almost true to say that the problems of museums in Wales, other than the national museum, could be solved at a stroke if the council were assured in the future of a level of funding to make it the equal of area museum councils in England.

Standing Commission on Museums and Galleries; Report on Museums in Wales (Stationery Office; £3.25).

Jews win courage award

By Lucy Hodges

Two Jews who are in internal exile for wanting to leave the Soviet Union were presented with a special award in London yesterday by Mr George Thomas, Speaker of the House of Commons.

Ida Nudel, aged 50, exiled in Siberia since 1978, and Dr Victor Brailovsky, aged 46, the cyberneticist sentenced to five years in exile by a Moscow court last month, are this year's joint winners of the annual award of the Parliamentary Committee for the Release of Soviet Jewry.

Their prize, a Henry Moore lithograph inscribed by the artist with the words "For Courage in Defence of Freedom," were received by Mrs Elena Fridman, Ida Nudel's sister, and Professor John Ziman, on behalf of Dr Brailovsky.

Ida Nudel has been one of the leaders of the Soviet Jewry movement. Dr Brailovsky has held scientific seminars regularly in his Moscow flat for "refusenik" scientists until his arrest.

SEX APPEAL IN CHURCH SUGGESTED

A vicar's wife yesterday called for women to be ordained as priests so their sexuality will attract more men to church.

Mrs Jean Mayland, organizer of an international conference on Sexism in the Church, said: "There is a good positive side of sexuality which should be exploited for religion."

Mrs Mayland, aged 44, whose husband is Vicar of Ecclesfield, near Sheffield, called for priestesses after the Archbishop of Canterbury, Dr Robert Runcie, opened the conference in Sheffield at the weekend.

She said yesterday: "I definitely think women would attract men to the church. For far too long the church has been dominated by male sexuality, and many women have found comfort from father figures.

"But it is a form of sexuality that often leads to perversion and promiscuity."

She continued: "Men have been required to be non-sexual. But sex is not something that the church should be frightened by. There is an intimate relationship between religion and sex. They are both involved with the basic answers to an understanding of creation.

But Dr Runcie has held few hopes that women might soon be eligible for the priesthood. "Women do invaluable work in the church as marriage guidance counsellors, spiritual advisers and so on," he said.

£1m FOR SECURITY

Broadmoor Hospital, at Crowthorne, Berkshire, is to have a new emergency control centre built at a cost of £1m

Archaeology

Medieval salt industry uncovered at Nantwich

By Norman Hammond, Archaeology Correspondent

Unusual evidence of one of Britain's medieval cottage industries, salt-making, has been uncovered in recent excavations at Nantwich, Cheshire. Two hollow log "ships" for boiling brine were found, dating to the sixteenth century, together with traces of earlier buildings used for salt production and known as "wich houses". One of the log "ships" has been lifted for conservation and eventual museum display.

Nantwich was, together with Middlewich and Northwich, one of the principal salt-towns of Cheshire, and brine boiling is known to have begun on the west bank of the River Weaver in the thirteenth century and continued until the sixteenth. There had not, however, been any archaeological study of the medieval saltworks hitherto, until a known site in Wood Street became available during sewerage works.

The excavation, reported in the recent issue of *Current Archaeology*, found two periods of activity; the "ships" belong to the later of these, and consisted of hollowed-out tree trunks set in a solid bed of clay. The better-preserved of the two was 8.5 metres (28 feet) long, divided by wooden spars into unequally sized compartments. Each is estimated to have held some 400 gallons of brine, and to have produced about 130 gallons of salt at a boiling, a substantial rate of productivity.

No contemporary wich houses were found, but historical documents indicate that the boiling was carried out under cover. Half a dozen brine barrels were found in a line to the east of the "ships", and three channels may have been for draining off excess brine from the newly stoved salt.

From the earlier, medieval period of the site two wich houses were excavated, one lying just south of one of the later boiling-ships, the other a massive post-built structure under both shipstandings. The flimsier southern house was built of stakes and wattle panels, the other walls of laths; both were open-ended barnlike structures between 10 and 12 metres long and 8 metres wide (about 39 by 26 feet), opening on to Wood Street.

Among the finds were a conical wicker "barrow" basket used for stoving the salt, and wooden salt rake heads, used for pulling the precipitating salt to the sides of the pans. This furniture is of thirteenth and fourteenth century date, but the types are recorded as being still in use in the late sixteenth century, an interesting example of persisting traditional technology. Documentary sources indicate that the Domesday salt works were east of the river on Snow Hill, so that the earlier history of salt making in Nantwich will have to be pursued elsewhere.

Source: *Current Archaeology* VII No 6, 185-187.

GUITAR IS THE MALE'S PRESERVE

By Our Music Reporter

The classical guitar seems certain to remain the preserve of male players, if entries for the first Segovia International Guitar Competition are a fair indication of the guitarists of the future. Only about one in ten of the young contestants are women.

American and British players dominate the 50 entrants, from 19 countries, accepted for the competition which will be held at Leeds Castle, Kent, from October 9 to 14.

As well as 13 contestants from the United States and 12 from Britain, there are four Argentinians, three Italians and players from Iceland, Canada, Australia, Brazil and Poland.

There is only one performer from Segovia's homeland, Spain, although the competition is sponsored by the Sherry Producers of Spain.

The youngest competitor is a Briton, Paul Galbraith, aged 17. The prize money totals £6,450 and there are offers of concerts and recitals in London, Paris and Rome.

MAN ON BANNED MARCH FINED

Pleading guilty at Willesden, London, yesterday to obstructing the police in Kilburn, London, on April 26, George Wright, aged 34, of Brougham Road, Hackney, was fined £80 and a further £5 for failing to appear on June 30.

He was arrested when police were preventing a banned march in support of the Irish Hunger striker, Robert Sands.

Unions say 24-hour gas strike fully supported

By Donald Macintyre, Labour Correspondent

British Gas and union leaders both said last night that the majority of the corporation's 100,000 manual and white-collar workers had taken part in an official 24-hour strike against the Government's plans to sell off all the high street gas showrooms.

Some areas of the country, including the North-east, Cumbria and West Midlands and parts of the North-west were left without a normal emergency service after local union officials failed to agree with managements on the level of safety cover to be provided.

British Gas said in the early evening, however, that there had been no reports of serious incidents putting the public or users at risk. In most regions emergency cover was roughly equivalent to that for a bank holiday.

The strike was reported to have closed the 900 gas showrooms along with service centres, and all but top management had walked out at the corporations' main depots, except Killingholme in the East Midlands, a high-risk butane plant where the unions agreed to provide 75 per cent safety cover.

Because of British Gas's highly automated transmission of natural gas through underground pipelines there had by early last evening been no appreciable effect on supplies.

Both the General and Municipal Workers Union and the National and Local Government Officers' Association, who yesterday claimed 100 per cent support for the strike, have given warning that a more prolonged stoppage would shut down the supply system.

Mr John Edmonds, national energy officer for the GMWU, said last night that the unanimous support of the union's 46,000 members in the industry "demonstrates the bitterness they feel at the Government's decision, and the threat to 30,000 jobs".

He added: "We hope that now we have demonstrated that we can bring the industry to a halt that the Government will listen to the strong arguments against damaging a successful nationalized industry."

Pickets were present outside many showrooms, depots and regional headquarters.

Police were alerted to deal with emergencies in the Merseyside and Manchester areas, and in Northamptonshire, where the union withdrew emergency cover after claiming that staff had been instructed to deal normally with customer enquiries.

British Gas however reported that elsewhere, including the Norgas region and Bristol, senior management had been able to provide limited but adequate emergency cover.

The unions are expected to hold further talks with Mr David Howell, Secretary of State for Energy, before taking any steps towards a more prolonged stoppage.

There is a growing belief in Whitehall that there might not be room in the parliamentary timetable for legislation on the Government proposals as early as the next session.



Photograph by Robin Laurance

Captain Turk and swan uppers tackle one of the few birds found yesterday between Walton-on-Thames and Staines.

Worst day of swan upping for centuries

By Tony Samstag

Captain John Turk ies not a happy man this morning. Yesterday's swan upping, the opening of the annual procession of the Queen's randan and five Thames skiffs up the Thames from Sunbury to Pangbourne, was the worst in his dozen years as Royal Keeper of the Swans.

It was most probably the worst day of swan upping in the four-to-seven centuries this curious ritual is thought to have existed.

At Chertsey, the halfway point in yesterday's journey to Windsor, Captain Turk and his entourage, representing the Ancient Companies of Vintners and Dyers as well as the Crown, had seen not one cygnet and precious few adult birds. The second stage of the journey was a little better, but not much.

When one passer-by at Chertsey lock said she had seen three cygnets in a gravel pit near Shepperton, Captain Turk shook his h ead and said ruefully: "They must have known we were coming".

Swan upping, a corruption of "driving up", is nothing more or less than a census-taking, a legacy of the days when the bird was an important food source.

Each family of mute swans, pen, cob and cygnets, is caught and inspected for the nicked beak that indicates ownership by the Vintners and Dyers, or the unmarked beak that is the prerogative of the royal birds. Cygnets receive the same marks, or remain unmarked, as their parents.

Biologists, who are pleased to have the Crown carrying out this useful ecological survey for them, are unanimous in their opinion that lead poisoning is the cause of the swans' decline and that the most likely source of lead is anglers' weights. The anglers, not surprisingly, demur.

But until a satisfactory non-toxic substitute for the weights is devised, the decline of the swan and the controversy, will probably continue.

Coating the lead with various impermeable substances does not work. The fearsome digestive process of the swan grinds them away.

Happily, the mute swan as a species is not in danger of extinction, although the prospect of a Thames, or an Avon, for that matter, without them is depressing.

Not that the bird is universaally popular; Lord Kingsale and Ringrone, writing to *The Times* in 1975, put the case against the mforcefully and elegantly: "In favour of swans it can only be said that they have a distinct ornamental value, and may, in some cases, keep water free of undesirable weed; against them the list of vices is formidable."

That list included damage to pastureland, destruction of fish spawn and young wildlife, and a generally malevolent disposition rare in the animal world.

Lord Kingsale's letter describes how "the mated cob . . . has been observed to pursue and destroy ten ducklings in as many minutes, and a pair of swans will in time clear the great majority of smaller water fowl from any stretch of water by incessant harrying and persecution.

"I have watched swans on several occasions tearing up the nests of grebes and drowning mallard ducklings, and have frequently intervened forcibly."

It may be some small consolation that the decline of the mute swan in the Thames was being deplored in *The Times* at least as long ago as 1928. It is indeed a grand tradition; and Captain Turk must be fervently hoping, as he continues to wend his doleful way up the Thames this week, that the swan upping of 1981 will not be the last.

Big rise in private health insurance

By Annabel Ferriman
Health Services Correspondent

The number of subscribers to private health insurance schemes went up by 27 per cent in 1980, the highest increase ever recorded. The total rose from 1.3 million to 1.6 million, a report published today

By the end of the year 3.5 million people, the subscribers and their families, were covered for private health care, representing 6.4 per cent of the population.

More than half the money paid out by the provident societies went on hospital accommodation (51 per cent), a quarter went on surgeons' fees (26 per cent), and only 2 per cent went on other specialist fees, reflectingg the fact that most people use their insurance for surgery.

A report by Lee Donaldson Associations, consultant economists, says that about half the rise was accounted for by a 53 per cent rise in those joining through occupational schemes, in which individuals enrol in a group brought together by a professional association or trade body.

Companies enrolled another 160.000 of their employees, those enrolling as individuals increased by 10,000, and those joining through occupational schemes went up by 180,000.

The British United Provident Association (BUPA) remained by far the biggest association, with 71 per cent of total subscription income. Private Patients Plan attracted 23 per cent of the total, and Wesern Providen Associaion some 4 per cent.

Private paients paid £127.7m for hospital care, of which £114 was reimbursed by the provident associations.

Provident Schemes Statistics 1980 (Lee Donaldson Associates, 21-24 Bury Street, London SW1Y 6AL; £3 inc.).

Top nurses' union backs 6% offer

By Our Health Services Correspondent

The Royal College of Nursing, the biggest of the three nurses' unions, has voted by more than three to one to accept the Government's 6 per cent pay offer.

The college, which has 185,000 members, canvassed opinions among its branches and stewards, and received 154 comments. Almost four-fifths of the branches who answered wanted to settle and three-quarters of the stewards favoured acceptance.

The offer has been rejected, however, by the National Union of Public Employees, which has 80,000 nurse members. Results of a ballot by the Confederation of Health Service Employees, representing 130,000 nurses, are expected today.

Representatives of all nursing and midwifery unions come together today at a meeting of the staff side of the Whitley Council to decide what policy to adopt.

A spokesman for the Royal College of Nursing, which has eight out of the 29 seats on the Whitley Council, said yesterday: "The majority of those who endorsed the offer did so because they could see no alternative offer being made. The offer was seen as highly unsatisfactory, however, and many thought it insulting in the light of awards made recently to miners, policemen and the Armed Forces."

JUDGE RULES CLINIC WAS NEGLIGENT

The Marie Stopes clinic which provides advice and treatment on women's medical problems was medically negligent in its treatment of a 45-year-old mother of two, a High Court judge decided in London yesterday.

Mrs Norma Pearl Sutton was lulled into a false sense of security when she was told she had no malignant cancer in her left breast, the judge said.

Mr Justice McCowan, giving a reserved judgment, said a nurse employed at the Well Woman Centre, at Marie Stopes House in Whitfield Street, Bloomsbury, London, had broken its very sensible rules that the centre must act as a referral source and must not take on the role of a diagnostician.

"In my judgment the nurse broke that rule and in so doing was negligent," he said.

The judge said no doctor at the clinic saw the result of a hospital test carried out on Mrs Sutton in 1977 or discussed the hospital report with the nurse.

If a clinic doctor had seen the report, then the proper course would have been to refer Mrs Sutton to a doctor about the lump which, she said in evidence, she had mentioned, the judge said.

The judge, who had been asked to decide whether the clinic had been negligent or not, said he would be prepared to decide the damages to be awarded to Mrs Sutton, of Defoe House, Barbican, London, if agreement could not be reached.

He rejected a claim by Population Services Family Programme Ltd, who run the clinic, that Mrs Sutton had been negligent in not telling her own doctor about a lump.

He also dismissed Mrs Sutton's claim against Dr Gillian Mary Neaman, of Wood Street, Barbican, London, who had denied professional negligence.

Mrs Sutton had surgery to remove her left breast in April, 1978, and a second operation in October of the same year.

Third Jenkins enters Warrington fray

From John Chartres, Manchester

The name of Jenkins continues to loom large over the Warrington by-election. In spite of the elimination of "the other Roy Jenkins" by the returning officer last week, yet another member of the Jenkins *Llwyth* (tribe), Mr Clive Jenkins, appeared on the scene yesterday in support of the Labour candidate. He proceeded to decry the proposals made by fellow-tribesman, Mr Roy J, for solving unemployment, which remains the predominant election issue.

Last week Mr Roy J (candidate for the Social Democratic Party), put forward a sixpoint plan to take one million people off the dole queues. His points included a £70 a week grant to private employers for each extra worker taken on who had been unemployed for more than six months; a £500m investment programme in public industries which would create 50,000 new jobs; and a crash programme to improve sub-standard homes, providing work for up to 250,000 long-term unemployed.

Yesterday Mr Clive J general secretary of the Association of Scientific, Technical and Managerial Staffs speaking on behalf of his fellow trade union official, Mr Douglas Hoyle, the Labour candidate, used such impolite phrases as: "economically illiterate, sheer romanticism, delusory, and arithmetically juvenile" about what is labelled in an SDP pamphlet as the "Roy Jenkins plan to cut unemployment".

Mr Clive J claimed a full-blooded socialist programme to curb unemployment would involve the investment of £20000m (much of the cash being obtained from Britain's oil and gasfields) and would recreate one million jobs in the first two years of the next Labour administration.

However, at yesterday morning's press conference Mr Roy J derived great encouragement from the support he had received during an intense weekend of political activity involving 10 SDP and Liberal MPs, including Mr Jo Grimond, who, he said, had "ambled in".

Mr Roy Jenkins while careful, as usual, never to commit himself too much in a public statement, thought he was gaining support not only from Labour voters who were worried about the left-wing direction of the party, but also from many former absainers.

He and his supporters thought a figure extracted from recent public opinion polls showing that 4,000 previous Labour adherents in the constituency would vote for him was "quite realistic." Psephological calculations around these figures would put Mr Jenkins a very good second indeed, and might confound some weekend predictions that Mr Hoyle will have a landslide majority.

Mr Stanley Sorrell, the Conservative candidate, who holds the first press conference of the day but who somehow always becomes relegated to third place in the forecasts, chose community spirit as his theme yesterday. He thought that present-day youth clubs were over-organized, with too many paid workers around.

He suggested more part-time trade training for pupils aged between 14 and 16 on a one-day-a-week basis, and supported the principle of national service. He admitted that since it had been long abandoned (he did his national service in the Royal Corps of Signals) it would probably cost too much to reintroduce it.

He also revealed that he was one of the original Teddy Boys, but hastened to add that he and his friends never got involved in violence. "We just dressed ourselves up," he explained.

Mr Sorrell, likely from now on to be labelled as London bus driver and former Teddy Boy, reiterated that he was satisfied with what Mrs Thatcher was doing, including her handling of the recent riots, and declared he was not going to come third, nor lose his deposit, but that he would win.

Mrs Thatcher's visit to Liverpool, only a few miles away, was clearly unknown to Mr Sorrell and his official party supporters at the early morning press conference. When news of it broke amongst the press corps there was a considerable flurry as to whether one should be in Warrington or Liverpool at lunchtime yesterday.

MP pleads for woman from India

By Lucy Hodges

An Indian woman, aged 21, has spent the past 10 weeks in Holloway prison while the Home Office decides whether to deport her.

The case of Miss Tajwinder Jit is described as "a sad horror story" by the Joint Council for the Welfare of Immigrants (JCWI) and Mr Ray Whitney, Conservative MP for Wycombe, has taken up her case. He says the Home Secretary should allow her to stay.

Miss Jit came to Britain at the age of 15, thinking she was the wife of Mr Mohinder Singh, who lived here.

Although Mr Singh was already married, some form of ceremony was arranged in Delhi and the couple came to Britain.

Mr Singh began to drink heavily and was violent. Last year he died in a fall, and Miss Jit, after attempting suicide, received treatment at a mental hospital and ended up in Holloway.

Technology is for girls, Shirley Williams says

From Our Correspondent, Manchester

Mrs Shirley Williams yesterday urged girls to become engineering graduates and help to change Britain.

The former Secretary of State for Education was speaking at Salford University at the start of a week's course sponsored by the Engineering Industry Training Board to persuade girls to choose engineering as a career.

Mrs Williams said she felt a woman's role was in engineering and the technological industries in the future. It was obvious that the country was going through a phenomenal change in its economic and industrial structure. It was vital that the new technologies led to a better society.

"We need people with imagination and compassion to see that the new technologies can be made to work," she said.

She felt that often girls were more perceptive about the uses of technology than men who had dominated the field for two centuries.

"Both men and women have enormous amounts to contribute to the advancing frontiers of technology," she said. But women who wanted to be engineers should have determination that they could restructure the country.

Mrs Williams urged the Government to accept different criteria when considering the University Grants Committee's recommendations on the future of higher education.

"We have tended to develop the abstract, academic, arts scholar over the person who has a technological background and can put that knowledge to use," she said.

She was not surprised that the Committee had used the traditional criteria as the measure of which universities should be encouraged and which should be discouraged.

"It seems to me that the employability of the graduates, the extent to which their training is appropriate and the extent to which industry directly supports the university should be additional factors to be taken into account."

Correction

In a report yesterday on archaeology courses at universities the reference to the "new archaeology programme in scientific methods" at Bradford University should have read "the MA programme in scientific methods".

Disabled jobs quota is to end

By Pat Healy
Social Services Correspondent

Fears that the Manpower Services Commission review of the quota scheme for disabled workers would lead to its abandonment are confirmed in a draft of the final report, to be published next week, which has reached *The Times*.

The review recommends that the quota be abolished in favour of new legislation placing a general statutory duty on employers to take reasonable steps to promote equality of opportunity in employment for disabled people.

The new statutory duty would be linked to a suggested code of practice which would provide as a rough guide that the proportion of disabled people employed should be broadly equal to the existing quota level of 3 per cent for companies with 20 or more staff.

The proposals will be seen as a considerable weakening of existing legislation, which requires private companies to meet the quota. Although it is widely accepted that the quota has not been enforced fully, it is seen by most disability organizations as a valuable protection for disabled workers which should be strengthened.

The commission, however, appears to regard the present quota as both unenforceable and unsuited to present circumstances. Its report says the number of registered disabled people has dropped from 666,400 in 1961 to 470,000 in 1980, a fall from 3 per cent of the workforce to 1.9 per cent.

The report comments: "The decreasing numbers of disabled people choosing to register have meant that employers are being expected to comply with, and the MSC to administer and enforce, an impracticable law."

As a direct result of the decline in registration, the report says, the number of firms complying with the law has steadily declined. In 1961, 61.4 per cent of private firms met the quota, but by last year the proportion had fallen to 35.1 per cent.

The document states that the commission has not tried to enforce the quota scheme more strictly because it believes it would have limited value. Stricter enforcement would have diverted its resources from other services to disabled people and raised questions about the suitability of particular people for specific jobs.

The report recommends a comprehensipe policy on the employment of disabled people, including existing initiatives such as the "fit for work" campaign, reinforced by the statutory general duty.

But the document makes clear that resort to law would be a last resort.

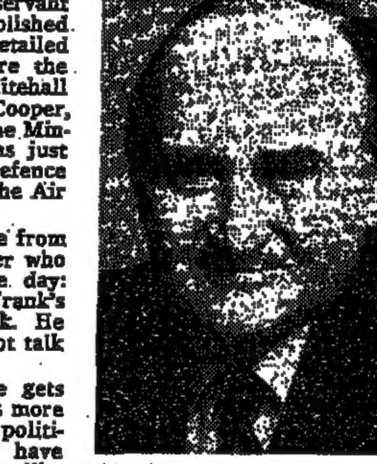
The courts would be brought in only after a lengthy process involving commission staff in visits to suspect firms, brniging in independent third parties, and, if that failed, serving improvement notices. Only if companies failed to comply with those notices would they be taken before magistrates', and they would then have the right to appeal to industrial tribunals.

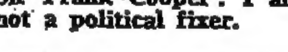
Whitehall brief

The civil servant who is more like a politician

By Peter Hennessy

One way of judging the impact of a senior civil servant is by the number of polished anecdotes that are retailed about him. On that score the man who dominates Whitehall table talk is Sir Frank Cooper, Permanent Secretary to the Ministry of Defence, who has just lived through the sixth defence review since he entered the Air Ministry in 1948.





Sir Frank Cooper: I am not a political fixer.

A typical example came from a seasoned Cooper-watcher who inquired rhetorically one day: "What is the secret of Frank's power? He cannot think. He cannot write and he cannot talk that well either.

"I know, I reckon he gets away with it because he is more of a politician than the politicians themselves. They have never met a civil servant like that before and they do not know how to handle it."

Sir Frank denies that as he does another delicious story put about by a mischievous Northern Ireland politician when he was permanent secretary to Mr Merlyn Rees in the Northern Ireland Office. "Merlyn", said the politician, "was the fitter who repaired Frank's Spitfire in the war and the relationship is exactly the same today".

The two did know each other in Italy where Mr Rees was a squadron leader doing the administrative work for four squadrons in one of which was serving Flight Lieutenant Cooper.

More generally, Sir Frank said: "I do not think I am what you call a political fixer. I think I am quite a good operator, but then I never think very much about myself".

It is easy to see how the stories arise. In appearance, Sir Frank is a mixture of industrial tycoon and dance hall bouncer. He is incapable of speaking the language of White Papers, talks very bluntly in a style all of his own in private, coming up with phrases like "Old X, he has moved to the right of barbed wire", and almost equally bluntly in public before select committees.

Chatting in his office the other day about the recent defence review, he said it was right to have got it over and done with swiftly: "John Nott [Secretary of State for Defence] has run the thing very much himself which I think is absolutely right. It is absolutely fundamental to a democracy that ministers do actually run their departments. I am very strongly opposed to officials trying to run the minister".

But did not six reviews in 31 years say something about the quality of defence policy making? "I don't think there was any way you could have had one review alone and got it right. The real problem still is that defence is very tightly linked to what is happening in the economy.

"People do tend to be rather more optimistic than events have proved to be in practice. What seems to me to be terribly important now is to improve the quality of our thinking about the future, particularly the rate at which technology has advanced and the real cost of equipment."

He portrays himself these days as no longer "a great policy animal, but I see all the papers and even dare to disagree with some of them now and then". Management is his forte and he has trimmed the Ministry of Defence by 38,600 staff since he returned from Northern Ireland four years ago.

A multitude of people in Whitehall regard Sir Frank as the best Head of the Home Civil Service we never had, though he has always maintained that he would much rather be at defence which for him is home. It has even been suggested that the Prime Minister should ask him to stay on when he reaches retirement age at the end of next year to shake up the bureaucracy and reform it.

Curb on lobster imports

By Hugh Clayton, Agriculture Correspondent

Import curbs to keep a serious disease of lobsters out of Britain were announced by Mr Peter Walker, Minister of Agriculture, yesterday in a written Commons answer. After the beginning of next month a Government licence will be needed to import a live north American lobster.

The Government acted under pressure from fishermen worried about the danger to British lobster stocks of imports infected with Gaffkaemia. The disease, which kills lobsters, spreads quickly in breeding tanks.

Mr Walker said there was a risk of importing the disease, although scientific evidence suggested that European lobsters were free of it.

"The disease does not pose any risk to those eating lobsters," he added.

IN BRIEF

JP quits over rightwing cell

Mr Alan Todd, a magistrate at Oxford resigned yesterday three days after it was revealed he had joined an extreme rightwing organization.

Mr Todd, aged 45, said he became a member of the Hampshire-based British Resistance to expose it and to satisfy his curiosity.

Topping a flagpole

The top section of the 225-feet high flag pole at Kew Gardens, is to be removed next week because it is rotting. The flagstaff, fashioned from Douglas fir, which was erected in 1959, weighs 39 tons and is six feet six inches wide at the base.

Patients poisoned

Two women psychiatric patients have died in an outbreak of food poisoning which started last week at Hartwood hospital, Shotts, Lanarkshire, health officials disclosed yesterday. Forty eight other patients and six staff also affected are now recovering.

Boxer's trial delay

John L Gardner, aged 28, British and European heavyweight boxing champion, of Winston Road, Stoke Newington, north London, who was due to stand trial at Inner London Crown Court yesterday, charged with office burglary and cheque fraud, had his case put back for a date to be fixed. Bail was renewed.

Costly advice

Citizens Advice Bureaux need more cash to help them cope with increasing requests from the public, the National Association of Citizens Advice Bureaux director, Mr Jeremy Leighton, said yesterday. The NACAB is funded by Whitehall and local bureaux by local authorities.

Photograph by David Liddle

Sir William Roberts, in a Harvard trainer, among his collection of historic aircraft, mostly of the last war, to be auctioned today by Christie's at Strathallan airfield, in Perthshire.

13in of ancient Egypt fetches £68,000

By Geraldine Norman, Sale Room Correspondent

Only 13 inches high and seven inches wide, an Egyptian temple statue of around 1375 BC was sold at Sotheby's yesterday for £68,000 (unpublished estimate £60,000) to the Alexander Carlson Gallery in New York. The gentleman portrayed is clutching a large libation basin; some three millennia later it is pleasing to know his name, which is inscribed around the rim of the basin: Ptah-Ankh, "Servant of the High Priest of Ptah-Mose, Chief Musician of Ptah, Chief Musician of the temple of Ptah, Servant of Ptah".

The sculpture belonged to the notable collection formed in the nineteenth and early twentieth century by Herr Richard von Kaufmann in Berlin; the main part of the collection was dispersed at a 1917 Berlin auction. This piece was retained and sent for sale yesterday by his heirs; there are related statues in the Agyptisches Museum in Berlin and the Château Borely, Marseilles.

Sotheby's sale of antiquities totalled £496,385 with 14 per cent unsold. While prices for Egyptian pieces were erratic, a tiny red jasper head in profile (1½ ins) made £11,500 (estimate £4,000 to £6,000). It clearly comes from a decorative inlay in a wall.

Artic black figure Amphora of around 540 BC at £29,000 (estimate £10,000 to £12,000); Sotheby's dead-pan description of the scenes depicted no doubt explain the price: "male and young hunter in sexual embrace" . . . "male courting young hunter who is carrying a spear".

At Phillips a routine sale of Old Master paintings encountered difficulties similar to those at Sotheby's and Christie's last week. Some 44 per cent was left unsold out of a total of £44,133.

Tehran business leaders executed by firing squads

A prominent Tehran businessman and supporter of former President Bani-Sadr was among 28 "counter-revolutionaries" executed in Iran yesterday. (Reuter reports from London).

Tehran radio said Mr Karim Dastmalchi, a leading member of the Tehran bazaar which financed the Islamic revolution against the late Shah, had discredited the Islamic Republic in interviews given to foreign television networks.

Mr Dastmalchi was active in the lengthy power struggle between Mr Bani-Sadr and the Islamic Republic Party and had been a supporter of Iran's centrist National Front which led early opposition to the Shah.

Second businessman executed was named as Mr Ahmad Javaheriyan. The radio said he had cooperated with and financed the left-wing Mujahidin, the main target of the present anti-leftist backlash.

The sprawling Tehran bazaar, the largest in the Middle East and controlling most of Iran's foreign trade, financed Ayatollah Khomeini's bid for power.

But Iran's business community has since run into conflict with the ruling fundamentalists over government plans to nationalize foreign trade. Individual businessmen have also been accused of profiteering since the start of the Gulf war with Iraq.

Specific charges against Mr Dastmalchi included creating disruption among the bazaar's Muslin merchants and encouraging them to stage shutdowns and other protest demonstrations.

It was the first time in the present drive against opponents of the Islamic Government that businessmen who were prominent in the revolution had been sent to the firing squad.

Nearly all those arrested and tried since Mr Bani-Sadr's downfall have been supporters of the Mujahidin or of the Marxist Fedayeen group.

This was the case of 19 people executed yesterday in Tehran and towns along the Caspian Sea, a traditional left-wing stronghold. The radio said they were guilty of armed rebellion against the Islamic Republic.

About 200 people have been executed by firing squad in the past month and the rate of executions has risen since the June 28 bombing that killed 72 leading politicians at the Islamic Republic Party headquarters in Tehran.

The remaining seven people executed included five drug dealers, a rapist and a supporter of Mr Shapur Bakhtiar, the Shah's former Prime Minister, the radio said.

The official Pars news agency meanwhile reported an assassination attempt on two clerical officials of revolutionary courts in the Caspian area. Three motor cyclists opened fire on the officials but were driven off by bodyguards.

In Tehran, newspapers reported a grenade attack on a Revolutionary Guard post in which four guards were wounded.

☐ Tehran: Security forces headquarters here called on people in the city to hand over any firearms they possess—and without fear of incrimination. In an appeal on Tehran radio, they said they would limit action to thanking the people who handed in their weapons.

Some leftist opposition movements, notably the Mujahidin, possess considerable quantities of arms, which they obtained at the time of the Shah's overthrow.—AFP.

Pakistan summons Indian envoy over clash report

Islamabad, July 13.—The Pakistan Foreign Ministry summoned the Indian ambassador here today to explain "tendentious" Indian press reports of military activities along their border.

The summons was the latest incident in relations between India and Pakistan which are becoming increasingly nervous as a result of the two countries' defence plans. India is buying military equipment from the Soviet Union and Pakistan from the United States.

A Foreign Ministry statement said Mr Natwar Singh, the Indian ambassador, was asked to clarify Indian press reports at the weekend of a build-up of Pakistan troops on the border.

He was also asked to explain another report by the Press Trust of India news agency that five Pakistani soldiers were killed in an incident along the line administered by the United Nations separating Indian and Pakistani troops in Kashmir. A Foreign Ministry statement strongly denied both reports.

In line with a long-standing policy, the United Nations military observer group that administers the line of control would not comment on the Kashmir report.



Señor Pérez Llorca (left), Spain's Foreign Minister, with Lord Carrington, the Foreign Secretary, in Brussels yesterday.

FRUIT FLY SPRAYERS GROUNDED

From Our Correspondent
Los Angeles, July 13

California's controversial battle to eradicate the Mediterranean fruit fly took another strange twist yesterday when Mr Casper Weinberger, the Defence Secretary, refused to allow helicopters spraying pesticides to use military bases in the area.

He overruled Mr John Block, the Agriculture Secretary, and Navy officials who had given permission for the aircraft to use Moffett field from tomorrow.

There has been strong opposition on health grounds from residents in the Santa Clara valley, which includes the city of San José, to the aerial spraying and today residents took legal action to try to stop the spraying.

On Friday, under pressure from Washington and a threat of a quarantine on all fruit and vegetables in the state, Mr Jerry Brown, the State Governor, agreed to let aerial spraying go ahead in efforts to wipe out the fruit fly, which is threatening the wealthy agricultural industry.

A Santa Clara judge, considering the injunction filed by residents, said today that there could be no aerial spraying against the fly until he finished the hearing, which might take up to two days.

Spain wants 'EEC rights' for citizens in Gibraltar

From Michael Hornsby, Brussels, July 13

Spain would be ready to open the border with Gibraltar if Spaniards were given the same rights in the British Crown Colony as citizens from EEC countries, Señor José Pedro Pérez Llorca, the Spanish Foreign Minister, said here today.

Speaking after a meeting with Lord Carrington, the Foreign Secretary, Señor Pérez Llorca said EEC citizens enjoyed rights denied to Spaniards in such matters as house and business tenancies and work permits. This was unacceptable.

British sources said that much as the Government would like to help the Spanish open the border, in line with the Lisbon Agreement of April 10 1980, it could not grant what Madrid was asking until Spain joined the EEC.

This appears to mean that unless either government is prepared to change its position, there will be no opening of the Spanish-Gibraltar border before 1984, the earliest possible date for Spanish entry to the Community.

Señor Pérez Llorca said there had been nothing new on Gibraltar in his talks with Lord Carrington, implicity dismissing suggestions in some Spanish newspapers this morning that he was coming to Brussels with a new plan for ending the diplomatic impasse over the colony.

The Lisbon Agreement, which should have come into effect on June 1 last year, provides, among other things, that "future co-operation (over Gibraltar) should be on the basis of reciprocity and full equality of rights".

The British have always taken the line that the reference to future co-operation means that equal rights are to be granted only after the Spanish have fulfilled their undertaking.

Señor Pérez Llorca said Madrid was not demanding immediate full equality of rights with people of Gibraltar for Spanish citizens, but felt that Spaniards should as a first step have at least the same rights as EEC citizens.

Earlier, in talks with all the 10 EEC foreign ministers, Señor Pérez Llorca was unable to get any clear promise of real progress in Spain's entry negotiations before the Community has completed its internal budgetry and agricultural reforms.

The Spanish argue that the entry negotiations and the internal reforms should go hand in hand, and Señor Leopoldo Calvo Sotelo, the Spanish Prime Minister, thought he had won President Mitterrand round to this view at a meeting last week in Paris. But today the French position hardened again.

Community stays with Afghan plan

From Our Own Correspondent
Brussels, July 13

European Community foreign ministers agreed here today to continue to promote their proposals for an international conference on Afghanistan despite the hostile response from the Soviet Union.

They decided not to make any changes now in the proposal to meet Soviet objections. But British sources said that amendments might be considered if the Russians showed that they were prepared to talk about a solution.

The Ten said in a statement that they "strongly believed that the approach outlined in the proposal represents a logical, realistic and constructive attempt to resolve an international problem which remains an important cause of tension and human suffering."

They said there had been favourable reactions from a significant number of countries and the response of others was awaited.

If the EEC's proposal for a two-stage conference is to be taken any further, it is unlikely to be before September when Lord Carrington, the EEC president, will meet Mr Andrei Gromyko, the Soviet Foreign Minister, in New York during the United Nations General Assembly session.

10,000 ton hashish harvest

Lebanon's potent whiff of wealth

From Robert Fisk, Baalbek, July 13

The dark green fields now run the length of the upper Bekaa valley, from Hermel 70 miles down to Deir Zeinoun south of Baalbek, a strip of foliage that clings to the foothills of Mount Lebanon and now even runs parallel to the old straight road that the Romans built up to the temples of the Heliopolitan Triad.

The plants look innocent enough, perhaps 5ft high with short branches of small, spiky flowers rather like sleepy cactus trees. A battery of Syrian Sam 6 rockets flaunts its power beside one such field along the Beirut highway. But the plants have a potency all of their own.

For Lebanon's hashish farmers have extended their fields this year, planting their seeds further south than ever before, brazenly spreading their pastures beside the main roads of the Bekaa without even bothering to lay down an innocuous potato patch between the highway and their wealth-producing crop.

In Baalbek, they tell you that this year will produce a record crop. They say that every year: and every year, there is no doubt that they are right.

No one can be certain how big that crop really is. The 10 big farming families around Baalbek—they harvest nothing but hashish, of course, and one has a couple of privately owned tanks to defend its fields—reckon that an estimated production of 10,000 tonnes is on the safe side. Indeed, one report has suggested that as much as 30 per cent of Lebanon's foreign currency earnings are in some way related to hashish exports.

The farmers like to remain as anonymous as the smooth young men who have already visited Baalbek this year to sample the crop for their prospective purchasers. "The buyers are always very polite", a farmer's son says. "They are well dressed and theyknow what they are looking for. They just rub their fingers on the plants and smell their hands afterwards. These people are 'clean'—they carry no money, no guns and no hashish. They laugh a lot and they are very dangerous."



Most of the buyers check into the Palmyra Hotel, the old coachhouse whose balconies still overlook the six magnificent fluted columns of the temple of Jupiter and where the best French champagne can still be had for less than £10 a bottle.

The young hotel owner, one of Baalbek's Christian minority, prefers not to discuss his guests: he merely expresses his aproval of the wealth that hashish has brought to his city.

"There was a time not long ago," he says, "when you could not even travel up to Hermel for fear of being stopped by gunmen and robbed. But now it is perfectly safe—because everybody is a millionaire."

Baalbek's income is not quite as large as it might have been, however. The farmers tried to increase their profits two years ago by growing opium in addition to hashish but the opium fields were burnt down by the Lebanese police.

According to the farmer's son, the Lebanese Government were told by the United States that American assistance to Lebanon would be curtailed unless the opium crop was destroyed. The Americans, he said, were prepared to wink at the continued production of hashish in return for this.

Farmers are also becoming more careful about their payments. Buyers no longer arrange cheques to be deposited direct in Arab banks. Payments are "laundered" through five or six countries before reaching Lebanon.

But exporting hashish still seems easy. At Beirut international airport, customs officials dutifully search travellers' suitcases for hashish but hundreds of tonnes of the stuff leave Lebanon by boat every year.

The Egyptians provide one of Lebanon's largest markets. One young man in a Baalbek café, offering generous and free samples to allcomers, remarked cynically: "If you get arrested in Lebanon for possession of hashish, it's not because you've been caught. It's because you haven't paid".

And travelling through the rich, dark hashish fields of the Bekaa, past which Lebanese police and troops regularly drive, it is a little difficult to believe that there is not just a bit of corruption somewhere in the body politic. Someone in Beirut must be aware of the 300 or so square miles of hashish-growing territory, with its sleepy growers and slow-moving horses.

Vatican is thought to be £17m in the red

From Peter Nichols
Rome, July 13

The new Council of Cardinals established by the ailing Pope to face the problems of the Vatican's finances ended its first meeting tonight after hearing a report on the "essential data regarding the budget of the Holy See".

So went the official description of an event which is the most important in administrative terms to face the Roman Church since the Pope was seriously wounded on May 13. The Vatican's financial worries, of various kinds, go back long before the shooting.

The Pope summoned the whole Sacred College, which then numbered 123 cardinals, to the Vatican at the beginning of November 1979, to give him advice, above all, on the Vatican's financial situation.

The meeting attended by 120 cardinals was secret but historic because for the first time the Vatican made public the extent of its budget deficit which then amounted to £8.5m. Unofficially it is estimated that the deficit has doubled in the meantime.

Ironically, the 1979 meeting took place in the same month as the Pope's ill-fated journey to Turkey where his movements were closely supervised as a result of threats to kill him.

The menaces were made by Mehemet Ali Agca who is now awaiting trial in a Rome prison for the May 13 attempt on the Pope's life which has left him hospital-bound.

In the meantime, not only has the deficit increased, the Vatican now faces the moral issue of having seen two of its leading lay financial advisers arrested.

The first was Signor Massimo Spada who was charged with offences concerning the export of capital. Then Signor Luigi Mennini was arrested on the grounds of connivance in fraudulent bankruptcy. Both are now free but awaiting bail.

The Pope's illness in itself indirectly raises financial problems. The strength of his pontificate was the popular success of his travels. And popularity counts in terms of money because something on which the Vatican can count to cover a deficit or special expenditure remains the ancient institution of Peter's Pence.

This is a collection made every year throughout the catholic world on the feastday of St Peter and St Paul. The money goes directly to the Secretariat of State and is not accounted for in the normal budget. Pope John XXIII, for instance, paid the expenses of the second Vatican Council from this source.

The issue of Peter's Pence need not be strictly tied to the Pope's ability to resume his travels. But a sick Pope kept strictly out of the public eye by his doctors is unlikely to attract contributions like a personality who captures the public imagination.

Reports today from Mexico City that the Pope has declined an invitation to re-visit the shrine of the Madonna of Guadaloupe, the most important Latin American centre of popular Marian devotion, is taken as meaning that journeys for this year can be discounted.

The 11 cardinals at today's meeting (there were four absentees) under the chairmanship of Cardinal Casaroli, the Secretary of State, are all non-Italians with the exception of their chairman and resident archbishops.

They are supposed not only to hear the present state of the budget but also put forward proposals gathered from the hierachy throughout the world on how to deal with the question.

If the official statement is strictly correct in insisting that they were given data only on the regular budget they will have missed more than just the sum collected in Peter's Pence.

AGREEMENT LACKING ON BELIZE

By David Spanier

The latest round of talks between Britain and Guatemala on the future of Belize failed to reach agreement on all outstanding issues, it was announced yesterday. Britain nevertheless intends to bring Belize, its last colony in Latin America, to independence by the end of the year, as planned.

The main difficulty, it is generally assumed, lies in defining the rights which Guatemala should enjoy in the use of offshore cays. Under the outline agreement reached in London, Guatemala was to have abandoned its territorial claims in return for various economic benefits but this deal attracted considerable opposition in Belize.

A communiqué issued in New York, where the talks were being held, and London yesterday said that the three ministers—Mr Nicholas Ridley, Minister of State at the Foreign Office, Señor Castillo Valdez, the Guatemalan Foreign Minister, and Mr George Price, the Belizean Premier—"reaffirmed their desire to promote and preserve peace in the region".

MILL DEATHS RISE TO 34

Delhi, July 13.—Hope for survivors dimmed as rescue operations continued for the fourth day at the mill near Surat, in western India, which collapsed last week.

Officials at the site, about 150 miles from Bombay, said the death toll was 34 and that search squads had rescued 105 workers. Between 400 and 700 workers may still be trapped. —AP.

Israel's weapons policy clashes with Washington

From Christopher Walker, Jerusalem, July 13

Wide differences of opinion between the American and Israeli Governments over the conditions which should cover Israel's use of its American-supplied weapons emerged during a meeting today between Mr Menachem Begin, the Prime Minister, and Mr Robert McFarlane, a senior State Department official.

The meeting was called to discuss ways in which the governments could reach an agreement which would allow America to lift the temporary suspension imposed last month on the delivery of four F16 fighters, one of the types of jet used in the raid on the Baghdad nuclear reactor.

The Israeli delegation, which also included Mr Yitzhak Shamir, the Foreign Minister, is understood to have reiterated its strongly held view that all Israeli military operations recently undertaken outside its territory were legitimate acts of self-defence.

Before the meeting began, senior Israeli officials emphasized that Israel would refuse to give any new commitment to limit its use of American-supplied weapons, or to consult with America prior to using them.

Mr Begin said afterwards that the agreement was necessary for the Americans, and not for the Israelis. Both sides had argued about the matter, he added, and the fact that there was no agreed text meant that no agreement had yet been reached.

The extent of the differences between the two governments surprised some diplomatic observers, especially as the Americans were thought to be anxious to resolve the issue of the suspended F16s before the dispatch of a further shipment later this month.

After the failure to find a formula, both sides agreed to hold further talks. The Israeli delegation was also expected to ask Mr McFarlane to tell Washington of Israel's anxiety to see a quick resumption of the stalled talks on Palestinian autonomy.

Earlier, Mr Philip Habib, America's special envoy, left for Saudi Arabia on the latest stage of his mission to try to find a comprehensive solution to the crisis in Lebanon. He is understood to have presented Israel with the outline of a complex four-nation plan to end the continuing violence in the country and strengthen the position of the Lebanese Government.

Only part of the plan is related to the withdrawal of the Syrian missile batteries stationed in the Bekaa Valley.

For the Israeli Government this remains the key issue and officials are sceptical about the chances of America achieving the wider solution it is looking for.

But Mr Begin has deliberately refrained from imposing any deadline on the Habib mission, although it was emphasized again last night that it cannot be allowed to continue indefinitely.

□ Paris: Mr Yassir Arafat, the Palestine Liberation Organization leader, said today that Israel has an atomic arsenal of 23 to 25 nombs specially designed to strike all the Arab capitals, according to a report by the Iraqi news agency, INA, monitored here.

Mr Arafat, who was speaking in Baghdad, said he had precise information about the atomic capacity of Israel, the agency said. He was in the Iraqi capital for the opening session of a conference on the Israeli bombing of the Iraqi nuclear installation in Tammuz on June 7.

He accused the United States of having a role in the attack saying that Washington had sent specialists to supervise the Israeli preparations in the Negev desert.—AFP.

US plans big increase in seaborne cruise missiles

From Nicholas Hirst, Washington, July 13

The United States is planning a sharp increase in its seaborne cruise missile strength to put about 900 of the Tomahawk type in service by 1987, compared with only 88 next year.

This would put the cost of the cruise missile programme up from $210m (£105m) in 1982 to $1,500m in 1987.

The programme has already been expanded once by the Reagan Administration. President Carter had planned only 48 of the weapons for 1982. Now defence officials want a five-year build-up which would greatly increase the number of missiles deployed at sea.

By the early 1990s there could be as many as 3,000 to 4,000 sea-based cruise missiles with a further 6,000 to be fired from aircraft.

A medium-range cruise missile with a nuclear warhead could take off from an aircraft carrier more than 1,000 miles from its target and launch an inland strike we llaway from ground defences.

The big increase contained in the Pentagon plan is for additional seaborne strength to complement the 572 land-based cruise missiles that the United States is to place in Europe from 1983. Belgium and the Netherlands, out of the five countries intending to take cruise missiles, haveyet to give final approval which they have made dependent on progress over arms limitation talks with the Soviet Union.

Britain, West Germany and Italy, have already agreed to have the missiles sited in their territory.

It is understood the plan to increase the seaborne side of the strike force would need formal approval from Mr Caspar Weinberger, the Defence Secretary, and the White House before it went to Congress.



West Point man takes command

Major General Walter Baxter took command yesterday of the 20,000 American airmen in England who belong to Europe's Third Air Force. The ceremony was held at RAF Mildenhall, Suffolk. The Americans operate seven important bases and several small installations. General Baxter, a West Point graduate, was formerly air deputy to the commander-in-chief, Allied Air Forces Northern Europe in Oslo. As a pilot he has more than 4.700 flying hours in 24 different types of aircraft.

THREAT OF NEW POLL BY BEGIN

From Our Own Correspondent
Jerusalem, July 13

Mr Yitzhak Navon, the President of Israel, today opened a series of private consultations with Knesset faction leaders which by the end of the week is expected to lead to a formal request to Mr Menachem Begin to try to form his second right-wing Likud coalition government.

As the meetings started, Mr Begin said in an Israeli radio interview that he would have no hesitation in calling for fresh elections if he had not succeeded in forming a workable coalition during the first 21-day period allowed to him under the law.

The Prime Minister predicted that a new poll would give the Likud more than the 48 seats it won this time.

Mr Begin's remarks were seen as an effort to persuade his various potential coalition partners to resolve their internal differences and stop the political in-fighting which is holding-up the final stages of the coalition-building.

He also pledged not to force members of the Likud block to vote in favour of any proposed amendment in the law covering the controversial question of "who is a Jew". But it was later reported that leaders of the ultra-orthodox Agudat Israel Party will not force a coalition crisis over the issue

"Welcome to the Polish Communist Congress!"

Moscow hedges its bets

From Michael Binyon
Moscow, July 13

Mr Viktor Grishin, a member of the Soviet Politburo and head of the Moscow city party organization, flew to Warsaw today at the head of the Soviet delegation to the Polish party congress that opens tomorrow.

The decision to send the 66-year-old rather colourless figure to the crucial meeting is seen here as a sign that the Russians intend to treat the congress as though it were a normal gathering of a fraternal party while reserving judgment on its outcome.

Mr Grishin appears to be a compromise choice for both the Russians and the Poles. Though sometimes tipped as a possible successor to President Brezhnev, he is not one of the leading figures in the Politburo, and the Soviet Union is not therefore putting its prestige at risk by sending him to a congress that might well adopt decisions it might find unpalatable.

On the other hand he has made a number of trips to Eastern Europe and in protocol terms could appropriately head the Soviet delegation. He is senior enough for the Poles not to feel deliberately snubbed, but not too closely identified with Soviet ideology or foreign policy.

Had one of the more visible members of the leadership, such as Mr Mikhail Suslov, the hardline ideologue, or Mr Andrei Gromyko, the Foreign Minister—both of whom have visited Warsaw this year—gone to Warsaw the Poles would have felt the Russians were trying to dominate the congress.

In the past week the Russians have kept surprisingly quiet about the preparations for a meeting as crucial for them as it is for the Poles. *Pravda* carried no news about the congress today, and apart from an ambiguously worded television report over the weekend there has been virtually no other dispatch.

This is most unusual, and a clear sign that Moscow is still not sure how things will turn out. The Russians made it clear some months ago that they wanted the Poles to postpone the congress, which they fear will put the seal of party approval on all the changes and remorms of the past turbulent year.

By keeping quiet now, playing down the seriousness of the strikes by Polish dock workers and airline staff, and sending a neutral figure to Warsaw, the Russians are hedging their bets.

Until three weeks ago the Soviet press described the situation in Poland in ever more threatening terms, culminating in the warning sent to he Polish pary by the Soviet Party's Central Committee.

However, Mr Gromyko's recent visit to Warsaw seems to have reassured Moscow—at least on the surface. The press has dropped its threats, and voiced criticism obliquely in dispatches from other East European capitals.

The russians have probably been gratified that many of the conservatives in the Polish leadership were re-elected as delegates, and now see no alternative to letting the congress go ahead in he hope that i will not take any decisions too hard for the Russians to swallow.

Poland's economic crisis

In search of speed and wisdom

The downward spiral leading Poland's economy towards catastrophe has accelerated in recent months. Getting through the party congress which begins in Warsaw today is a necessary step in arresting this progressive deterioration, although the congress is not itself likely to bring concrete economic measures.

Mr Stanislaw Kania the party leader, may have used the four months since the originally scheduled date of the congress to forestall the disintegration of the party at the cost of permitting complete economic collapse. Political uncertainties and the economic management inherited from the Gierek regime have inhibited any economic initiatives. The party congress may finally enable the authorities to break through this inertia and immobilism, which have hampered their dealings with Solidarity, Western bankers and the population. They will have to move quickly and wisely, with broad-based support, if whatever political configuration emerges from the congress is to survive the economic disaster.

The scale of this disaster was clear from Prime Minister Jaruzelski's speech to the Sejm on June 12 and has been confirmed by data since. After national income fell 2 per cent in 1979 and 4 per cent more in 1980, a further decline on the order of 15 per cent is feared for 1981. Industrial production in the first four months of this year was 10 per cent below the same period of 1980, but 18 per cent down in May. The corresponding figures for coal output show reductions of 20 per cent and 28 per cent respectively. Projections indicate that coal exports could fall from 31 million tons in 1980 to less than 10 million tons in 1981.

The economy manifests two fundamental imbalances: on the internal market for consumer goods and on external markets with both Eastern and Western trading partners. Declines in production and imports have been accompanied by a 23 per cent rise in the wage bill for January-May over that period a year ago. The inflationary gap has therefore widened, despite a 20 per cent reduction in investment expenditures. It is estimated that the value of supplies becoming available to households is only 70 per cent of the flow of incomes they would like to spend.

Falling exports and empty shops

It is still politically almost impossible to raise consumer prices, however. So people stock up whenever they find anything to buy. The shops are empty, and the rationing which now covers meat, butter, flour, rice and sugar is endangered by inability to satisfy the prescribed ration quantities.

Exports are down 18 per cent overall for January-May. The drop in revenues and the burden of repayments on the $25,000m convertible currency debt (stopped at the end of March) and interest charges (continuing) have cut imports from the West by 20 per cent for the five months, in comparison with the same period in 1980; the fall for May was 29 per cent.

Meanwhile the socialist countries, which had actually increased their exports to Poland up through April, have finally responded to the strains which Poland's failure to meet export obligations has imposed on their own economies: Poland's imports from them fell by 12 per cent in May. These reductions in imported supplies of raw materials, intermediate goods, spare parts and components have created innumerable bottlenecks in production, which then generate further shortages, cuts in export supplies, and so on: the "bottleneck multiplier" at work.

The system of distribution of consumer goods and supplies to industry is totally disorganized. The incentive to work is sapped by excess demand—one must take time off to queue, and even then it is impossible to spend one's income. To this must be added the reduction in hours brought by a shorter working week, which would account for half the fall in industrial output. But even when they are there, workers are demoralized when they see capacity reduced by shortages of materials or energy.

The immediate priorities are clear: increase coal production, deal with the shortage of consumer goods, bring order back into the distribution system, collect and stock without losses all of a fairly promising harvest, and stop the fall in output and spreading paralysis of the productive apparatus.

In the medium term, the authorities must decide what to do about workers made unemployed by the closure of plants which produce little while still using energy and materials. They must also undertake a thoroughgoing reform of the economic system, probably moving towards Hungarian-style market socialism with some role, as yet undetermined, for workers' councils and self-management, side by side with Solidarity. It is equally unclear how far the existing market disequilibrium must be eased before markets can operate without immediately giving way to a violent open inflation.

The Jaruzelski Government has made some efforts, with varying success. They increased the prices paid to the peasants for agricultural produce, and this has had a favourable impact on the harvest prospects. They appear finally to have managed to cut investment expenditure and the production of investment goods, in order to save energy and materials. The wide-ranging discussions since March in the various joint commissions with Solidarity have been useful on economic as well as political issues. The negotiations with Western governments to reschedule officially backed debts coming due in 1981 were concluded successfully.

But the Government has failed to get the coal miners to work more. Western banks have unwisely delayed rescheduling Poland's debts to them exacerbating the already desperate foreign exchange problem. Meanwhile the Government is taking the standard approach to all economic problems by reshuffling the economic administration, presumably because it is incapable of doing anything more useful.

The Prime Minister is not an economic expert, and despite recent ministerial changes most of the senior economic officials were deeply involved in the disastrous economic policies of the 1970s. It is hard to believe that they have the collective imagination required now, although they might be able to implement a coherent package of measures if it were presented to them. No such package will be put to the party congress nor can be expected to emerge from it.

Congress 'success' could stop rot

Yet a "successful" party congress could create the necessary conditions for stopping the economic rot and starting the long process of repairing and renewing the economic structure. The congress will receive a report on the origins of the economic crisis and the present state of the economy. This report will undoubtedly improve on the one rejected by the Sejm two months ago, but it will not include detailed proposals for an economic stabilization programme.

The congress may nevertheless adopt broad positions of principle on the orientation of economic reforms and on workers' self-management, specifically addressing the new phenomenon of spontaneous horizontal coordination of workers' councils and their enterprises. It will not produce detailed proposals for consumer price increases nor for dealing with unemployment or the converse, getting more men down the mines. But if completing the congress appears to promise some medium-run political stability, this could remove a serious block to debt rescheduling by the banks.

The psychological effects will extend well beyond the Western banks. Stability in the party will have no direct effect on the economic administration, but it may permit both the party and the Government to make a serious approach to the people on the key economic issues. Even with a central committee elected from below and great turnover in its membership, this is not a democratically representative body. The *population must be carried on* the main problems, such as consumer price increases. A recent poll showed 28 per cent against any price increases, even if this meant further deterioration of the economy.

Perhaps a referendum could finally translate into action the approval of the 60 per cent who were willing to accept higher prices. The best outcome of the congress would be a party capable of taking such an initiative.

Richard Portes

The author is Professor of Economics in the University of London and author of The Polish Crisis: Western Economic Policy options *(London, RIIA, 1981).*

IN BRIEF

Oil chief and wife shot dead

New York.—The president of the Atlantic Richfield company, which is about to sell The Observer, has been shot dead along with his wife at their home in Dallas, Texas. Their 14-year-old son David is being held in connexion with the killings.

Mr William Keeler, aged 53 and his 49-year-old wife Anita were found by their daughter, Barbara, when she arrived for lunch. Mr Keller, president of Arco Ool and Gas Company was already dead, Mrs Keller, lying in a pool of blood, was alleged to have said weakly: "David, David, David did it". She died in hospital a few hours later.

Their son had called at the police station three miles away to report the shootings. He was taken to a juvenile detention centre where he spent the night.

Yachtswoman on world trip

Tokyo, July 13.—A British woman and her Japanese husband set sail today with their four-year-old daughter and two Japanese crewmen, on a round-the-world voyage expected to last four years.

Mr Hiroaki Nagae, aged 33, his wife, Jennifer and their daughter Erika set off in their handcrafted yacht from Tokoname, a central Japanese port, in a 44ft yacht named after the girl. Their first stop is to be Vancouver.—AP.

Naples violence

Rome.—The death of Domenico Peluso, aged 41, in a Naples hospital brings the count of killings in and around the city to 103 since the beginning of the year. Most of the murders are ascribed to the Camorra, an organization similar to the Sicilian Mafia.

Lovely prize

Athens.—The Gheek International of Love organilzation, which preacies love as a means of ssolvink world problems, has announced that its £30,000 international love prize will go to Mr Lech. Walesa, the Polish Solidartiy leader. The prize is financed from an annual donation by an anonymous Greek businessman.

Cholera victims

Amman.—More than 100 new cases of cholera have been officially diagnosed in Jordan during the past 24 hours, bringing to 475 the number of cholera victims in the country. Four people are said to have died of cholera since the epidemic broke out in July.

Saudis wooed

Jiddah.—The Philippine Government has asked Saudi Arabia to help mediate in the dispute between Manila and leaders of the five million Muslims in the southern Philippines, the Riyadh-based Al Jazirah paper said.

Popular premier

Paris.—M Pierre Mauroy, the Prime Minister ,is currently the most popular politician in France, according to an opinion pold published. In the Le Quotidien. His popularity rating is 8 per cent ahead of President Mitterrand.

Austrian appeal

Vienna.—Austria has launched another apepal to the United States for help to cope with the problem of Polish refugees. A spokesman said that Austria had once complied with an American request to admit refugees from Vietnam and now expected a similar positive response from Washington.

Housing sit-in

Madrid.—Several hundred people have been staging a sit-in in a Madrid church, claiming to be victims of a giant housing swindle. The protesters said that 3,000 families had signed coitracts for flats in the 1970s, but they had never been built.

Iraq shelters

Stockholm.—The Iraqi Government has ordered about £25m worth of underground shelters from a Swedish company. They would be used by the civilian poulation for various activities, the company said.

Rail segregation

Johannesburg.—Apartheid on South Afriacn passenger trains is to continue. A railways spokesman denied reports that separate facilities for whites and blacks would be stopped from August 1.

1,200 homeless

Seoul, July 13.—At least 10 people were feared dead and more than 1,200 were made homeless by weekend floods in the southern part of South Korea.

Umtali summit over Mozambique guerrillas

From Stephen Taylor, Salisbury, July 13

Mr Robert Mugabe, the Prime Minister of Zimbabwe, met President Samora Machel of Mozambique for talks today in the Zimbabwe border town of Umtali.

In the first meeting between the two since last October, Mr Mugabe was accompanied by Lieutenant-General Sandy MacLean and Lieutenant-General Lookout Masuku, members of the Military Joint High Command.

The subject believed to have figured most prominently in the discussions was the MRM guerrilla movement in Mozambique, which is harrying Frelimo forces in the border region and causing a flow of refugees to Zimbabwe.

Zimbabwe and Mozambique signed a defence agreement in January largely as a result of the war, which, as well as worrying President Machel, is hampering efforts by Zimbabwe and other states to develop transport routes which bypass South Africa.

The guerrillas are believed to be receiving assistance from South Africa. Zimbabwe has stepped up patrols to prevent guerrillas from crossing the border.

In Parliament recently, Bishop Josiah Dhube, who represents the area, urged the Government to establish army camps along the border to prevent crossings by the guerrillas, who, he said, demanded food at gunpoint from local people

Mozambicans who fled to Zimbabwe last month are still camping near Chipinga, south of Umtali, and some are pressing to be allowed to remain in Zimbabwe. Reports indicate that up to half of about 1,200 refugees who came across in the last wave have returned to Mozambique after being visited by Frelimo officials.

The refugees are also likely to have figured in today's talks, as did attempts to increase the capacity of Mozambique's ports.

These efforts have especial urgency for Zimbabwe, which is having to reduce imports and exports because South Africa has said it can handle only a limited amount of Zimbabwean traffic because it is having difficulty coping with its own.

The Zimbabwean Government announced 10 days ago that supplies of diesel, the country's main fuel, had had to be cut by a fifth. The shortage is expected to last for at least two months and may curtail transport of maize and other crops now being harvested.

The shortage is said to be due to congestion of the railways and recent derailments in South Africa, which held up fuel supplies to Zimbabwe for 10 days.

U.S. BEING VENGEFUL, TASS SAYS

From Our Own Correspondent
Moscow, July 13

The Soviet Union today accused the United States of ignoring the lesson of its defeat in Vietnam by trying now to take revenge under the cover of the United Nations.

Condemning the conference that opened today on Cambodia, Tass called it imperialist interference in the internal affairs of Vietnam, Cambodia and Laos.

Tass said the United States and China were trying to drive a wedge between the Indo-Chinese countries and their neighbours.

Pol Pot plea at start of Cambodia conference

From Michael Leapman, New York, July 13

Mr Ieng Sary, Foreign Minister in the exiled Pol Pot regime, appealed to the United Nations today to call for the withdrawal of Vietnamese troops from Cambodia, to be followed by elections

He was addressing a conference on Combodia summoned by Dr Kurt Waldheim, the Secretary-General. Only 75 nations—fewer than half the United Nations members—are taking part. The Vietnamese are boycotting the conference, as are representatives of the Soviet block. Thus there is no chance that any resolution on the lines suggested by Mr Sary, if approved, would be put into effect.

He said 2,500,000 Cambodians had been massacred by the Vietnamese or had died in familes "which the occupiers use as an arm of massacre. The objective is to Vietnamize Cambodia

He said that if the conference could attain the total withdrawal of Vietnamese troops "it will exercise a profound influence on the solution of similar problems

Paris and Bonn to press US on dollar rate

From Patricia Clough, Bonn, July 13

President Mitterrand of France and Herr Helmut Schmidt, the West German Chancellor, agreed today to entreat President Reagan to curb the fluctuations of the dollar exchange rate at the economic summit in Ottawa next week.

The Chancellor said he and the French President believed that a steadying of the dollar rate was urgently desirable. The two would also seek to impress upon the United States President the harm the high American interest rate policy was doing to European economies.

President Mitterrand and the Chancellor also agreed to seek a common approach to the reform of the EEC budget and agriculture policies and to maintain the European Monetary System.

It was the first of the six-monthly Franco-German consultations since President Mitterrand came to power. Herr Kurt Becker, the West German spokesman, told journalists afterwards that the talks had been very successful; much more so than many people expected, particularly in France.

The atmosphere was formal—"Herr President" and "Monsieur Le Chancelier", whereas Herr Schmidt and M Giscard d'Estaing, the former president, had been on first-name terms—but at the same time extremely friendly, Herr Becker said.

While they are unlikely to forge the close friendship that existed between the Chancellor and M Mitterrand's predecessor, both were evidently at pains to develop an excellent personal relationship.

The decision that the Chancellor should go privately to Paris in the autumn was an expression "of the specially friendly relationship which is developing, or rather is continuing to develop" between the two leaders.

At their joint press conference at the end of the meetings President Mitterrand asked the media to transmit his special greetings to the West German people.

The Franco-German relationship was a "privileged friendship"—in an interview last week he had dismissed the concept of a Paris-Bonn axis—the friendship was not only a cornerstone, a pillar of the European Community, but was of increasing significance in Western politics.

Most of the conference time was devoted to the Ottawa summit, East-West relations, and European security. The Chancellor received, as expected, valuable support from President Mitterrand for his policy of a military balance of power, although some shades of difference remained.

Herr Becker summed it up, saying that M Mitterrand had no objections to the Chancellor pressing for the earliest possible East-West negotiations to reduce the number of nuclear missiles. But he put more emphasis on negotiating from a position of strength and on a speedy stationing of Western missiles to balance the Soviet S.S. 20s and Backfire bombers.

"If anything," he said, "the position of France is tougher than West Germany's." It remains to be seen, however, whether the French President's support will impress the large anti-missile movement in Herr Schmidt's Social Democrat Party. The reaction so far is close to incredulity, that a Socialist like M Mitterrand should not share their more pacifist views.

In the last big preparatory talks before the Ottawa summit the two leaders agreed that the meeting should show Western unity. They were anxious to avoid the impression of a confrontation with the United States on the dollar. Herr Schmidt urged all participants to resist the temptation to pursue nationalistic and egoistic trade, monetary and credit policies.

President Mitterrand explained his economic policies to the Chancellor and when he said later that there were delicate question to be discussed further he was believed to be referring to their widely differing views on how to combat inflation and unemployment.

The Chancellor expressed understanding for the priority given by President Mitterrand to fighting unemployment, but pointed out that for Bonn the first aim was defeating inflation.

The French President supported the West German case for a limit to net payments by member countries into the EEC budget and agreed with his host that the rate of contribution to the Communiy should not exceed the present one per cent of value-added tax.

They were also anxious that the increase in spending on agriculture should be slower than the increase in its income.

M Mitterrand advocated a stronger EEC social policy, which should be taken into account in the coming reforms. But the French doubted whether these could be completed in time for the 1982 budget, while the West Germans consider this necessary.

The two leaders agreed that the proposal by Lord Carrington, the British Foreign Secretary, for a conference on Afghanistan should be developed and if possible discussed with the Soviet Union again, since, as Herr Becker said, Moscow "did not close all doors" to it.

Thorn hope for common strategy on world poor

From Nicholas Hirst
Washington, July 13

Mr Gaston Thorn, President of the European Commission, is hopeful that the Ottawa summit can devise a common strategy towards the Third World.

He told a lunca at the National Press Club that he saw no reason why there should be continued confrontation with the United States over a common approach to North-South relations.

He said Europe had different relations with the Third World to those held by the United States. Some European countries were less committed to the free market approach than America.

North-South relations would be one of the chief topics at Ottawa, Mr Thorn said, but economic matters would also play an important part.

The Reagan Administration has constantly fought shy of giving any indication that it would shift its stance on help for the Third World.

ts aid programmes were being cut back kand officials had emphasized that the Administration believed the best way of improving the economies of less-developed countries was to provide incentives for them to build up their own private enterprise businesses.

Asked about international economics Mr Thorn said he did not blame the United States for economic recession in Europe. "I wish the United States wholehearted success in its policies", he said. "But quickly please, because we cannot take the medicine too long."



Caught up in his trade: Justo Benitez is sent flying in the Pamplona bull ring but he escaped a goring and went on to kill the bull.

Malaysia expels Soviet diplomats

From M. G. G. Pilai, Kuala Lumpur, July 13

The Malaysian Government today expelled three Soviet diplomats for espionage and said a close [illegible] the next prime minister was a KGB agent

The diplomats, Mr V. P. Romanov, second secretary, Mr G. I. Stepanov, first secretary and Mr Z. L. Khamidouline, of the economic section, were given 24 hours to leave, after they had been identified as KGB agents by Tan Sri Ghazali Shafie, the Home Minister.

A Home Ministry statement said the men recruited Mr Siddiq Muhammad Ghouse, political secretary for seven years to Datuk Sri Mahathir Muhammad.

Mr Siddiq was detained this morning. Equipment allegedly given him by the trio was recovered. He had earlier resigned as secretary to Datuk Sri Mahathir, who will be sworn in as Prime Minister on Wednesday.

Tan Sri Ghazali said Malaysian security agents had linked Mr Siddiq with Mr Romanov since early 1979, and that both Datuk Hussein Onn, the Prime Minister, and Datuk Sri Mahathir had been kept informed of developments.

The Foreign Ministry summoned the Soviet chargé d'affaires to tell him of the expulsion order. The three men left tonight.

The last time the Soviet Union was involved in espionage activities identified by the Malaysians was in 1976 when two close aides of the former Prime Minister, the late Tun Abdul Razak, were detained on charges similar to that which Mr Siddiq faces now. But on that occasion the Soviet officials implicated were not named.

America grants visas for Springboks team

From Ray Kennedy, Johannesburg, July 13

The Springboks rugby team assembled in Cape Town today to be kitted out and to have their final practice before embarking on the controversial tour of New Zealand. Although the team is due in Auckland on Sunday no details are known about when it will depart and what route it will take.

Trade union opposition to the tour will prevent Air New Zealand flying the team to Auckland from Sydney should the tourists arrive there from Johannesburg aboard a South African Airways flight—the most direct way.

Professor Johan Claassen, the tour manager, said today he would be willing to meet protest leaders and critics of the tour, depending on what issues they wanted to raise.

If they want to speak to me, then I'll speak to them," he said. "But it all depends on the subject and the issues they want to raise. I won't allow my players to get involved in politics and I'll go so far as to say that I will not allow myself to get involved in politics. That's not my job."

Professor Claassen, who went as Springbok coach to Australia in 1971 on a tour that was also harassed by demonstrators, said he would draw on that experience to handle whatever problems arose in New Zealand.

"One must admit that protestors, demos, pickets—call them what you will—must have a detrimental effect," he said, "but there is also a positive side to the issue. It pulls you together as a team and there is more cohesion. They force you to keep together all the time."

During the 1969-70 tour of Britain, the South Africans adopted the attitude that if they ignored the demonstrators they would go away. They did not and Professor Claassen said today: "I wasn't there but I wouldn't adopt that attitude."

He said he would not give the players instructions on how to behave when surrounded by demonstrators but would advise them on what their attitude should be.

Meanwhile, it was announced today that visas valid for the United States have been authorized for the 30 players and officials in the tour party. The team is due to visit the United States after the New Zealand tour ends on September 12, and play three matches.

But with the secrecy surrounding the team's departure it is beginning to look as though it might travel to New Zealand via the United States as well.

The British embassy in Pretoria is handling the team's New Zealand visas because New Zealand has no diplomatic representation in South Africa.

☐ Wellington: With his government under criticism from Commonwealth countries for failing to intervene to stop the tour, Mr Robert Muldoon, the Prime Minister, today expressed misgivings about the Commonwealth's future (W. P. Reeves writes).

When he was asked if he foresaw a situation where New Zealand would withdraw from the Commonwealth, he said: "No, I cannot. It was our Commonwealth long before it was the Commonwealth of some of these other countries."

New Zealand, he said, had stuck to the Gleneagles Agreement in spirit.

Police fire tear gas at miners

From Our Correspondent
Johannesburg, July 13

Riot police fired tear gas today at thousands of black gold miners who went on a rampage of arson and looting over pay deductions.

Trouble started last night at the Anglo American Corporation's President Brand mine near Welkom, in the Orange Free State.

Nearly 7,500 miners from the mine's No. 1 and 2 shafts looted and set fire to dining halls and concession stores, and destroyed several vehicles.

Early today police were called in and used tear gas to disperse the rioters.

An Anglo American official said the trouble appeared to have been caused by misunderstanding over a new death benefit scheme, which is considered by the Chamber of Mines—the mine employers' organization—to be a big improvement.

It involves the compulsory deduction of a token 0.6 per cent of a miner's wages, and will entitle his family, if he dies at work, to the equivalent of two years' wages.

Previously, black miners paid into a voluntary death benefit scheme which entitled their dependants to an ex-gratia payment of 400 rand (about £235), and into a voluntary insurance policy for additional benefits.

The miners were still staying away from work this afternoon and a company spokesman said production from two shifts had been lost. Work at two other shafts was not affected.

Trouble was also reported to have spread to the nearby harmony mine.

China plans holidays to aid jobless

From David Bonavia
Peking, July 13

The Chinese Communist Party is considering introducing paid annual holidays for workers for the first time, in order to ease unemployment, the party journal *Red Flag* says.

At present workers have one day off a week and other days at festivals, though some are able to take a longer break over the Chinese new year to visit relatives in distant parts of the country.

An extra 30 million jobs would have to be created by 1985, if full employment is to be achieved, the journal said. But not even the most optimistic officials in China believe that is possible.

Many factories are being closed, or converted to carry out new functions, under the policy of economic readjustment.

Experienced workers are being made redundant, on top of the annual flood of school leavers seeking jobs.

In some places the unemployment problem has led to demonstrations, sit-ins and riots. This year 10 million people in the urban areas are "waiting for employment", the fashionable euphemism.

The problem has adversely affected productivity in industry, with unwanted or unqualified people being pushed into 50 factories so that they can draw wages.

None the less, with more than 50 per cent of its 200 million urban residents employed, China compared favourably with many other countries, the journal said.

Socialists hope to put stamp on Bastille Day

From Charles Hangrove Paris. July 13

President Mitterand, like M Giscard D'Estaing before him, wants to put his special stamp on the traditional July 14 celebrations, the first under a Socialist government since 1936.

To symbolize the birth of the "advanced liberal society", his predecessor had transfered the military parade from the Champs Elysees to the Place de la Bastille, where it all began 192 years ago.

The new socialist President has not dared do anything so iconoclastic, but has decreed that the festivities will be "decentralized, popular, and republican", in order to bring the nation and its army closer together.

The festivities are decentralized, because military parades took place this evening in the centres of all military regions—at Lille, Rennes, Bordeaux, Lyons, Metz and Marseilles—to enable as many people as possible to attend them after their day's work (although many of the French have taken a very long weekend off, from Friday to Wednesday).

Dancing in the streets is a well-loved tradition of the Bastille Day celebrations, and there will be open air balls in Paris, some of which began this evening. The day will close with the equally traditional fireworks display,

Altogether it will be a July 14 pregnant with republican symbolism, designed to mark the break with the republican monarchy of M Giscard.

PARLIAMENT July 13 1981

Welsh workforce sets English an example

UNEMPLOYMENT

It would be fatal for Wales to follow the example of social disorder occurring in some English cities, Mr Nicholas Edwards, Secretary of State for Wales, said in the Commons during noisy exchanges with Labour MPs on unemployment, particularly Mr Leo Abse, chairman of the Select Committee on Welsh Affairs.

At one point Mr Edwards said he had more respect for trade union leadership in steel plants at Port Talbot and Llanwern and the work they were doing, than he had for anyone on the Labour benches in the Commons.

Mr Edwards: (Pembroke, C) said that in May, 1979, unemployment in Wales, Mid Glamorgan and Aberdare totalled 83,024; 15,471 and 1,961, respectively. The figures in June 1981 were: 150,352; 29,077 and 3,524.

The Government will continue (he said) to pursue policies to encourage improved competitiveness while undertaking major programmes to improve the industrial infrastructure and reduce the impact of the recession on those who are unemployed, particularly the young unemployed.

Mr Ivan Evans (Aberdare, Lab): Would he look again at the select committee report on employment opportunities in Wales? Over a year ago it said there was a jobs chasm—not a jobs gap—and the jobs chasm is widening month by month.

It warned then that there would be serious social disorder if the Government would not address itself to the problem of unemployment. When is it going to implement the proposals in that report and up-date them?

Mr Edwards: We have undertaken by far the largest factory building programme ever. We built more advanced factories in the last two years than in the entire previous four-year history of the Welsh Development Agency.

What is more, we have succeeded in getting more space allocated during that period than has actually been constructed. That is a remarkable achievement and indicates the determination with which we are tackling the problem.

Mr Keith Best (Anglesey, C): Unemployment in Wales is not rising as sharply as it has in the past and the proportion of unemployed in Wales as part of the whole of the United Kingdom, has decreased.

Mr Edwards: He is right, although that does not in any way mitigate the seriousness of the situation in Wales.

What I do find encouraging—he may have seen a report in *The Financial Times* in the last couple of days and one of the Sunday papers about difficulties that English authorities are having in filling their advanced factories—is that we are actually being much more successful at present in finding tenants for factories in Wales.

I believe that if we can avoid the kind of social disorders about which he spoke, we will continue to be in this position.

Mr Leo Abse (Pontypool, Lab): Does the Secretary of State recall that in January this year he was mocking the select committee and myself personally for having warned of the need of preventive action to prevent serious social disorder in Wales?

Does he still have the same high confidence, now that it has happened in so many English cities.

Does he not regard it as lamentable that, even though fortunately we have not had violence, our young people are sinking into an apathy, refusing to get up, and that this is disintegration in a very which is an expression no less serious than that of an aggressive attack?

Why does he not cease to be a satrap for the Prime Minister and speak up for Wales in Cabinet and reverse these calamitous policies?

Mr Edwards: That is the usual sort of rubbish we hear these days from Mr Abse. It is untrue that the young people in Wales are responding with apathy or that the Government has failed to respond.

It has responded with the largest programme of factory building ever attempted and a large increase in special measures for the unemployed.

Welsh workers have responded with startling improvements in productivity and competitiveness at Llanwern, Port Talbot and elsewhere in Wales. They know that is the way to create jobs for the future.

The fatal thing is to follow the tragic example taken in some English cities, in following the kind of encouragement that I fear Mr Abse's remarks imply, rather than maintain order and the high reputation of the Welsh workforce (Labour protests).

Mr Abse, on a point of order: The Secretary of State has made a serious allegation suggesting I have encouraged violence when the werds I used were that we were preventing violence.

The Speaker (Mr George Thomas): I heard the Secretary of State's interpretation, but it is not a point on which I can rule.

Mr Tom Hooson (Brecon and Radnor, C): Does he recall any time when the inflationary policies advocated by the Labour Party actually reduced unemployment?

Mr Edwards: Unemployment rose every year when Labour was in power, and at that time we did not have the kind of remarks we had from Mr Abse.

He also then said: "It does not become the hon member"—and he was referring to me—"to lower constantly the tone by pouring out his jeremiads and apparently revelling every time the figures come out, so he may make his miserable, puerile party points."

I throw those words back in the face of Mr Abse.

Mr Alec Jones, chief Opposition spokesman on Wales (Rhondda, Lab): We are getting a little tired of his complacency. At the last question time he proudly boasted of three new factories being let in Wales, which will create 210 jobs over three years.

But within three weeks of that announcement, 2,578 redundancies were announced in Wales.

We are right to draw attention to potential danger that this has for our society and our people in Wales.

Mr Edwards: What Labour MPs should be doing is drawing attention to the huge danger for the future of Wales if the kind of social disorder that has taken place in England were to be repeated in Wales.

They should instead be taking some pleasure in the fact that such a large number of advanced factories have been built and occupied during a period of severe recession and that major new companies are coming to Wales.

Mr Raymond Powell (Ogmore, Lab): It is he and his Government that are fanning the flames of violence in this country, deliberately creating industrial and social unrest.

Mr Edwards: I will use words used by Mr Abse in 1978: "We are dealing with a matter which should be elevated beyond such obvious party interests. I am in a constituency, as most of us are, where blows are falling which are causing insecurity and anxiety to thousands of people. We are wrestling with a major problem and it ill-becomes anyone in this House to make a cheap party attack of that kind."



Edwards and Abse clash on jobless.

Mr Keith Best: The people of Wales would get better help and more succour from a disinterested approach in this matter rather than the party political barracking that has occurred from the Labour side.

Has he seen the report in *The Financial Times* of last Monday which makes reference to the fact that the sense of desperation is now less in Wales than it was in the past.

Labour MPs scoff when Mr Edwards mentions Port Talbot and Llanwern. They scoff at unemployment, when it is the trade union movement that is turning these two plants into the most efficient steel making plants in Europe.

Mr Edwards: I agree. I have more respect for the trade union leadership at these plants and the work they are doing than for any person on the Labour benches.

Mr Abse: Since Mr Edwards is reading my speeches with care, would he agree that opinion being expressed over a wide spectrum is that what we require is a departure from hardline partisan party politics of the Prime Minister, with her single-mindedness and monetarism and determination to steer a course which is so clearly bringing calamity upon Wales.

Does Mr Edwards have the capacity to elevate himself beyond the hard party line of which he is becoming such a keen protagonist so that we can get in Wales a new policy, new public works and new infrastructure like France is doing?

Mr Edwards: I am not going to be lectured by Mr Abse about being elevated beyond anything. We have got the biggest programme of capital works, infrastructure improvement, road construction and hospital building going on in Wales that has ever been undertaken by any government.

It is substantially more than that undertaken by the last Labour Government at a time when unemployment was rising sharply indeed.

Mr Delwyn Williams (Montgomery, C): In the light of the unemployment figures, will the minister comment on the good sense of the young people of Wales and their example to the rest of the young people of the United Kingdom in the admirable way they have behaved in recent days?

Would he agree it is as a result of their traditional Welsh way of life, upbringing and values? (Labour interruptions).

Mr Edwards: I am surprised people should be murmuring about those remarks with which I agree. The steel workers in places like Port Talbot and Llanwern have shown they understand that the way to save their jobs and stay in business is to be as competitive as any other plant in the world.

They are giving a magnificent lead. I hope no-one here will do anything to encourage people in Wales to act irresponsibly because it is the reputation of our workforce which is our greatest single asset and is the reason why we are being more successful in filling our factories than other parts of the United Kingdom and why there is a sharp upturn in enquiries, visits and factory allocations.

Red Guard cultural revolution

THE ARTS

The Greater London Council was planning a cultural revolution which involved withdrawing money from the Royal Opera House at Covent Garden and the National Theatre and spending it on street theatres of "assorted weirdos and lefties", an MP said at question time.



Channon: Centres of excellence in London.

Earlier Mr Paul Channon, Minister for the Arts, had told MPs that Covent Garden Opera received a revenue grant of £7,800,000 in the last year and the National Theatre £5,200,000. The Opera House also had a contribution of £350,000 towards its development appeal.

Mr David Mellor (Wandsworth Putney, C): The Red Guards of the GLC are planning a cultural revolution which involves withdrawing a substantial sum of money from these two institutions and spending it on polluting the streets of London with street theatres of assorted weirdos and lefties. That is utterly unacceptable to the people of Britain. Everything should be done by people of good will to persuade these Marxists to think again. (Conservative cheers.)

Mr Channon (Southend West, C): I understand that the GLC arts and recreation committee has yet to consider its future policy. I note what Mr Mellor has said. It is important that these centres of national and regional excellence should be preserved. I am sure that is the wish of the overwhelming number of people in London.

I think most people are pleased that it has been decided by the GLC to continue with the amount of money it has promised to the development appeal.

Mr Clement Freud (Isle of Ely, L) said that not so large a proportion of the grant money should go to so small a sector, which was put on for the tourists anyway.

Mr Channon: I do not entirely agree. It is important that in a capital city of the size of London we should have these centres of excellence. It is right that the Arts Council should give support to them.

We should go on supporting these national institutions and transient political changes should not affect the basic structure of enterprises which have to plan for several years ahead.

Mr Toby Jessell (Richmond upon Thames, Twickenham, C) asked if the minister had seen a report which showed that the theatre and opera in London were very popular and it was travel costs and inconvenience which affected attendances rather than the price of tickets.

Mr Channon: I have seen that report which is extremely interesting. I would like to talk with those who commissioned it to see what action I could take if they would like me to help.

Private treaty sales of works of art

Mr Paul Channon, Minister for the Arts, said he intended to publish a note of the arrangements for private treaty sales to make them more widely known to owners of works of art.

He said he would do so after the Government had replied to the report of the Commons Select Committee on the National Heritage and Capital Taxation.

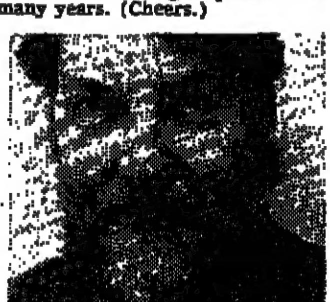
Mr Andrew Faulds, Opposition spokesman on the arts (Warley, East, Lab) urged him to make a speedy and affirmative response to the committee's recommendations in view of the accelerating need for the retention of the national heritage.

Mr Channon: The Government hopes to reply as soon as it can.

Mr Keith Best (Anglesey, C) recalled that a fine art collection was purchased for £400,000 by Anglesey Council and because that sum was tax free it was equivalent to £1m, bearing in mind the capital taxation involved.

Will the minister (he said) ensure that the people are made more aware of the provisions whereby local authorities can purchase items of art not just to keep them in this country and to benefit the beneficiaries who receive the funds from the local authorities but also to ensure the people have the opportunity to see these works of art? (Cheers.)

Mr Channon: I agree there is not sufficient knowledge of the present arrangements. I congratulate Mr Best and the people of Anglesey on their ingenuity in securing works of art which will give pleasure for many years. (Cheers.)



Faulds: Swift response to report urged.

Mr Faulds asked the Treasury to publish the statutory capital tax advantages which owners received on the sale by private treaty of works of art to public institutions and local authorities, as opposed to sales of such objects on the open market.

Mr Peter Rees, Minister of State, said in a written reply: When an object which has been conditionally exempted from capital transfer tax is sold on the open market the exemption is lost and there may also be a liability to capital gains tax. However, when such an object is sold by private treaty to one of the bodies listed in paragraph 12 of Schedule 6 to the Finance Act 1975 the exemption is not lost nor is there normally any liability to capital gains tax.

The value of the tax relief in a private treaty sale is taken into account in arriving at the agreed price at which the object changes hands, under the so called "douceur" arrangement. The practice has been for the vendor to benefit to the extent of 25 per cent of the value of the putative tax and the acquiring body to benefit to the extent of the remaining 75 per cent.

Nationality of children born abroad

HOUSE OF LORDS

The British Nationality Bill was a charter for a multiracial society at the expense of the truly British citizen, Lord Spens (Ind) said, when the Committee stage was resumed.

But he withdrew his amendment to provide that a person born outside the United Kingdom should aquire British citizenship if both parents were British, in place of the Bill's proposal that if either parent were a British citizen other than by descent their child would be British.

He said it was discriminatory that a person who had become a naturalized citizen only a week before could go abroad and live there for the rest of his life, marry a foreigner and yet their children would become British, while a couple who were both one hundred per cent British might not be in the same position simply because they married abroad.

This seemed to give an advantage to the children of parents who had attained citizenship of the United Kingdom over those who might have had British blood flowing through their veins for many generations.

This must apply to many British citizens living and working abroad.

Lord Mackay of Clashfern, the Lord Advocate, said the amendment concentrated on one problem. If a man who was a British citizen by descent married a British citizen by birth and had children born abroad, those children would automatically acquire British citizenship in the Bill because of the citizenship of the mother.

Lord Boyd-Carpenter (C) moved an amendment to provide that in addition to granting British citizenship to the children of Crown servants, the Bill should include those employed by a public or private company registered in and opearing partly or wholly in the United Kingdom.

He said that as it stood, the Bill discriminated between the children born to civil servants working abroad and those born abroad to other people working abroad.

It was an important point and was regarded as such by the CBI. It was vital to be able to persuade people to go abroad and represent the interests of British compaines in order to strengthe nthe British economy and there were already enough problems without wantonly adding a doubt as to whether their children born abroad would become British citizens.

Lord Belstead, Under Secretary of State, Home Office, said that the Crown servants referred to were those sent abroad on temporary postings and who would therefore be returning to live in the United Kingdom. As well as civil servants this included members of the armed forces and they would necessarily return home after an overseas posting.

Those maintaining a connexion through their work with the United Kingdom would have no difficulty in claiming British citizenship for their children.

The clause was ncessary because otherwise it would be possible for some people to pretend they were working abroad for British interests when in fact they were doing nothing of the kind. The suggested amendment would cause many practical difficulties.

The amendment was withdrawn.

Pools law to change

Permanent legislation to cover pools competitions, other than football pools, is to be discussed by the Home Secretary, oMr William Whitelaw, with the six organizations running the competitions.

Lord Sandys, Deputy Chief Government Whip, said in moving the Pools Competitions Act 1971 (Continuance) Order 1981.

Fhe said the Act had been introduced when it was discovered the form of pools used by such charities as the Spastics Society was illegal. It was intended only as a stop-gap measure.

The time had come for this to be replaced with permanent legislation which would make the competitions open to other organizers as well as the six charities.

The Home Secretary would be sending invitations to all six charites asking representatives to meet him for discussions as soon a posible.

The Order wa approved.

Labour plea on seal culling rejected

WILDLIFE BILL

An anomaly in the Wildlife and Countryside Bill whereby owners of land could shoot ground game—rabbits and hares—at night, but occupiers of the land could not, was removed by a Government amendment carried when the Bill started its report stage

The occupiers would now be able to shoot at night if they had the written authority of one other person with shooting rights on the land, Mr Hector Monro, Under Secretary of State for the Encironment said when moving the amendment

He said most non-owning occupiers were tenant farmers who wished to protect their crops The anomaly was unjust

Another anomaly whereby in Scotland no one could shoot ground game at night would also be ended

The Government had also included a provision to tighten the law against sheep worrying

Mr Tam Dalyell, Opposition spokesman on science, said constant human presence during the seals' mating season would be a better way of controlling their numbers than the odious, cruel and unsatisfactor ymassacre which took place now.

He moved a new clause which proposed that it would be the duty of the Natural Environmental Research Council and the Nature Conservancy Council to make an annual report to the Secretary of States for Soctland and the Environment on the management of grey seals in and around coastal waters.

He said that when culling took place it was done by people who were paid usually on a headage basis. That was deeply unsatisfactory.

There was little hard scientific evidence that the grey seals consumed as much fish as they were supposed to, and in particular as much cod as they were supposed to. Before efbarking on any culling there should be hard scientifitic evidence to ensure that a cull was necessary.

Mr Hector Monro said he knew the strenght of feeling among many people about the method which had been put forward as the most efficent when seal stocks had to be reduced.

The last cull had been in 1977 when significantly fewer than estimated had been killed. No decision had been taken for this year The case for culling seals was primarily based on the estimated impact they made on fish stocks

In 1979 the Secretary of State for Scotland (Mr George Younger) announced that he was going to set up a consultation process involving not only the Government but NCC and Necr officilas and representatives from fishing and conservation interests

The Secretary of State took into account points made in those discussions before taking any decision as to whether management action was ncessary. In addition the NECR was obliged by statute to give the Secretary of State scientific advice on matters relating to the management of the seal population. The Secretary of State was r3quired to consult NERC before issuing any licence to kill seals in the close season.

Thus the additional statutory duty of NCC and NERC to give an annual report to the Secretary of State was unnecessary.

He was looking at the amendment as sympathetically as he could. Both NERC and NCC consulted with the Secretary of State as suggested.

Mr Denis Howell, an Opposition spokesman on the environment (Birmingham, Small Heath, Lab) said that what cuased concern was the brutality portrayed every time seal culling took place. That brutality was of such a horrific nature that it would no longer be tolerated by reasonable men and women.

He could not understand why they allowed seals to be clubbed to meath in a way that would not be allowed in the case of any other animals. There must be a more humane way of achieving this end.

The new clause was rejected by 139 votes to 98—Government majority, 41.

Mr Peter Hardy (Rother Valley, Lab) moved a new clause making it an offence not to inspect snares at least once every day

He said the proposal recognized the potential cruelty in use of snares. Animals should be spared long suffering. Snaring may be necessary, though that was arguable. Some people wanted snares abolished. The new clause was a balanced and reasonable compromise.

Mr David Ennals (Norwich, North, Lab) said he would rather see snares abolished. Sheep, cattle and pigs often got caught. Animals could be left to die slowly.

Mr Edward Graham, an Opposition spokesman on the environment (Enfield, Edmonton, Lab) said he recognized the argument for using snares if they were the only way to protect stock from pests. But the Opposition did not want animals to torture themselves. They should be released as humanely as possible. Daily inspection would avoid prolonging their agony. Millions shared this humanitarian view

Mr Monro said he accepted the principle of the proposed new clause, but there were one or two difficulties related to it. Weather conditions might make daily inspection impossible and someone who set a snare one day might be physically incapable because of illness of inspecting it the next. There was also the problem in drafting terms of the definition of who would be competent to inspect.

He would accept the new clause on the understanding that draftsmen would look at it for re-consideration and amendment in the Lords.

The new clause was agreed to.

Mr Alan Beith (Berwick-upon-Tweed, L) moved a new clause empowering a policeman who suspected someone of poaching to seize anything, including any vehicle, which was evidence of the commission of the offence.

He said the background to the new clause was the reality of large scale poaching. This was the work of organized gangs from the towns who used vans and cars to carry back large amounts of game which was sold commercially by backdoor methods for considerable financial gain.

In cases of salmon and deer poaching once a policeman was involved he could impound the vehicle used in the commission of the offence. In the case of game and rabbits he did not have that power.

A group of these urban poachers could re-appear in the same area in the same vehicle hoping to get together another night's takings as a means of paying the fine for the previous conviction.

Mr Monro said the police already had substantial powers to apprehend poachers and seize their equipment, and they could confiscate a car if an arrest had been made. They should use their powers to the full, but to give them the right to seize a car after just a caution and no arrest would be an undue power.

The amendment was withdrawn.

Deep sea mining

The Deep Sea Mining (Temporary Provisions) Bill which provides for the granting of licences for exploration for minerals below the sea bed, passed the report stage and was read the third time by 175 votes to 109—Government majority, 66.

Parliament today

Commons (2.30): Questions: Education and Science; Prime Minister. Finance Bill, report stage, first day. **Lords** (2.30): Education (Scotland) Bill, committee stage, first day.

Law Report Court of Appeal

Coin Street inspector's discretion upheld

Greycoat Commercial Estates Ltd v Radmore and Others

Before Lord Denning, Master of the Rolls, Lord Justice Eveleigh and Lord Justice Brandon

[Judgment delivered July 13]

The Court of Appeal held that the decision of an inspector appointed by the Department of Environment who adjourned for three months a public local inquiry into planning applications in respect of the Coin Street site, on the South Bank of the Thames in London, was within the inspector's discretion and should not be interfered with.

The court dismissed an appeal by Greycoat Commercial Estates Ltd from the refusal by Mr Justice Ralph Gibson on July 1, 1981, on Greycoat's application for judicial review, to quash the decision of Mr Victor Charles Radmore, the inspector. The application to the inspector to adjourn the inquiry had been made by the Greater London Council and supported by, inter alios, Lambeth Borough Council, Mr David Harter (on behalf of the Association of Waterloo Groups (AWG)) and Mr Iain Tockett. Southwark Borough Council took a neutral stance on the application to adjourn, but supported the application for judicial review.

Mr Alexander Irvine, QC, Mr John C. Taylor and Mr John Howell for Greycoat; Mr Simon D. Brown and Mr Stephen Aitchison for the Secretary of State for the Environment; Mr Raymond Sears, QC and Mr Anthony Dinkin for the GLC; Mr Desmond Keane, QC, for Lambeth; Mr Daniel Robins and Mr Jonathan Milner for Southwark; Mr Harter and Mr Tuckett in person. Mr Radmore did not appear and was not represented.

The MASTER OF THE ROLLS said that the Coin Street site was opposite *Temple Gardens* on the South Bank and about 16 acres in extent. There was no dispute that the strip along the river should be kept as a riverside walk, but the ground behind had become the subject of much controversy.

There were two tiers of planning authorities: the GLC and the local authorities. When the Labour Party were in power, they wanted the site to be developed mainly for housing. When the Conservatives came in in 1977, they wanted primarily offices, with some housing.

In 1978 the Secretary of State appointed an inspector to hold an inquiry. He sat for six months and heard together a planning application submitted by Greycoat, which accorded with the Conservative view, and one submitted by the Association of Waterloo Groups, representing local residents and others, which was in line with the Labour proposals.

The inspector was impressed by both applications but he rejected them both. New proposals were therefore prepared.

In March, 1981, when the Conservatives were still in power in the GLC, Greycoat's new application was considered by a committee of the GLC, which gave it wholehearted support.

There now arose a special feature. Elections for the GLC were pending, and most people expected that the Labour Party would gain control. At about that time a plan was made whereby the GLC would sell to Greycoat land on the Coin Street site which the GLC owned. Also at that time the Secretary of State called in the Greycoat application under section 35 of the Town and Country Planning Act, 1971, and under section 282 he appointed an inspector, Mr Radmore, to hold another local inquiry. The date for the inquiry to start was April 7, 1981.

When the inquiry opened on that date, there were noisy demonstrations. The inspector could not go on, and he adjourned until April 9. On that day there were further applications to adjourn, and the inspector said he would give his decision on April 14.

In the meantime the Secretary of State called in the inspector to give an oral report. It was plainly to be inferred from the material before the court that the Secretary of State had decided to call in the AWG application also, so that it could be heard together with or straight after the Greycoat application. That was obviously a sensible course.

On the timetable laid down by statute, the AWG inquiry would not be able to start before June 2.

Those matters were no doubt intimated to the inspector, and accordingly on April 14 he adjourned to June 2. On the next day, April 15, a written agreement was made between Greycoat and the GLC for Greycoat to have a three-year option to buy the land at Coin Street, subject to planning permission being given.

On May 7 the Labour Party won a majority on the GLC. The following day the GLC said it would be changing its approach to the Coin Street inquiry.

On June 1 the planning committee resolved that the development at Coin Street should be predominantly residential, and that the AWG application would be supported.

On June 2 there were further applications to adjourn. On June 4, in a reasoned decision, the inspector granted AWG's application to adjourn in view of a technical breach of the rules.

He said that he was saddened and disappointed by the GLC application.

He said: "I consider the merits of your application to be little more than marginal. Nevertheless, I will not have it said that I am behaving in any way unreasonably towards local residents, or their elected representatives, and as there is, just, some merit in your application I am disposed to grant it."

He adjourned to September 8, saying that three months would not normally be acceptable but that a possibly justifiable six-week adjournment would take the inquiry into the holiday period.

The first question was whether an inspector's decision to adjourn was subject to judicial review. His Lordship thought that it undoubtedly was.

Second: was the decision to adjourn peculiarly within the discretion of the inspector, or could he consult the Secretary of State? In the ordinary way, the inspector should not be subject to direction by the minister.

Public confidence in such inquiries had to be maintained. In the particular case, it was for the Secretary of State under the rules to fix the date for the inquiry, and he could vary it if need be. There was nothing wrong, therefore, with the inspector on April 14 adjourning to June 2.

Third: the disruptive tactics used by some of the objectors were deplorable. Parliament had not foreseen such a problem and the inspector had got no power to commit anyone, or even to call the police. If such tactics became really grave, the inspector would have to abandon the oral hearing and proceed on the bases of written submissions.

The most important issue was the interpretation of the inspector's reasons for adjourning. The inspector in effect said that there was *precious little merit* in the GLC application, and he would not normally grant it. What turned the scales was that he did not want to seem to be behaving unreasonably.

Mr Irvine said that that was an irrelevant consideration. His Lordship disagreed. The object of public local inquiries was that all points of view should be considered. To ensure confidence and respect in the inspector's report, those asking for an adjournment were entitled to have their views weighed. Otherwise people might think there was a bias against their case.

Lord Justice Eveleigh and Lord Justice Brandon delivered concurring judgments.

Solicitors: Herbert Smith & Co; Treasury Solicitor; Mr R. A. Lanham; Mr A. J. George; Mr J. B. Parker.

Costs and Mareva injunctions

Hitachi Shipbuilding and Engineering Co Ltd v Viafel Compania Naviera SA

Before Lord Justice Donaldson and Lord Justice Ackner

[Judgment delivered July 8]

The Court of Appeal, in a reserved judgment dismissing the plaintiffs' appeal from a decision of Mr Justice Mocatta refusing their application for security for costs of the defendants' counterclaim, considered the interrelationship of security for costs and Mareva injunctions.

The plaintiffs, Hitachi Shipbuilding and Engineering Co Ltd, and the defendants, Viafiel Compania Naviera SA were involved in arbitration proceedings in London which arose out of shipbuilding contracts.

The plaintiffs claimed damages of US $17m to $18m from the defendants for repudiation of those contracts. The defendants, who denied repudiation counterclaimed for $79m comprising mainly of damages for the plaintiffs' repudiation.

Mr David Johnson, QC and Mr Bernard Eder for the plaintiffs; Mr A. G. Pollock, QC and Mr A. J. Glennie for the defendants.

LORD JUSTICE DONALDSON said that the most interesting feature of the appeal was that it allowed the court to consider for the first time the interaction of the court's power to order security for costs and its power to make Mareva injunctive orders.

Mareva injunctions were designed to improve the position of plaintiffs or claimants in arbitrations, whereas security for costs was something sought by defendants or respondents in arbitration.

Mr Johnson submitted that the facts that the plaintiffs already had the benefit of a Mareva injunction was irrelevant to an application for security for costs since the Mareva injunction was quite inadequate even to secure the plaintiffs' claims of $17m to $18m, let alone their costs.

That argument was based on a failure to understand the nature and purpose of a Mareva injunction. There was no power in English law enabling a court to order a defendant to provide security for a plaintiff's claim.

The defendant could only be prevented from removing his assets from the jurisdiction or dissipating them within the jurisdiction thus depriving the plaintiff of the fruits of any judgment or award which he might subsequently obtain.

Subject to that, any money or other asset of the defendant was freely available to him to use as he wished in the running of his business and for ordinary daily living.

An order for security for costs would not be made against a foreign plaintiff who had substantial property within the jurisdiction, provided that that property was permanently here and would be available to satisfy any order for costs which was made against the plaintiff.

Mr Johnson submitted that, on the facts of the case, an order for costs would only be made against the defendants if the plaintiffs succeeded in their claims. All the defendants' assets would then be swallowed up in meeting those claims, leaving nothing for costs. Accordingly, those assets were not available to meet an order that the defendants pay the plaintiffs' costs.

The Mareva injunction did not have the effect of securing the plaintiffs' claims, leaving no assets available to meet a liability for costs.

It merely put the plaintiffs in the same position as they would have been if they had been sued by a United Kingdom resident or company or by a foreigner who had permanent assets in the country the value of which far exceeded the amount of any costs which they were likely to incur.

In those circumstances no order would be made giving the plaintiffs security for costs. By a parity of reasoning, no order should be made in the present case.

Lord Justice Ackner delivered a concurring judgment.

Solicitors: Ince & Co.; Botterell, Roche & Temperley, Newcastle upon Tyne.

Shop lights not 'plant'

Cole Brothers Ltd v Phillips (Inspector of Taxes)

The major part of expenditure of £480,540 incurred on an extensive electrical lighting system installed in the John Lewis department store at Brent Cross, London, when it was built in 1975, was not capital expenditure on "the provisions of machinery or plant for the purposes of the company's trade", the Court of Appeal held.

LORD JUSTICE STEPHENSON (sitting with Lord Justice Oliver and Sir David Cairns) dismissing in part an appeal by the company from a decision of Mr Justice Vinelott, held that the determination of the special commissioners that the electrical installation and light fittings that had been specially designed by the company's chief electrical engineer, did not come within the definition of "plant" for the purposes of sections 40 and 41 of the Finance Act, 1971.

Lord Justice Oliver said that the system was part of the "housing" of the company's business and could not be said to perform some other distinct business purpose.

However, the company succeeded on its claim, that had failed before the commissioners and Mr Justice Vinelott, that the switchboard that controlled the incoming electrical current and the outgoing circuits feeding all the electrical equipment in the store, was within the meaning of "plant" so the expenditure on it qualified for a first year capital allowance.

Family Division

Mistresses' cash to be excluded

Brown v Brown
Macey v Macey

Maintenance orders in favour of a wife or former wife had to be paid out of the husband's means and not out of the capital or income of a mistress or second wife. The relevance of the resources of a mistress might mean that the husband derives some benefits so that a greater part of his income was available for the payment of maintenance to a wife or former wife and children. That well settled principle was restated in two recent decisions in the Family Division.

MR JUSTICE PURCHAS, in *Brown v Brown*, allowed a husband's appeal from an order of justices at Salisbury that he pay £5 a week for each of his four children who were in the care of his former wife and substituted a nominal order of 5p a week for each child. The justices had reduced the wife's order to a nominal one.

His Lordship said the justices had been invited to vary the original order whereby the wife received £14 a week and £20 a week for the children. The husband had become unemployed, was in receipt of supplementary benefit, and lived with a mistress who earned about £258 net a month.

At the time of the hearing before the justices the Supplementary Benefits Commission had reduced the husband's entitlement to £10 a week. At the hearing of the appeal the court had been informed that the husband received nothing by way of supplementary benefit because he was living with a woman with resources.

The justices looked at the circumstances prevailing in the wife's household and then at the overall income available in the husband's household and said that there was enough money in that household to pay the children's order. The justices were not entitled to take into account the income of the mistress as a financial resource of the husband.

The Supplementary Benefits Commission had looked at the benefit the husband was receiving by living with the mistress and reduced his entitlement. The husband now had no income out of which to pay any order. He was supported by his mistress. The justices could not look to the income of the mistress to pay the children's order. The appeal must be allowed.

MR JUSTICE WOOD, in *Macey v Macey*, allowed an appeal by a husband from justices sitting at Watford. His Lordship said that by an order made in June 1978 the husband was ordered to pay £8.52 a week to his wife and £2 a week for each of the two children. The husband also paid the mortgage, rates and insurance on the former home where his wife still lived with the children.

In March 1981, on the wife's application to vary, the justices ordered the husband to pay £15 a week for the wife and £12.50 for each child. The husband lived in a house which was owned jointly by himself and his mistress. The mistress earned £8,592 a year gross. The justices erred in law because they took into account the joint income of the husband and his mistress.

The wording of section 3 of the Domestic Proceedings and Magistrates' Courts Act, 1978, had been modelled on section 25 of the Matrimonial Causes Act, 1973, and showed an intention to bring the powers of justices more into line with the powers of the High Court.

Despite submissions to the contrary, justices should follow the same principles as followed by the higher courts under section 25 of the 1973 Act. Both section 3 of the 1978 Act and section 25 of the 1973 Act refer to the parties to the marriage and not to third parties such as mistresses or second wives.

The presence of a mistress or second wife might be relevant in two ways. The husband might be under a legal or moral obligation to support her, which would have some relevance on his ability to support his first wife and children, or the husband might derive some benefit from his mistress's income, which meant that a greater part of his income was available to pay maintenance to his first wife and children.

It was clear that the justices took into account the joint income of the husband and his mistress. That they were not entitled to do and the appeal must succeed and the order be set aside.

It would be fair and reasonable to substitute a nominal order for the wife and to order the husband to pay £16.50 direct to each of the two children which would give the family a tax advantage.

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Part Two of Blind Eye to Murder

by Tom Bower

'The trial of the commandant and forty-four of the staff of Belsen ... was the first major set-piece war crimes trial and was intended not only to punish the guilty but also to show the German people what had been done in their name, and to provide them with an example of efficient and impartial justice. 'All three ambitions were to be frustrated: the trial immediately exposed the reasons for the eventual failure of the whole programme.'



Imperial War Museum

April, 1945: Staff of Belsen concentration camp taken prisoner by the British 2nd Army, line up in front of the graves of their victims

Shawcross joins the manhunt

Unlike the enormous and immediate press and newsreel coverage which followed the American liberation of Buchenwald, the British army kept journalists away from Belsen for some days after its dis*covery on* April 15, 1945, *by* the 2nd Army.

At the Foreign Office Patrick Dean, then a legal adviser, soon suspected that the typhoid outbreak in the camp was not the real reason for denying *access,* because *the journalists,* like the troops, could be inoculated. To his shock, Guy Lambert, Assistant Under Secretary at the War Office, rejected his suggestion of press visits to the area, "and blandly denied that *any war crimes had* been committed at Belsen."

Worse still, because the British army lacked a war crimes group, both witnesses and criminals were allowed to slip away. Commenting on the situation to Dean, *John Ward wrote,* "The WO are a contrary-cussed Department and I daresay Sir FB [Frederick Bovenschen] would go to pains to prove that there were no war crimes at Belsen to keep out inconvenient visitors." He suggested one way to overcome the War Office's "suspicious shut down at Belsen" would be to use the good services of Colonel *Mocatta inside* the War Office "who is racially much interested [and] might *tweak* Mr Lambert's tail."

Lambert rejected all the criticisms. The Belsen victims, he told Dean, were not British nationals, therefore the British *army was not responsible* for detecting their murderers.

It was not, however, so easy for the military actually at Belsen to shrug off any responsibility. Faced with a death toll of at least 70,000 and the *visible reality of a concentration* camp, officers of the Judge Advocate General's department in Germany felt compelled to investigate and seek out those responsible for the horrors they had personally witnessed.

Colonel Gerald Draper, a JAG lawyer, soon realised how ill-prepared they were: "The evidence flowed in like a deluge and we were submerged by it ... *Our efforts then and later were* like a man standing at the edge of the sea dropping lumps of sugar into it, and saying, 'Behold it is sweet'. We were failing because the wave of criminality was so great and our *resources* were so inadequate. We were not geared or trained or qualified or had enough resources to do the job."

Rapid action was needed

The drama and urgency of the situation was not, however, felt in London. Rather than wait *months for* Sir Henry MacGeagh's JAG department there to vet their statements, former inmates lost patience and drifted away. Often these were vital *witnesses, but as Major-*General Maurice Chilton, the deputy adjutant at Montgomery's headquarters, told MacGeagh, he was officially allowing them to *leave* rather than endure the inhumanity of *waiting near the* site of their misery.

In a final and desperate plea to be allowed to reduce the delays and delegate the decision-making to Germany, JAG cabled London: "There is a need for rapid action before there is any weakening of the present determination on the part of the public that war criminals be brought to justice."

In response, Viscount Bridgeman — who had been appointed head of a new division, AG3, of the Judge Advocate General's department — called a meeting on August 2 to discuss how the obstacles could be removed. *MacGeagh immediately attacked* Bridgeman's initiative as "astonishing and ill-considered." Declaring that his department's procedures were sacrosanct, he announced that he was taking two weeks' leave and would *discuss the matter further on* his return.

The trial of the commandant and forty-four of the staff of Belsen finally began on September 17, 1945, at Lüneburg, in the British Zone of Germany. It *was the first major set-piece war* crimes trial and was intended not only to punish the guilty, but also to show the German people what had been done in their name, and to provide them with an example of efficient and *impartial justice.*

All three ambitions were to be frustrated: the trial immediately exposed the reasons for the eventual failure of the whole programme.

On JAG's instructions, Josef Kramer, the camp's commandant, and the 44 staff, were charged not with murder, but that they had failed to provide for the inmates' "well-being" and had "ill-treated" them — strange words for those who had seen the newsreel footage of bulldozers pushing emaciated corpses into mass graves.

But it was the pleas by the defence lawyers — all British officers — which caused the greatest offence. Using tactics which were credible at the Old Bailey, but which were tasteless after the revelations of the Nazi's genocide policies, the defence set out to prove that the witnesses, *who were survivors* of the Holocaust, were liars.

Aggressively they challenged and doubted their evidence, for example by probing whether the victim was male or female — a real problem when the *inmate* was emaciated and *shaven* — or to question whether the victim was murdered by a blow to the head or a punch in the stomach.

Worst of all were the closing statements of the defence lawyers — and in *particular* Major T. Winwood's representing Kramer. According to Winwood, Belsen's roll calls, *which sometimes* continued for twelve hours, while inmates died of exposure, exhaustion or systematic beatings, were "part of concentration camp life and it was the only way of being able *to make out a strength* for rations". About the beatings, Winwood said, "The internees had to be restrained" because food was scarce.

To explain the behaviour of Kramer, a man who had devoted his life since 1934 to the murder of innocents, Winwood said that his misfortune had been that he had dealt with "*the dregs of the* ghettos of Eastern Europe."

The outraged international protests which followed Winwood's speech were eclipsed by an even greater outburst of anger when the verdicts were announced — *eleven sentenced* to death and fifteen acquitted. According to the court, it was not a crime to be simply a member of the concentration camp's staff — there had to be indisputable evidence that the accused had actually harmed somebody.

Guy Lambert, like the rest of his colleagues, was in no way embarrassed by the strength of the *international* protest. "I am bound to say," he wrote, "that the Army Council is satisfied that the trial was carried out in the best tradition of British justice." Ministers in the new Labour government were less satisfied.

Clement Attlee, the Prime Minister, wrote to Jack Lawson, the Secretary of State for War, "I am concerned at the delays which have occurred with regard to the prosecution of war criminals particularly in the *Belsen trial.* It is essential that in BAOR (British Army of the Rhine) .... the person on whom rests responsibility for the investigation of war crimes and the bringing to trial of their authors, should be officers with *drive and energy,* and that the high priority be accorded to war crimes matters should be fully understood."

Lawson seems *to* have remained unperturbed, Lambert and other officials having re*assured him that these were just* "teething troubles". Other Ministers were not so easily persuaded.

Sir Hartley Shawcross, the Attorney General, and Ernest Bevin, the Foreign Secretary, were (*unlike their predecessors*), both determined that as many war criminals as possible should be prosecuted. Both realised that their immediate problem was Lawson — a timid and ineffectual trade unionist whom Attlee had appointed as reward for past services rather than because of any recognizable talent.

Shawcross decided to make *his own private inquiries.* From a friend returning from Germany he heard that while there were 38 Belsen-like concentration camps in the British zone alone, only three were being investigated; only 50 of *the estimated 20,000 staff* had been arrested.

His informant was mistaken. There were in fact 81 Belsen-like camps in the British Zone. It was indicative of the state of BAOR's war crimes organiza*tion and the JAG that forty-*three of them had still not been discovered.

The wartime failure of the War Crimes Commission and the reluctance of the War Office to accept its new responsibilities *seriously* had left 21st Army Group without any organization appointed to investigate war crimes. It was only after the discovery of Belsen that Montgomery's headquarters belatedly announced the formation of three war crimes investigation teams, each of four men. By then, the American army had already recruited over one hundred men, and they had a *smaller population to cover.*

British given biggest job

The head of the new British War Crimes Group was charged with instituting the largest *manhunt ever known, but* Group Captain Tony Somerhough quickly discovered that BAOR headquarters had given his group the lowest priority for manpower and equipment. More than half his time was spent not in organizing the hunt for war criminals, but in fighting to get more staff, transport, desks, typewriters and radios.

To Somerhough's anger, Major General Maurice Chilton at BAOR headquarters insisted that extra staff could not be provided from Germany, but had to be specially sent by the War Office from Britain, where Chilton knew quite well there was no support for the whole business.

Indeed, at Bridgeman's August 2 meeting, intended to remove any obstacles to the war crimes programme, item 1(c) on the agenda — a request from BAOR for trained investigators — was not even discussed. Yet a most successful Anglo-American manhunt, codenamed "Project Paperclip", had just proved what could be achieved despite the chaos and confusion.

Three thousand handpicked specialists had been trained to find and capture 9,000 of Germany's top scientists and technologists. The "T-force" specialists had been given top priority classification, with authority to commandeer planes, ships, trains, motor transport, finance, even military units if their mission demanded it. They were *supervised* and directed to their targets by a 230-man Anglo-American mobile headquarters.

Weeks before VE (Victory in Europe) Day, the specialists had been behind enemy lines and brought back not only the scientists, but even their families to interrogation centres. With them came a vast haul from their laboratories and examples of their work. It proved what could be achieved if there was commitment to a policy.

The absence of that commitment was what Shawcross was determined to remedy. With Attlee's agreement, he wrote to Lawson on October 10 that he intended *to* hold an inter-departmental meeting, to which Lawson himself was not invited.

Shawcross told his colleagues that the War Office's organization "is far too cumbersome and circuitous to achieve its purpose expeditiously . . . " *The work,* he wrote, "is in a way police work . . . I believe that over a year ago the War Crimes Commission itself recommended the *establishment* in Germany of some such organization, but I cannot find that anything was done."

Shawcross's letter was a direct criticism of Lambert, Bridgeman, and Shapcott and when he met them two days later, he did not mince his words. The Cabinet, he said, was seriously concerned about the lack of progress. "There are tens of thousands of Germans responsible for millions of murders. We *must set* ourselves an absolute minimum of prosecuting at least 10 per cent of those criminals in the British Zone. That is about 2,000 people. I am setting as an irreducible minimum that we try 500 cases by 30 April 1946.

"To achieve that, personnel must be provided as a first priority. Montgomery must be told that it is his responsiblity to achieve the 500 case target and to allocate the War Crimes Group the facilities and personnel he needs. JAG should set up six courts to sit simultaneously and if there is any shortage of lawyers, then dispense with lawyers."

"I also think," Shawcross told Shapcott and MacGeagh, "that the whole operation, including JAG's work, should be centralized in Germany".

A week after the meeting, on 19 October, a cipher telegram *was sent to the Commander of* British forces in South-East Asia informing him of the 500 case target in his area of command. No telegram went to BAOR. Instead George Bradshaw, Bridgeman's deputy, went to Bad Oeynhausen in person, taking with him a copy of the minutes of the 12 October meeting.

The result of Bradshaw's mission was *curious, to say* the least. He had to report to Bridgeman that, in effect, BAOR refused to obey the Cabinet's instructions. Montgomery's headquarters disputed the notion that it was their *responsibility to investigate* crimes against non-British nationals, since they had not been provided with the necessary additional staff. Nor were they prepared to ask Montgomery to make them available. They rejected outright Shawcross's suggestion that they should dispense with lawyers. In general, BAOR told Bradshaw, there were too many other priorities. On November 3 Bradshaw confirmed the Cabinet's instruction in Cipher 83002 *to* Bad Oeynhausen. Or at least he apparently did so. In fact the wording of the telegram subtly, but significantly, changed the *effect of those orders.*

Shawcross had made it perfectly clear at the meeting. He had set a target of 500 cases involving at least 2,000 individuals. But while paragraph one of Bradshaw's telegram read, "*HM government* have decided that early trial of German minor war criminals will be treated as matter of great urgency," paragraph three read, "Target for *BAOR is minimum five hundred* repeat five hundred individuals will be tried for war crimes by 30 April 1946."

Paragraph five read, "C in C will be responsible for ensuring the completion of their target number of *trials* within the stated time limit." Looking at the cipher, it is clear that the word "trials" had been added after the whole cipher had been typed, *clearly* as an *alternative* word to "cases".

Although the telegram was given a dispatch number by the War Office, it was allegedly never received by Chilton, to whom it was addressed. But the ensuing dispute about its non-arrival was irrelevant because Bradshaw had after all personally told him of *Shawcross's* target. Nevertheless, the alleged non-arrival was used as a further excuse for inaction, which was in turn calmly ignored by Bridgeman.

On December 14 Shawcross *wrote again to Lawson* complaining that only ten cases had so far been tried. "The 500 case target," he wrote, "probably only touches the fringe of the *problem.*" *But the rebuke* had no effect. Lawson was unable or unwilling to force his department into action.

By the first week of January *1946, only 20 cases* involving 91 criminals had been tried, the backlog had considerably increased and Montgomery had still not accepted responsibility for trying even 500 individuals by the April 30 deadline. Investigations into no fewer than 39 *concentration camps* had been summarily ended because, according to Bridgeman, "No evidence is at present held to justify investigation."

Shawcross *wrote to Attlee* on January 17: "The general position seems to be very far from satisfactory. At the present rate the trial of war criminals will go on until the crack of doom. The information I have leaves no doubt that the Commands have completely *failed* to treat this matter as one of the highest priority, or indeed of any urgency at all."

It was the closest anyone came to putting the blame where it lay, on Montgomery who, like most senior officers, was opposed to the whole idea of war crimes trials and was unprepared to give them any support.

His attitude was shared by his successors, Air Marshal Sir Sholto Douglas and General Brian Robertson. Both, towards the end of 1946, were determined to bring the trials to an end as fast as possible, although even the modified 500 people target was to be met only at the end of the year. By then a further 447 cases involving 1,341 people were ready for trial, but not one of the accused had been arrested.

In contrast, 4,200 men and women were being held as suspected war criminals, but lack of proper identification or proper evidence prevented them being brought to trial. Progress, according to Shawcross, was "disappointing." The only "progress" by the end of the year seems to have been the unceremonial closure of AG3; in the view of Brigadier Henry Shapcott of the JAG's department, the removal of this intended co-*ordinating* body *would* lead to "smoother running."

Robertson's initial attempt in autumn 1946 to get some commitment for a target date to end the trials was immediately rebuffed by Shawcross and *Bevin, but their determined* commitment was undermined by the Army in Germany.

It is one of the peculiarities of that postwar period that Allied officers felt an admiration for their German counterparts re*gardless of their criminal* and unmilitary activities, so long as the victims were not British or American. According to Montgomery's deputy, General Sir Alec Bishop, "I felt they had just obeyed orders. . . I felt, '*suppose we had lost the war*' ".

That dissatisfaction was heightened by rumours, some true, of mishaps at the executions of convicted war criminals. But it was the trial of Field Marshal Kesselring in April 1947 which intensified the anger. Kesselring was accused of ordering the execution of 335 Italians in Rome in March 1944 as a reprisal for the assassination of 33 German policemen.

He had actually signed a confession, and a British court in Venice sentenced him to death. Regardless of the merits of the case, British officers were outraged that someone of *such high* rank *should be held* to account for the consequences of his position.

Giving their protest credibility, even Churchill protested. He wrote to Attlee, "The process of killing the leaders of the defeated enemy has now exhausted any usefulness it may have had." Kesselring was reprieved.

Thousands of suspects freed

Sympathy for the German generals and opposition to the trials continued to increase in *direct proportion to the growing* antagonism towards the Russians. Increasingly, Robertson felt that the trials were counter-productive to winning German support against the communists.

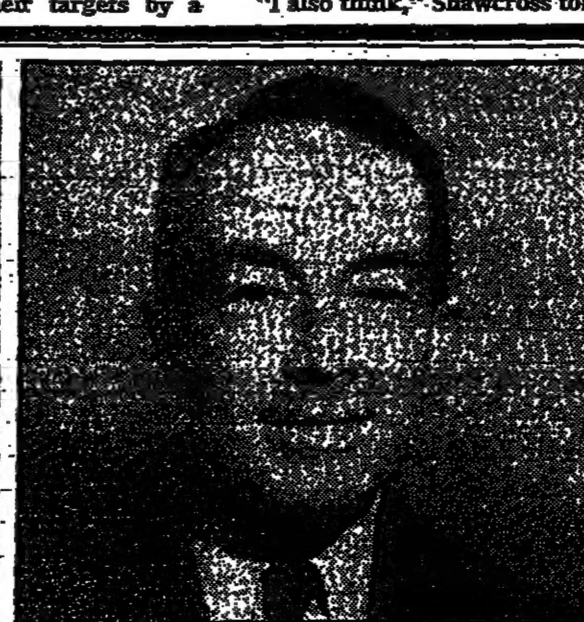
His first move was to use the excuse of a *shortage of supplies* and the cold winter to order Somerhough to reduce the number of suspects held as quickly and as drastically as possible. "Operation Fleacombe" resulted in 2,500 suspects being released within eight weeks. In June 1947, the conditions for extradition of *suspected* war criminals from the British Zone for trial elsewhere were made more stringent.

Arriving in London in November 1947, Robertson expected that there would be no difficulty in persuading the government to set a target date to end extraditions and trials. To his surprise, even Shapcott opposed his suggestion. "These are *cold-blooded murders* . . . Are we to let murderers go free?" The General was temporarily beaten, but undeterred.

Overshadowing his pleas for an *end* to the investigations and trials, and despite the failure still to reach the 500 case target, was the prospect of a major trial of three German Field Marshals — von *Rundstedt,* von Brauchitsch and von Manstein.

Adapted from Blind Eye to Murder *by Tom Bower, which is to be published by André Deutsch on Thursday at £9.95*

Group Captain Somerhough: angry



Sir Hartley Shawcross: determined

Tomorrow: Dinner for a defeated field-marshal

In the era of equality, new standards prevail when a man and woman part

Why the rules of the maintenance game must change



Lucy Hughes-Hallett

A High Court judge last week ruled that the wealth of a mistress must not be taken into account by courts deciding how much maintenance her lover should pay his ex-wife. The ruling may seem so obviously just as to require no further comment, but it seems there are many who would dispute it.

The case reached the High Court only when the man in question appealed against the magistrates' contrary decision.

In another recent case, a woman claimed increased maintenance when her husband was given a rise. As he rose up the promotional ladder, she believed that she, too, should benefit from his rising standard of living.

According to her argument, the ex-wife of a deputy-under-assistant-comptometer-operator may expect to enjoy, 40 years on, the lifestyle suitable to the ex-wife of a managing director.

If a man knows that his former wife is suffering hardships, and if he himself is comparatively well-off, it would be humane for him to offer her financial help above and beyond the maintenance payment originally agreed if her inability to support herself is in part his fault, because he discouraged her from working or training to work during their marriage, he might even feel himself under an obligation to do so. Yet there is no law to say that he must. Nor, it seems to me, does the woman in question have any right to expect that he should.

If a couple has children, the person granted custody of them — usually the mother — is entitled to ask her former husband to contribute at least half the cost of their keep. And if she is unable to work, because she must stay at home to look after them, he must also support her. So far, so right and proper.

But if the divorced couple are childless, or the children are old enough to look after themselves, the case is different. There is no reason an impoverished husband should expect his rich ex-wife to maintain him in the style to which he had become accustomed while living with her, or vice versa.

In the cases I have cited, the claimants put themselves clearly in the wrong by asking for too much; I wonder whether they had a right to expect anything at all.

Let us assume, for example, that the traditional sexual roles have been reversed. A man with a poorly paid part-time job (say, a freelance journalist) meets a woman who owns her flat and works full-time for a generous salary. She might, for instance, be a merchant banker. He moves in. They may, or may not, get married.

They love each other and take delight in each other's company. She pays for his holidays because without his presence, travelling would be no pleasure to her. She gives him expensive clothes as presents because she loves to see him look good and to feel that her friends envy her such a desirable man. She buys lobsters and legs of French lamb from the over-priced shops near her place of work.

When she is too busy to shop or too tired to cook she suggests they go out and, knowing he can't afford to go Dutch at the restaurants of her choice, she usually picks up the bill. She pays the taxi-fares.

She makes all that he earns available to him as pocket money. In return for all this, he loves, honours and cherishes her and she considers herself amply repaid.

Some idylls last for ever, but assume that this one doesn't. Gradually, the merchant banker begins to realize that the man who once seemed to her to combine the best qualities of Baudelaire, Lord Nelson and her father is in fact a slob with a superficial mind and an over-inflated ego. It meanwhile dawns on him that she has other personality features besides generosity, wit and independence of mind — such as bossiness, bad temper and a tendency to wear the same pair of tights two days running.

They part with tears and mutual recriminations. The journalist, tossing and turning on a friend's sofa, reflects that if his wife/mistress had not so pampered him he would have been obliged, some time earlier, to look for regular employment.

It occurs to him that he has spent all his recent working hours writing book reviews for prestige literary magazines run on low budgets. He has allowed his more lucrative contacts to lapse, his editor friends have moved away; it is not going to be easy to find work.

What's more, he remembers that when he first met the merchant banker, he was slimmer, his hair grew further forward on his forehead, he had not begun to wear bifocals. He begins to doubt his ability to attract another, equally desirable, woman.

"She has taken the best years of my life", he moans. "She shall pay for them." He applies for maintenance. The merchant banker has to sell her flat to pay. For the rest of her life, as the journalist rightly foresaw, no one else wants him. She pays nearly a third of her income every year to a man whose only claim on her was that she once loved him.

Few people will sympathize with the journalist in this case but if he were a she, she might find many supporters although the case were otherwise identical. There are many men who are happy that their women should live on them like parasites and women who, instead of accepting their generosity with gratitude as an expression of love, demand it as a right even after love has ended. Both men and women are damaged in the process, and divorce, which should perform the function of an amputation which facilitates a cure, becomes a festering wound.

There was a time, not so distant, when no woman expected to have to support herself. If she remained unmarried, she stayed at home with her parents who fed and sheltered her. If she married, her husband assumed that responsibility. In exchange, she bore and cared for his children, kept his house clean, prepared his food, went to his office parties with him and was always home at five-thirty to welcome him when he got back tired from earning their mutual living.

There are still thousands of women, many now divorced, who were brought up to expect their lives would be so ordered. They concentrated on dressmaking and cookery at school, took undemanding, time-wasting jobs to fill in the years before marriage and relaxed gratefully into their husbands strong, supportive arms as soon as they could.

Such women are indeed pathetically ill-equipped to deal with life alone. Their husbands promised them "With all my worldly goods I thee endow . . . till death us do part". The women believe them and acted accordingly.

If their marriages break up, especially if it happens when they are already middle-aged, they are left helpless. It would be over-harsh to ask them, in the cause of sexual equality, to fend for themselves, and they are not asked to do so. The laws governing maintenance exist to protect them and they are, mostly, just.

But the days when a woman never dreamt she might need her own two feet to stand on are gone. Women demand equal pay and equal freedom and an inflation economy demands that they should contribute to the family finances. If they live as parasites it is because they have chosen to do so. Anyone below the age of, say, 35, who demands from her ex-husband one penny more than she needs to support their mutual children is an emotional highwayman. Young women have no right to the old laws. To use them is to abuse them.

Fashion by Suzy Menkes

The last fling for summer (coloured rather patriotically)

Skis, mittens and toboggans are filling the shops in the Black Sea resorts where Soviet holidaymakers are basking by the sea. I laughed at our correspondent Michael Binyon's report of how the Russians have got their production so out of tune that it is snowing sledges in July. Until, that is, I went around our shops last week.

Today is the 14th of July. It marks the falling of the Bastille, the start of the high summer season throughout continental Europe, and the first fruits of autumn fashion falling on to our store counters.

Having just bought a pair of half-price bronze sandals and a marked-down swimsuit, I am delighted with the new selling system that encourages me to wait until the hot weather finally comes to buy summer clothes — and pay less than I would have done if I had bought them in freezing February.

But now that the last of the summer clothes lies in sad heaps in the sale bins, I am agog to find out what will happen next. Will next week's sprucing-up for the Royal Wedding bring a fresh flurry of cotton frills and romantic lace blouses? Or will it be straight into the velvet knickerbockers, the country suedes and the thick hand-knit cardigans that were shown for the autumn season?

The tourists (God bless'm) will be pleased to find all the traditional British tweeds, woollies and raincoats, so useful for Claridges now that they have insisted on turning the heating off.

But like serving sprouts before you really have to, I am certainly not going back into the winter clothes I took to the cleaners last week.

Perhaps the shops are going to come out in a rash of patriotic colours, giving me the chance to be a scarlet woman, a white lady or to buy the navy culottes I've been looking for all summer? It must be a sign of wedding times that M & S have already started hauling the flag up to our unmentionables (red, white and blue packs of knickers for £1.99 from major stores). The trouble with red, white and blue is that it might be a little dating by next summer season (unless Princes Andrew and Edward give us another wedding whirl).

So with my readers' best interests at heart, I have put together two outfits that will help you flaunt the flag (if you must). They can also be worn by perfectly normal people who want to go on wearing summer clothes throughout July and August.

We might as well enjoy a last fling of summer while stocks and intermittent sunshine last.





Above: Scarlet-and-white tropical-print blouse £20, red vest £6.50 and slim, white-cotton skirt £30, all by Jousse from Dizzy of Brent Cross, Young Ideas of Ashbourne and Hobby of Cardiff. Royal blue belt by Otto Glanz £8.50, from a selection at John Lewis. Multi-coloured bead necklace by Travelling Trinkets.

Photograph by Tony Boase. Hair by Guy at Toni and Guy.

Right: Scarlet and white asymmetric T-shirt dress, with patterned inserts. £18. Blue and red pirate sash £15. Both from Vivienne Westwood's World's End, 430 Kings Road SW10. Shell earrings £2.50 and necklace £7.50 from Fenwicks of Bond Street.

Photograph by Richard Imrie. Hair by Paul at Daniel Galvin.

Ten years to circle the globe

"Waist not, want not" should clearly be the motto of Mulberry, who celebrated their tenth birthday last week by announcing that they had produced two million belts — enough (if you count the fatter customers) to gird the globe.

I am rather interested in the philosophy of Roger Saul, Mulberry's young director who saw a gap in the market (between our bosoms and our hips) and serviced it with a splendid collection of belts, which includes everything from fake snake to schoolboy stripes on elastic. He then branched into other leather goods such as bags, luggage and wallets, then expanded into scarves, cravats, sunglasses and umbrellas. The most recent development has been to make the clothes (shorts, jackets, jodphurs, knits, raincoats) to go with the accessories, which is an original way of looking at the fashion problem of getting it all together.

Saul has certainly got things together, with the help of his mother (their financial director), and the £250 he inherited on his 21st birthday 10 years ago. His workforce in Somerset now numbers 120, and from the Bath headquarters he directs his London shop in St Christopher's Place (due to expand up the road next year) and a flourishing home and export business, which won him the Queen's Award in 1979.

It seems particularly clever to export accessories from Britain because styling our clothes is not a native skill. We seem to suffer from the outdated idea that if in doubt, one should take it off.

This theory may still apply to decking oneself out in diamonds. But summer accessories are big, bold and not to be used discreetly. The favourites are metallic bronze and gilt for everything from belts to beads.

It is worth remembering that fashions also change in high holiday accessories like sunglasses (newest in oval shapes with coloured frames) and beach bags (favourites are duffel bags with drawstrings). Even the humble beach towel now has a new image, with landscapes or bold pictures claiming their place on the sand.

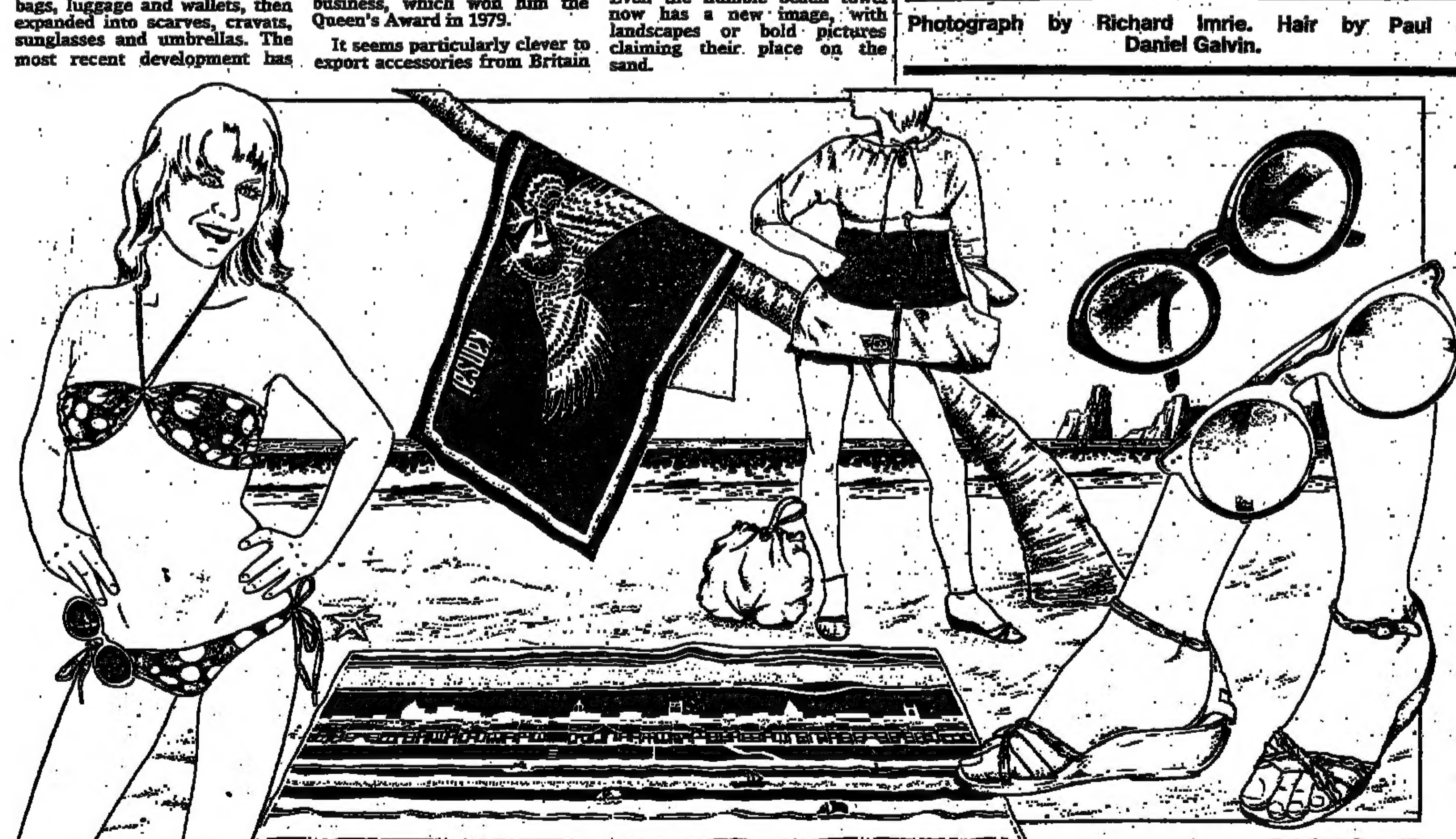


Illustration by Duncan Mil

Bits and bobs for the beach to pull together your holiday wardrobe

Left: Printed cotton bikini by Mulberry £21.95, from their shop at 32 St Christopher's Place, London W1, Moon of Glasgow, His and Hers of Derby and Taylor and Hadow of Beauchamp Place, SW3

In the foreground: Beach scene towel £7.95 from major branches of Marks & Spencer.

On the tree: Eagle-pattern towel by Kansai Yamamoto £26 from Joanna's Tent, Kings Road, SW3, Just Jacki of Leicester, Kew Gazebo of Richmond, Mango of Windsor, and Chevy of St Christopher's Place.

On the girl: Naga di Milo's colourful cotton play dress which turns into the bag on the ground £35.50, in assorted colours from Naga di Milo, 60 Chiltern Street, W1 (and by mail order). Hobbs of South Molton St, W1 and Hampstead High Street, Roxy of Kensington Church Street, Inc of Leicester and Eve of Torquay.

Right: Sunglasses £18.95, from a selection by Mulberry, stockists as above. Plaited leather Roman sandals £29.95, from Mulberry's shop.

Snippets

■ I was intrigued to learn that Lady Diana has asked Barbara Daly, the British make-up artist, to do her face for her wedding day.

Barbara Daly, an unassuming and highly professional visagist, is much in demand on the international beauty circuit and has worked with all the world's leading fashion photographers.

She also created the extraordinary make-up seen in Stanley Kubrick's 1971 film, *A Clockwork Orange*, which prophetically caught the later excesses of the Punks and New Romantics.

This afternoon, London readers can listen to her advice on teenage skin problems, when she uses Olympic swimmer Sharron Davies as a model in a new series of six programmes on Thames TV's *After Noon Plus* (Daly Beauty, 2.20 pm).

The programmes progress through the seven ages of woman, including a discussion on the 35 to 45 age group (August 11), starring BBC newscaster and new mother Jan Leeming.

In two weeks' time, on the eve of the big day, Barbara Daly will talk about making up for your wedding day, with special hints on choosing and applying cosmetics when wearing white. "The one thing most women do not understand about making up is changing their routine", says Barbara. "Often they get stuck in a rut from their marriage onwards. Their lives are taken up in the mid-twenties with a family and/or a career and when new products come on the market, they don't know what to do with them."

Barbara uses a battery of brushes to give sweeps of colour.

"The least-fashionable colours are the ones that most women use: all those horrid pastel blues and greens. Ironically, they look good only when used in a fun way by very young girls. Most women need to blend quiet colours so that nothing — lips, eyes or cheeks — stands out."

■ Collecting antique clothes is still very much in vogue, even though the tidal wave of flea market fashions has long since receded. The charm of the old is not just its originality but the fact that the quality and workmanship is often far greater than you can find for any price today.

Antique lace is particularly sought after (Princess Michael of Kent is an avid collector), both for entire garments and for small but exquisite pieces. These are then used for detachable collars or cravats or are sewn on to silk blouses or even silk underwear.

Connoisseurs will already know that a collection of lace comes up for sale at Christies's South Kensington next Tuesday, with an important sale of beaded twenties dresses a week later.

Victorian lace garments, mostly on cotton, are usually available from Lunn Antiques, 86 New King's Road, London SW6, and from Virginia, 98 Portland Road, London W11, as well as in most good antique shops.

Old lace is incorporated with sensitivity and skill into newly designed clothes by Marisa Martin, 114 Parkway, London NW1.

■ Collecting on a more light-hearted note is the theme of Berman's new theatre shop which sells off some of their theatrical costumes alongside the posters and memorabilia.

Ever since Adam Ant polished up his pop image with the brass buttoned jacket made for the film *The Charge of the Light Brigade*, theatrical costumes have had a new wave of popularity with the young.

Girls are searching for ball dresses among the period costumes from the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries which may occasionally filter into the shop. It's at 18 Irving Street, London WC2.

Galleries

Unsettling experience in the landscape of the lost

Bernard Meninsky

Museum of Modern Art, Oxford

Frank Dobson: True and Pure Sculpture

Kettle's Yard, Cambridge

Robert Bevan: Drawings and Watercolours

Anthony d'Offay



Meninsky's *The Bathers* (1945-50), on show in the adventurous retrospective in Oxford

It is hard to know what combination of gifts, worldly and unworldly, make for fame in an artist's lifetime — let alone after his death. Bernard Meninsky, like his closely comparable contemporaries Gertler and Bomberg, knew a measure of fame early, and then (more like Bomberg than Gertler) years of relative obscurity and neglect. His early fame was not difficult to account for; his later obscurity was. When, in 1919, aged 28, he had his major exhibition success, commemorated the following year by a book devoted to his work, it was with a show of Mother-and-Child drawings of exquisite delicacy and tenderness, greeted with an almost audible sigh of relief in a world where young painters home from the war were expected to be dangerous Vorticists or something equally hard to take.

The circumstances of that first show possibly provide a clue to what followed. The dealer did very well financially from it, since he had prudently bought all the works outright at a very low price; Meninsky made virtually nothing, and obviously looked to suppport two young children rather from a job, taken over from Sickert, teaching life drawing at Westminster School of Art. He was to teach, brilliantly by all accounts, for the rest of his life, and though he was quite a prolific painter he exhibited quietly, often in group shows, and for considerable periods not at all. As an artist he did not push himself forward, and, though he did have his regular supporters, the art world as a whole tended to forget. As someone once remarked of the novelist Patrick Hamilton, he fell, as it were, between two brows: his work was not innovatory enough to excite controversy, nor was it academic enough to be promoted into worldly success of another kind. He painted, from choice or necessity, to please himself.

The fruits of this quiet, single-minded, largely private dedication are to be seen now in an adventurous retrospective at the Oxford Museum of Modern Art, until September 6 — the first major show since the Arts Council memorial exhibition shortly after his death in 1950. To begin with, it all seems so quiet and restrained: fine, unshowy draughtsmanship, rich, subdued colours, harmony. There is one large painting from his period as a War Artist in 1918; there are still-lifes and grey-green explorations of the English landscape (varied occasionally by trips to the South of France and Spain) and portraits, particularly of his children. Then, towards the end, there are the romantic, melancholy paintings of the 1940s, in which the mood of Miltonic pastorals (how suitable that he illustrated *L'Allegro and Il Penseroso*) takes over with a series of dream-landscapes peopled by lost travellers and heavy-limbed women, a little Palmerish, a little reflective of his lifelong passion for Masaccio and awareness of neo-classical Picasso, and yet wholly his own.

But there are cross-currents. There are many nude drawings which, for all their fine control of line and modelling, are in their own discreet way unexpectedly erotic. The landscapes and still-lifes pulse with a hidden sense of the force that through the green fuse drives the flower, with a corresponding recognition of the lachrymae rerum. An unsettling experience; a painter of whom we shall know more.

Frank Dobson belonged to much the same generation as Meninsky (he was in fact five years older) and went through some of the same experiences: Dobson too, for example, was an Official War Artist in the First World War. There is even a curious stylistic coincidence right at the end, when Dobson began drawing, in the 1940s, enormously heavy-limbed women not so dissimilar from Meninsky's obsessive image. But by and large their work and their careers could hardly have been more different: virtually the only important thing they have in common at this point is the deep neglect into which they both fell after their death. If Oxford has taken the first step in remedying this for Meninsky, Cambridge, not to be outdone, is now performing similar recovery operations on Dobson: the first substantial showing of his work since the Arts Council's memorial show in 1966 is at Kettle's Yard until August 9.

For those of us whose main direct knowledge of Dobson comes from the various examples of his work in the *Thirties* exhibition a couple of years ago, there are many surprises in store. Oddly enough, the opportunity was not taken that time to include any of his more obviously Deco-influenced sculptures: nothing between his good, solid, slightly Epsteinish portrait bust of Margaret Rawlings and, weirdly without a context, his very chic display figure of Charmaux Corsets. What was not apparent was that Dobson was brilliant above all as a carver. The opposite of Epstein, whose carved work always lacks the ease and confidence of his modelled, Dobson's sense of sculptural form and style seems to be focused by the sheer resistance in a block of stone to be carved, while the — for most — easier process of building up in plaster to be cast in bronze is for him perhaps too easy: his large bronzes and small maquettes for them to tend to lack definition.

In this ambitious retrospective there is one obvious exception to the rule: the famous head of Osbert Sitwell in highly (though alas not recently) polished brass from the Tate. This gives some hint of the smart circles in which Dobson moved during the 1920s, when most of his finest sculpture was done. At that time he came somewhere between Epstein and Gill, both in style and in reputation, and with hindsight we can see him now as an important forerunner of Moore. Perhaps the finest piece in the Cambridge show, the nude rather misleadingly entitled *Cornucopia* (1925-27), also gives the best clue to him: elegantly absorbing influence from the East and from contemporary France (it is most readily comparable with the kind of work Bourdelle was doing at the time), it is exquisitely responsive to the nature of its material (note, for instance, the inevitable-seeming way the grain of the stone swirls round the left breast) and can be walked round again and again without ever presenting a bad or uninteresting profile.

Other sculptures in the show, such as *The Man Child* of 1921, are more obviously "modern" in the vein opened up by Gaudier-Brzeska, and most successfully so. But this is probably what Dobson wanted to be rather than what he was: his great problem seems to have been that he was British, and therefore working in a society not anyway over-fond of sculpture while the tradition of official patronage for more or less academic sculpture was quite breaking down. In France he would have been perfectly at home, loaded with commissions and honours. In England towards the end of the 1930s he found less and less to do and less and less spirit to do it; for the finest works of his later years (he lived until 1963) he returned to painting and drawing.

Robert Bevan (born 1865) was old enough to be Dobson's and Meninsky's father, and since he died as long ago as 1925 he seems much more distant from us. Unless, that is, you look at his work; then he does not seem distant at all. For, though in general terms he fits in neatly enough with his friends and associates in the Camden Town group, he always had a strength and independence derived from his oddly international background (he was a friend of Gaugin at Pont Aven; later he married a Polish painter and spent quite a lot of time in Poland) and, maybe, the fact that he did not have to depend on his art for a living.

The little show of drawings and watercolours at Anthony d'Offay, 9 Dering Street, until August 15, gives a fair idea of his range, though to appreciate him at his best you really have to see his oils. There are subdued studies of peasants from his Pont Aven period, a handful of the dazzling coloured Polish landscapes and some powerfully constructed North London townscapes, their geometry emphasized by their being squared up for transfer to canvas. Two studies for his *Hunting Scenes* lithographs of 1898 show an unexpectedly local, English side of his talents. But in general this show, like in their very different ways the Meninsky and the Dobson, indicates that British art during the earlier years of this century was not necessarily by any means so parochial and cut off from what was happening elsewhere in Europe as it has generally been painted.

John Russell Taylor

Concerts in London

Intimate relations

Amadeus Quartet

Covent Garden

The Royal Opera's current Mozart festival goes beyond the three late and great comic operas, as this page has made clear. One wing of the event involves Sunday evenings with the Amadeus Quartet. They started this week with the two piano quartets, in which Sir William Glock, an admired Mozart pianist before he branched into musical administration, joined Messrs Brainin, Schidlof and Lovett.

Mr Nissell replaced Glock in between, for the so-called "Dissonance" Quartet in C major. Next Sunday, and the Sunday after, the Amadeus will concentrate on the marvellous string quintets, with Rainer Moog as their second violist.

In the piano quartets of Mozart, as in his clarinet quintet, horn quintet, and oboe quartet, due effect is of a concerto scaled down, the strings generally accompanying melody and florid writing for the soloist, though emerging on their own more significantly because the form of the first movements, at least, is more concise than in a Mozart concerto.

So it appears in performance, particularly when some noted virtuoso is that supposed soloist. Glock, as much a chamber musician as his colleagues here, proposed a closer, less overtly brilliant relationship between piano and strings. In the second, E flat major quartet, a sunny, extrovert work, his fleet scales and decorative passages properly dominated, and his crisply articulated rhythm and phrasing were a joy to be savoured.

He nevertheless cultivated a less brilliant range of tone-colour than would a concerto soloist: the essence of the reading was give-and-take, and a warmly expressive corporate sound, even when the piano has the dominant voice. This was more evident, because more inevitable in the dramatic, introspective G minor quartet, the first but the more magnificent of them.

On another Sunday evening, almost 30 years ago, in (I think) the Haymarket Theatre, I heard Glock and the Amadeus play these two piano quartets. Memory can be unreliable, but I do remember the performances then as less happily integrated, the strings obsessed with sensuous tonal refinement, the pianist with evocation of how brilliantly Mozart himself might have played his piano quartets.

By now those performers approach the works differently, more coherently, not without maladjustments, though Glock pointed one metamorphosis in the first coda of the G minor quartet, with a poignancy that we, who heard it, are likely never to forget.

William Mann

RPO/Dorati

Albert Hall

George Bernard Shaw was right. There is a lot to be said for letting Beethoven's Ninth Symphony stand alone in a concert. And if it is prefaced by another symphony, especially, as on Sunday, by the affable Eighth, the performers must surely work even harder to recreate a sense of unique occasion, to remind us that there really was nothing quite like this before.

Despite the fact that this concert formed the climax of the Royal Philharmonic's Beethoven Festival with Antal Dorati, it was just this sense of celebration that was missing.

In the Eighth Symphony the orchestra seemed to know only too well what was coming at every turn, and although they were confident and competent enough at each destination, the journey there, the building up of motivic tension, particularly in the first and third movements, lacked a sense of progression, of discovery and delight.

It was that same lack of tension, of fascination in rediscovering how the fabric of a work is wrought, that emasculated the Ninth Symphony. Too much was taken for granted: the lifting in of the gentle major woodwind phrases in contrast to the sharp minor exclamations in the first movement, the sense of thrill as the rollicking horns catch up with the chasing triplets of the second, the yearning of the human voice behind the third.

If Mr Dorati had only felt for the heartbeat, modulated the breathing of the music more, we would have experienced more acutely, too, the magic of that chord change that anticipates and heralds the brave new world of the finale.

On Sunday, were shown less of its power and glory but, constantly and refreshingly, reminded that it is, above all, an ode to joy. Benjamin Luxon's first entry trumpeted out at last all the work's urgency and excited conviction, the Brighton Festival Chorus was unflagging in strength and intonation, while Heather Harper, Alfreda Hodgson and Robert Tear completed a quartet of soloists who sculpted their parts with artistry rare enough to make it seem for once some of the most gloriously inspired and idiomatic vocal music ever written.

Hilary Finch

Theatre

St Mark's Gospel

Globe

Time was when Equity refused to allow Alec McCowen to recite *St Mark's Gospel* on Sundays, at the same time allowing the Two Ronnies to play at the Palladium. A slightly saner policy now permits him to open his performance on a Sunday afternoon, but he remains a lonely exception.

Of course, the performance is and always will remain an exceptional one. While Equity finally yielded to the biblical source as a reason to allow the performance, it could as readily have given permission by reason of the artistic experience.

Mr McCowen's feat is now well known. By reciting the gospel of St Mark word by word he has made it appear as a report from a writer of remarkable dramatic skill. Using the spare, vital language of the King James version, he puts a small paperback text on a table, "just in case", and speaks to his audience directly, a messenger with a truly remarkable tale to tell.

The familiarity of the Christian story, and even a recent reading of the gospels, is not necessarily a preparation for the oral worth of Mark's particular narrative. Mr McCowen's memorization of the text frees it from the sonorous intonations of preachers and finds the awesomeness of the story in the plainness of the reporting.

His direct speech emphasizes the witnessing nature of Mark's gospel, the telling of Jesus's life through the events of the ministry and maturity with scant reference to early life or family. A mention of John the Baptist suffices as a preparation for the coming of Jesus and the story begins with Christ's emergence from the wilderness and his first choices of disciples.

Mr McCowen finds humour in the reporting, as well as awe. He recognizes anger in reports of Christ's speech when the disciples have yet again failed to understand his examples, as with the feeding of the multitude with loaves and fishes, or to understand the parables, which he translates explicitly and with frustration.

The voice is not an evangelist's voice, not a voice used for conversion or even in affirmation of personal faith. As Mr McCowen speaks it, the story is a very human report of the miraculous. The accomplishment of Mr McCowen is both to dramatize the story and remain a reporter, speaking the narrative so its simplicity continues to carry its message, while colouring the spoken words with the range of human expression, making the story live anew.

Ned Chaillet

Books



The Queen with the Duke of Edinburgh at the wedding of her Lady-in-waiting, Lady Palmer, and Mr Alexander Abel Smith, 1953

Timeless in no man's land

Lenare

The Art of the Society Photographer

By Nicholas de Ville and Anthony Haden-Guest

(Allen Lane, £15)

Before the last war British dancers, musicians, hairdressers and photographers were inclined to rechristen themselves with single, sonorous, "foreign" names. Bassano might well have been an opera singer and Yevonde (Mrs Entwistle) a hairdresser. The practice had a particular advantage for the society photographer: the name could be sold, passed on, or used by several practitioners. The Lenare studio, started by Leonard Green in the Twenties, was no exception. One "Lenare" could catch a wedding in Yorkshire while a work-alike was bagging a debutante off Bond Street. At their height Lenare employed four photographers and a staff of sixty.

Their rivals were Bassano, Vandyk, Yevonde, Vivienne; but already "real" photographers were emerging: Bertram Park, Dorothy Wilding who did well to net the Queen Mother when she was only a minor royal; and later Cecil Beaton, the first celebrity photographer, as adroit at handling a gossip columnist as his shutter release.

As is often the case the early practitioners of a new metier were immediate masters. (Miniatures are perhaps another example.) Nadar and Julia Margaret Cameron, to name but two, were outstanding portrait photographers using daylight. Nadar's magisterial realism was made possible perhaps because his sitters were unversed in what the new medium could reveal. Seventy years later portrait photography arrived at an Augustan age, if not photographic decadence. Decadence can be visually interesting, particularly in the hands of a master of illumination and chic like the great Baron de Meyer, whose signature Leonard Green rather feebly imitated. But for the second XI, the lavish use of lighting and the retouchers brush, combined with the instinctive bad taste of the upper-middle-class sitter, led to a natural decline. Flattery was now possible in many different ways. Margaret, Duchess of Argyll, quoted in Anthony Haden-Guest's excellent introduction, disarmingly admits to prefering Lenare and Dorothy Wilding to the more talented Beaton. Perhaps Beaton would have been unhappy photographing Michael for her — not a stray husband but her dog.

What you bought when you sat for Lenare was a certain look destined for the frontispiece of *Country Life* or the top of the piano. What was wanted was a certain formality, a timelessness. Brides look down, tots put podgy arms unconvincingly round the shoulders of their siblings. Soldiers, naval men and archbishops arrived to be photographed in their formal headgear, the ethereal lighting establishing that they are neither indoors nor out, but in a diffused no man's land where it is all right for a man to wear a hat.

Using a soft lens in the enlarger rather than in the camera, and employing a large plate negative so the retouchers could smooth out anything, the studio really got to work *after* the photograph was taken. But in spite of the vignetting and hand colouring, reality creeps in: the net stockings and mini skirt of Lucinda Prior-Palmer in 1971, the small ornamental gates worn as earings by Miss Marietta Speed, Miss Durnford-Slater's natural beauty, and Lady Cornwallis's lack of it, the novelist Emma Tennant in hat and gloves. And Raine Legge-/Dartmouth/Spencer at various high points in her career. (The captions remind me of an engaged debutante telling her hairdresser she was "going to be called Mrs Robins Hill to start with."

But the outstanding characters of the decade who passed through their portals, like Smuts, Lady Astor, and Virginia Woolf, seem strangely muted. The plates are well printed and the early work has a period charm. But one cannot be too distressed that when the studio finally closed in 1977 they sold their old negatives for the silver content. The waxy skin and altar lighting of the later period is too near the art of the embalmer for comfort.

Mark Boxer

Television

A tension rooted in ideas

A Year in Poland

BBC1

Tim Sebastian has been reporting the last year's events in Poland for the BBC with exemplary commitment. Far removed from the urbane tradition of the corporation's foreign correspondents, his pugnacious air, fierce delivery and even his moustache have made him an image as well as a reporter of the fraught, exhilarating proceedings.

A Year in Poland was a round-up of the story so far. Its power emanated from the use of footage which is too random for news bulletins but which tells the truth by an accumulation of details rather than a single potent picture. So there were shots simply of shoppers in empty shops with subtitles translating their grievances, neatly capped by Sebastian's mention of the government's action in "raising the price of the nothing that was in the shops".

But Lech Walesa was inevitably the star. One sequence showed him asleep in a meeting hall, with a close-up of his pipe and slippers nearby, while another had his subtitled harangue of a minister for failing to act on Party corruption. This latter demonstrated the awesome power of the man. "Be serious, minister", he shouted, knowing he had all Poland behind him, and a grey-faced Party hack just shrivelled.

Yet Sebastian also communicated the dangers implicit in Walesa's personality. His answers to key questions sounded complete but left a gulf of unanswered suggestion. His answer, for example, to the issue of what happens next had a ring of political bet-hedging, a bad sign at this stage.

But such nuances were drowned by the constant mass singing of the workers celebrating their victories, their hurling of Walesa into the air and the gleeful conviction of the intellectuals that, Russian tanks or not, what had been started could not be stopped.

Sebastian's achievement both in this programme and in his reports has been to be quite clearly in the midst of it all, even when talking to camera in an empty street. It is not the mere gimmickry of ducking while the bullets fly of which ITN is so fond; it is more to do with the edge of tension in his words which arises from ideas rather than battles.

Bryan Appleyard

George Malcolm

Wigmore Hall

Before these happy days of reproduction harpsichords, George Malcolm was rightly regarded as the doyen of that instrument's exponents. As deft with his feet as with his fingers, he would submit his listeners to an ever-changing barrage of tone-colours as he determinedly and successfully promoted his cause in the face of an initially sceptical musical establishment.

Now the gigantic Gobles on which Mr Malcolm normally plays have been superseded by delicately voiced period-style instruments. We have gleaned more of the secrets of baroque performance practice. And, on the evidence of Saturday night's recital of Bach, Mr Malcolm has not given the slightest deferential nod to these comparatively recent insights.

In the opening pieces, the 15 Two-Part Inventions, I thought that such things would not matter. The playing of these artful miniatures was endearing, with all those constant changes of colour, but with a felicitous and instinctive touch too. In the E minor Invention Mr Malcolm resorted to a buff stop, which seemed appropriate enough in the circumstances, and the piston-like precision of the F major and smoothly interlocking arpeggios of the A major made them sure winners.

Such an ability to read betweeen the notes as he showed here continued for the most part in the English Suite No 3 in G minor. Yet here, although there was no doubt of Mr Malcolm's feeling for the music, the inflated grandiosity of the Prelude, with a dose of 16-foot pitch added at its end, erred on the side of bad taste; and the noble Saraband was similarly afflicted. Inexplicably, his daringly strange registration in the Musette, however heretical and alien to Bach himself, worked well.

After the interval we heard five of the 48 Preludes and Fugues. Their cerebral nature demands insight more than surface cleverness, and here the lack of sufficient delineating phrasing made the fugues in particular sound more like playthroughs than performances. Two exceptions were the E minor from Book II, its rhythmic complexities given admirable space, and the G major from Book I, like its Prelude vibrant with sheer dexterity.

Despite its spacious Allemande, wispy Air and sure-fingered Gigue, it was sad that the final work, the expansive Partita No 4 in D, proved annoying with its fussy changes of registration. Judging from the audience's ecstatic response, however, mine was but a lonely dissenting voice.

Stephen Pettitt

Music festival

Organ Competition

St Albans

At a time when some music festivals are struggling for survival, the International Organ Festival at St Albans is striding on, its clear identity securing for it a committed following. The focus of St Albans is the organ competition; organists and cathedral choirs also participate in some of the week's *other* events but the musty parochial smell of the organ loft is banished by the quality of musicianship of invited performers and their enterprising programmes.

While agreeing with the verdict of judges in not awarding a first prize on the organ competition this year, I was surprised at the decision to give second prize to David Rowland of Great Britain. His playing of Bach's Trio Sonata No 1 in E flat was fleet and largely accurate, but the expressive potential of suspensions and dissonances was ignored. The judges must have liked the surging final pages of his Franck B minor *Chorale*, but otherwise the performance was lacking in rhythmic freedom and dramatic force.

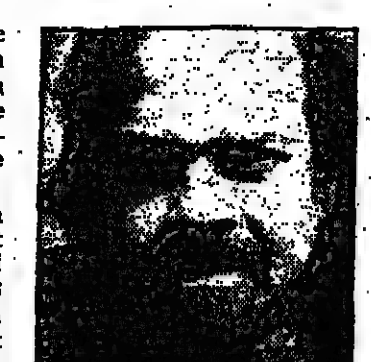
My vote would have gone to the American William Welch (who, incidentally, chose the same programme). Mr Welch's phrasing and articulation were more vital in the Bach and his Franck had a fine sense of rhetoric and style.

All these interpretations, however, were left standing by the powerful, blazing performances by one of the judges, Gillian Weir, at the end of the week. The recital came to a magnificent conclusion with the finale from Petr Eben's *Sunday Music*, a virtuoso display of organ writing and performing technique. I wish I could say the same for Anthony Milner's *Canticle of Joy*, a three-movement organ symphony commissioned by the festival; but whatever merit there may have been in the thematic working of material was, for me, cancelled out by the unidiomatic writing for organ.

Another festival commission, *A Song of the Incarnation* by Rory Boyle, achieved the effect guaranteed by placing three choirs around the abbey, but beyond this, no discernible purpose. In the Duruflé *Requiem*, the choirs produced a spine-tingling sound at the climaxes, but in the plainchant-derived sections were, under Christopher Robinson, too declamatory, too inflexible.

Barry Millington

Caught in the war between them and us



Indian journalist Sasthi Brata's personal view of the problems in reporting riots

While fires burnt in the streets of Brixton once again last Friday I was given a bizarre lesson—how to make a riot do-it-yourself style—during a 10 minute car ride with a young West Indian.

He claimed to have been one of the organizers of last week's mayhem in Wood Green and his strategy was simply to go around youth clubs in the locality, wait outside the big comprehensives and name a time and place. You could be certain, he said, of a sizable crowd of youngsters who would do anything for a lark.

I followed his advice and went to Downhill's youth club in Tottenham. There I got a tip of an impending riot from Michael, a Greek Cypriot boy of 15. He told me where to meet him and I duly presented myself at the appointed venue.

In Hoe Street, Walthamstow, on Saturday evening, following the fracas in front of Walthamstow Town Hall at midday, a small crowd of West Indian and Asian youths gathered expectantly. Several coach loads of skinheads were seen driving through the town centre. Tension was already at a high pitch due to the presence of droves of policemen in cars, buses and on horse back.

Suddenly, a group of three young white men appeared from nowhere, and were subsequently joined by a fourth female member. They issued instructions, gesticulating with their hands and repeatedly looking at their watches, to several clusters of young men on both sides of the street, and then vanished from view. As if by magic, the young potential rioters dissolved from sight as well.

On that occasion no affray took place. I was made to look like a lemon waiting for a special version of Godot.

By 10 in the evening when things were still quiet, a colleague said, "you almost feel tempted to throw a brick and start the whole thing off, so it's over and done with". It was a human enough reaction born of boredom and fatigue. But it was also a response poised dangerously on that razor's edge between news and views, fact and wish-fulfilment. And it made me ponder about my own role as 'reporter'.

As a freelancer, I had always been called out from home when racial trouble erupted in any part of London. And since I seem to have visited most headline-grabbing spots in the capital over the past few years, under the aegis of one national newspaper or another, there must have been an assumption in the minds of editors that my tanned pigmentation somehow made me that much more competent in this field.

I had tacitly shared this assumption, until I was rudely shaken out of it in Wood Green and Walthamstow last week. Coloured teenagers drummed it into me that my brown skin and Indian birth provided no immunity in their eyes: my accent, dress and the tools of my trade (a notepad and pen) gave me away as a full blown member of that class and breed against which they had taken up arms. As one would-be rioter put it when I told him I was a journalist: "All the press is fascist anyway. They're all against blacks."

It came home to me that in the war between "them" and "us", it was perilous to be caught in the cross fire. "Moderation" is either an *a priori* virtue if you are looking through "liberal" lenses or a cowardly vice if you happen to be a crusading leftie, irrespective of what issue you are being "moderate" about.

If you come back with a graphic report of sweat shops in Brick Lane owned by Bangladeshis exploiting fellow Bangladeshis, your story will be spiked by a liberal newspaper because "we are not in business to provide fodder for the National Front" nor "to inflame an already explosive situation". But if the youngsters who tread those sewing machines for less than 40 pence an hour for 10 hours a day take to the streets some two years later, no editor is going to make the connection between the suppression of an earlier story and the explosion of street violence many months later.

On the day Blair Peach died, I had interviewed Martin Webster and was the only coloured journalist in the hall where the National Front held its meeting. Earlier, I had unsuccessfully argued with the man from Ealing Town Hall to let in the television cameras, as I believed that for every new recruit the NF made, there would be a thousand others who would be repelled by the Nazi salutes and vicious screams of "Kill him! Kill him!" at the mere mention of an Asian name.

Next day when I wrote in the then *Evening Standard* that walking around the spectral streets of Southall the previous night, I felt "remorse" at the bloody devastation of an English town and wondered whether I and my likes were in any way responsible, I was accused by compatriots and "progressive ideologues" of being an apologist for racism.

On Friday last week, TV news bulletins on all three channels carried pictures of the Prime Minister, in the company of "community leaders in Southall", announcing to the nation that "I have not heard one word against the police". Of course she hadn't! But did that mean ordinary residents and the young people of Southall had nothing but warm fraternal feelings for the police?

Not if I was to believe what I had heard the day after the riots. Members of the Southall Youth Movement were quite specific in their allegations. One teenager said that he had seen a local cop in plain clothes get out of one of the coaches which had brought the skinheads into Southall. Mr Balraj Purewal, the Secretary of the SYM told me on tape that "the police are on their side. I saw skinheads and cops fighting together against us".

Police in action against rioters last week:

'Name a time and place and you could be certain of a sizeable crowd of youngsters who would do anything for a lark'

I make no point about the veracity or otherwise of these remarks. But they do happen to be from eyewitnesses, perhaps even participants in the riot. Yet the nation was informed both by Mrs Thatcher and the media that Southall felt no animosity towards the police.

What we were not told was the fact that the representative, seen on all our screens shaking hands with the Prime Minister, does not and has never lived in Southall, and his connexion with the community is peripheral. And that the other members of the delegation which met Mrs Thatcher are affectionately known as "coconuts", which is a rough colloquial equivalent of "Uncle Tom".

When young people see "strangers", whatever their skin colour, speaking on their behalf, whether it is in Brixton, Southall or Brick Lane, they feel doubly assaulted, first by their enemies, then by the media. If wholly unrepresentative views are widely publicized as the genuine voice of the local community, tempers are inflamed not becalmed.

In one sense, the men who met Margaret Thatcher may be called the "extremists" because they represent minority opinion, while the young folk at the SYM are the real "moderates" whose angry cries for truth and recognition of their genuine grievances continue to go unheeded. As one of them said to me: "You want to know where the petrol bombs came from and how it all started? Well, in a way, the bombs started coming all the way from India and Pakistan, a long time ago. And you will know how it started if you imagine you are a youngster in Southall and all these white fascists come into your town and start beating up your mother and sister, and all the "coconuts" tell you to keep calm and trust the police . . ."

It is plainly desirable for a community to feel no hostility towards the police, but I cannot see how taking the wish for the fact contitutes valid reporting or political sagacity.

Later, an Indian councillor, whose face has also appeared on the box, told me: "I don't want to talk to you. You are from the Establishment, you have no feeling for the local community, and you write things as if you are not one of *us*. Maybe that is the only way you can get your stuff into print."

It was a brutal accusation which shook me. But the irony was that at the SYM office a similar sort of explanation was offered for the kind of opinions the councillor held because "if he didn't say that, he wouldn't get on the telly, would he?"

My own dilemma was why I should be expected to be on any side at all, and why my *brown skin* should bar me from reporting what I saw and heard.

So far the reselection of Labour MPs is not the bogey that many expected . . .

The token nominee shunted into St Pancras

Mr Jock Campbell first knew he would be appearing before a reselection meeting tonight of the St Pancras North Labour Party when *The Times* telephoned him last week.

Mr Campbell, 53, a strong Bennite and secretary of the London City branch of the Post Office Engineering Workers Union (POEU) was surprised to find he had been shortlisted for the contest. He has not set foot in the constituency, which is the other side of London from his own stamping ground of Bexleyheath, where he is vice-chairman of the local Labour Party. He is not on the official list of Labour candidates.

He was nominated by his own POEU branch, which is affiliated to the St Pancras North Labour Party. He does not even know how many members of that branch are in the local party. In fact, it needs only one member of a trade union branch to be a member of a constituency Labour Party for that branch to be eligible for affiliation and have the right to send a delegate to the general management committee (GMC).

There seems little danger, however, that Mr Campbell will topple the sitting MP, Mr Jock Stallard. He himself has no intention of doing so. He says, "I don't think Mr Stallard has anything to fear. If he's done a good job, they should put him back". There is general agreement among local party members that Mr Stallard, who has been MP since 1970 after nearly 20 years as a local councillor, *has* done a good job. He is widely praised as a first-class constituency member.

It is hard to avoid the feeling that tonight's will be a rather phoney contest. It comes about because the St Pancras North GMC decided it wanted to adhere to the recommendation of the Labour Party's national executive committee that reselection conferences should not normally have a shortlist of one if other nominations have been received.

Only two sitting MPs rejected

Several other local Labour parties have adhered to the NEC's guidelines and provided similarly token contests. The dire predictions of those who said that reselection would lead to the wholesale ousting of sitting MPs by militant left-wingers have not as yet been borne out. Of the 49 MPs who have so far gone through the process, only two, Mr Eric Ogden in Liverpool, West Derby, and Mr John Sever in Birmingham, Ladywood, have failed to be reselected.

The Labour Party has laid down that reselection must take place between 18 and 36 months after a general election. After deciding that it wanted to go through the process this summer, the St Pancras North GMC gave its affiliated branches two months to nominate candidates. There are two kinds of branches: those made up of local wards and those representing trade unions and other



Jock Campbell: a shortlist surprise.



Jock Stallard: a boundary threat?

affiliated groups such as the Co-operative movement.

Only two nominations had been received by the closing date last month. Mr Campbell's name had been put forward by the POEU branch and Mr Stallard's by a number of other affiliated union branches, including the Association of Scientific, Technical and Managerial Staff (ASTMS). It was therefore an easy matter for the executive committee of the constituency party to draw up a shortlist when it met last Tuesday and to invite both nominees to the reselection meeting.

St Pancras North is like most Labour constituency parties now going through the reselection process. There are no complaints against the sitting MP and no serious infiltration from the militant left. The party is in a generally healthy state—at the last count there were about 400 paid-up members—and more stable than many others in inner city areas. A significant number of the 58-strong GMC which will carry out tonight's reselection have been in the local party for 15 years or more.

It is true that old-timers have noted a drift towards more middle-class domination of the party as the constituency, which stretches from Camden Town to Highgate Hill, has been gentrified.

Mr Phil Carroll, a maintenance electrician and the party's membership secretary, says: "There do tend to be more professional people, and fewer working-class people like myself. For example, in my ward I have got Jon Snow of ITN and I had Bill Rodgers and his wife before they joined the Social Democrats. There are a fair number of university lecturers, teachers and doctors".

'Very mixed and broadly based'

Certainly the GMC contains more than its fair share of well-known names from the media and national pressure groups. They include Patricia Hewitt, secretary of the National Council for Civil Liberties, who was recently adopted as Labour candidate for Leicester East; Bernard Donoughue, policies editor of *The Times*; and Nicholas Bosanquet, a lecturer at the City University and regular contributor to *New Society*.

However, gentrification does not seem to have had the effect in St Pancras North that it has had in Islington, where the local Labour Party tends to be split between a predominantly old working-class right and a young, middle-class left. In the words of Mary Wallis Jones, a market researcher and GMC member who has been in the St Pancras North party for 20 years: "We are very mixed and very broadly based but we are also very friendly. We are also a lot more down to earth than the Hampstead party, which doesn't have Labour representation in Parliament".

Much of the credit for this good atmosphere is given to Mr Stallard, who himself has a working-class background and broadly leftish, though not Bennite, views. The constituency has a long tradition of being left-wing, which may explain why it has not been a target for entryism by the far left.

Some members of the GMC detect a significant shift to the left over the past two years, but others disagree. Mr Giles Taylor, a woollen merchant who has been in the party for 25 years, says: "It has moved right and it has moved left. It was more left 20 years ago than it is now. When Gaitskell was leader some meetings ended in fisticuffs".

Ironically, even after emerging unscathed from the reselection meeting, as everyone agrees that he will, Mr Stallard will still face a serious threat to his future as an MP. It comes not from the militant left, or the right, but from the Parliamentary Boundary Commissioners, who have recommended that his constituency should be amalgamated with St Pancras South, now held for Labour by Mr Frank Dobson.

If, as seems almost certain, that recommendation is put into effect, Mr Stallard and Mr Dobson are likely to find themselves challenging each other at another reselection meeting for the new constituency next year.

Many other MPs are under a similar threat. Altogether, the re-drawing of constituency boundaries is likely to lead to the disappearance of up to 40 Labour seats, the majority of them in depopulated inner city areas.

One of those most at risk is the Bristol South-East constituency of Mr Tony Benn, the architect of reselection as a means of making MPs more accountable to their local parties.

Ian Bradley

No sparks at Sparkbrook



by Roy Hattersley

In my constituency (using that admittedly possessive pronoun to describe consanguinity rather than ownership) the reselection story had a happy ending—subject, that is, to the endorsement of the National Executive Committee.

I recalled that important constitutional caveat last Saturday as the chairman of the Sparkbrook Labour Party announced that I was the general committee's choice for prospective parliamentary candidate. Perhaps it was only paranoia that caused me to continue the uncertainty. For it is possible to argue that the story had both a happy beginning and a happy middle.

No one else was nominated; and my claim to retain the candidature had been advanced by all the local branches, five trade unions and the local Labour Club. But none of my comrades and friends felt disposed to treat the formal reselection process as if it were a formality.

The officials of the Sparkbrook constituency—determined to avoid technical errors which might result in their decision being set aside and the whole procedure being started afresh—operated the rules with a ruthless regularity which I found unnerving. The only exception to the precise propriety was my "introduction" to the committee. "This", they were told, "is Mr Roy Hattersley, the one nominee."

In the hall sat men and women with whom I drink tea on Friday afternoons and beer on Friday nights. Four of them were parents of my godchildren. When I was presented like a debutante at Queen Victoria's court, they could not choke down a ripple of friendly laughter. I was sent outside while they decided if, having seen me, they wished to proceed with the selection conference. As they did, I delivered a carefully prepared speech.

It was not only natural neurosis that made me determined to take nothing for granted. I expected their endorsement; but it did not seem right to ask for it in a five-minute impromptu chat.

As I prepared the "copious notes" that in the Commons are a euphemism for a verbatim text, I realized that familiarity with my audience was a handicap, not a help. Most of them knew every detail of my past 17 political years. All had supported me during the difficult days when the party leadership had disowned my promise to abolish the public schools.

I spent two minutes on the record of advice bureaux and personal service, five on the areas of undoubted unanimity and three on policies about which some of them would believe me to be wrong. I wanted them to remember that I supported Nato, the EEC and an incomes policy.

As I wrote out that although I had "naturally emphasized the areas of our agreement but it would be wrong for me to pretend that there are no issues on which my opinions may differ from those of a majority of the delegates to this meeting", I began to wonder why (apart from sentiment) people of different views should be expected to vote for me.

I knew that "self-respect as well as respect for this constituency obliges me not to pretend that I support policies which, in truth, I believe to be wrong". But that does not answer the fundamental question. Neither does Edmund Burke's dictum concerning an MP's right to intellectual independence.

The single promise of unfettered judgment used honestly and objectively as the Member—and only the Member—thinks best, was the product of a less educated and more deferential age. In the era of party manifestos and party whips, it is a romantic fiction.

On the other hand, the need for the Labour Party willingly to encompass a wide spectrum of socialist opinion is a practical necessity. If the brief majorities on constituency committees attempt to depose MPs with different views or bully them into conformity with temporarily prevailing opinions, the Labour Party will fall apart. For us, trust and tolerance are necessities as well as virtues. But they have to be applied in both directions.

A Labour MP who tells his local party to mind its own business is in the wrong business himself. One who tries to argue his case as an alternative interpretation of the socialism in which he and his critics believe will find most constituency parties more supportive than the newspapers suggest. It was to that theme that I devoted the last five of my allotted 15 minutes.

I admit at once that it was easy for me to lay out the ground rules of two-way tolerance and mutual respect. The Sparkbrook Labour Party (being wholly representative of Sparkbrook itself) throws up no conflicts concerning the rival views of electors and activists. Having experienced two years of Tory government, it takes a practical view about the need to win elections. It is a party whose membership is growing, and most of the new recruits have joined to help secure a Labour victory, not to hijack the Labour Party.

In a party like that, even the divisive rigours of mandatory reselection can be carried out without civil war being declared. In a different kind of party the story would be different. Since mandatory reselection is here to stay, thank God for parties like Sparkbrook.

The author is Labour MP for Birmingham, Sparkbrook.

Six stars in the running to play Arianna's Callas

A short-list of six actresses interested in playing Maria Callas in the film version of Arianna Stassinopoulos's biography of the singer has been drawn up in New York. The front runners, I am told, are Anne Bancroft, Irene Papas, the Greek actress, and Jean Lapotaire, who has just won a Tony award on Broadway for her role in *Piaf*. The outsiders (too expensive and probably too busy) are Liza Minelli, Cher and Sophia Loren.

Filming is scheduled to start in September but I am not sure how seriously that date is now being taken. Ronald Harwood, who is writing the screenplay, has delivered the first 100 pages of the script but British producer Mark Shivas still has to find a director, and the final decision on the leading lady is unlikely to be taken before then.

Singing ability is not required since the main character's voice will be dubbed for the operatic excerpts.

Aristotle Onassis, the dominant man in Callas's life, has not been cast either, but Shivas is optimistic that the Greek government will release Christina, Onassis's luxury yacht on which he frequently entertained Winston Churchill. (It was subsequently given to the Greek government by Onassis's daughter.)

There will in fact be two Callases in the film: an unknown actress will play Maria in her earlier years. Apparently, hundreds of women in America have been having their hair styled in the Callas fashion and sending photos to Shivas and Miss Stassinopoulos.

Shivas was initially worried about how to tell the likes of Bancroft and Loren that someone else was needed to play the younger woman. "That's simple," said Harwood. "Just tell them you need someone else to play the fat Callas."

Maxwell sues

Mr Robert Maxwell, the ebullient chief of the British Printing Corporation and of the Pergamon Press, has issued a writ for libel with damages against *The Bookseller*, the usually sedate trade weekly that serves the publishing industry.

Some might say that suing *The Bookseller* is a bit like kicking the umpire, but Mr Maxwell insists that a brief news item last month, headed "Pergamon sackings attacked", falsely suggested that his methods as an employer had earned the disapproval of parts of the Labour movement.

Mr David Whittaker, editorial director of *The Bookseller*, says the article was innocuous and neither said nor implied any of the things Mr Maxwell said it did. He says it merely reported the resolutions passed at meetings of ASTMS and the Oxford Labour Party in connexion with a long-standing strike at Pergamon (which has its premises on the outskirts of the city).

Mr Maxwell said yesterday: "They have chosen to rely on nine sacked so-called journalists. I don't mean that in a disparaging way but those nine were copy-markers; at *The Times* they would be Natsopa members, not in the NUJ. What they say is untrue and *The Bookseller* knows it to be untrue. Mr Whittaker will now have the privilege of proving how reliable, true and accurate their stories are.

"*The Bookseller* has been sniping against me for some time, and now I wish to call a halt. Whittaker has brought it on himself. I have no option but to go to court—unless they want to make a grovelling apology."

Whittaker says that Maxwell has twice threatened action against his newspaper but this is the first time he has moved. "We shall contest the action vigorously", he promises. His family-owned paper, established in 1858, however sober its image, is no stranger to litigation. Among previous contestants appear such figures as Walter Hutchinson and, more recently, Harold Robbins.

THE TIMES DIARY

Bastille Day today so here is a tale of French cunning. (Actually, I mean bloody-mindedness but it's a day for the entente to be particularly cordiale): Since the war, the French in London have used a Soho pub called The York Minster, in Dean Street. It was the only pub visited by de Gaulle when he was in exile here and every Bastille Day you can see Free French survivors shuffling by for a Pernod, wearing their medals.

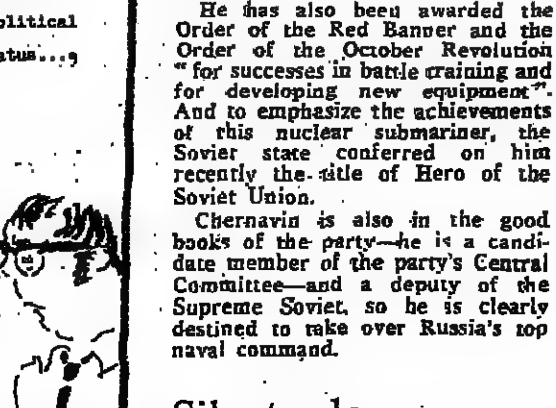
Not unnaturally, the pub became known as The French Pub and if ever you were in Shaftesbury Avenue and asked the way to The York Minster you would normally get a not-very anglicized shrug. Eventually, a few months ago the name was changed officially—to The French etc. So what happens? Regulars now call it The York Minster.

Nuclear moves

Admiral Sergey Gorshkov, the architect of the Soviet Union's formidable deep-ocean Navy, is in his seventies and has been the Navy's C-in-C for 25 years. This has not gone without notice among observers of the Soviet military sene. The same eagle-eyed watchdogs have also noted that the USSR's military press, usually about as forthcoming as the Lake Baikal monster, has recently begun dishing out accolades to a relatively young naval commander. Which sounds like a signal that this officer is being groomed to take over soon from Admiral Gorshkov.

Vladimir Nikolayevich Chernavin,





53, the commander of the northern fleet, is the highly decorated admiral who has taken the fancy of *Krasnaya Zvezda*, the Soviet armed forces' newspaper. He has a number of "nuclear firsts" under his belt and the newspaper has devoted two lengthy eulogies to him in less than six weeks.

Chernavin was one of the first commanders of a nuclear submarine and the first to launch missiles from a submerged nuclear vessel. For navigating under the icecap and for submerged circumnavigation of the globe, he won the coveted Order of Lenin in 1966.

He has also been awarded the Order of the Red Banner and the Order of the October Revolution "for successes in battle training and for developing new equipment". And to emphasize the achievements of this nuclear submariner, the Soviet state conferred on him recently the title of Hero of the Soviet Union.

Chernavin is also in the good books of the party—he is a candidate member of the party's Central Committee—and a deputy of the Supreme Soviet, so he is clearly destined to take over Russia's top naval command.

Silent salon

The death of Ian Fleming's widow, Ann, announced yesterday, has deprived north Wiltshire of a lively political salon. Frequent visitors to her home at Sevenhampton were Roy Jenkins, Sir Ian Gilmour, Lord Goodman and many other emissaries from London and Oxford. The exchange of gossip was always skilfully and subtly orchestrated by Mrs Fleming herself.

Eyebrow-raising

After my item the other day about the former Bishop of Southwark, the Rt Rev Mervyn Stockwood, I now hear that he is about to raise more eyebrows among Anglican backwoodsmen.

In December he will become what is believed to be the first Church of England bishop to take part in the ordination of a female priest. The fact that the event will not be taking place in Britain is just as well, given that the majority of British clergy are against the ordination of women.

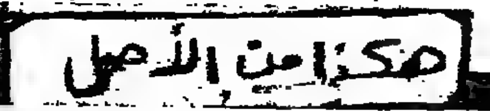
Bishop Stockwood has a personal interest in the coming ceremony—at Newark, New Jersey. The ordinard, 41-year-old Elizabeth Canham, was a deaconess at St Luke's Church, in Blackheath, which is in the Southwark diocese. She is to become associate director of St David's Episcopal Church in Kinnelon, New Jersey.

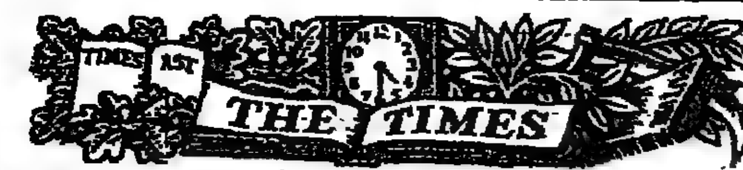
Name games

My mention of the more unusual recreations listed in *Who's Who* prompted Richard Fitzwilliam, editor of *International Who's Who*, to write in with an enchanting list taken from his own publication, the next edition of which is published this month. It is an unashamed attempt to get me to plug the book, but worth it . . .

John Boulting: "falls off horses."
Vanessa Redgrave: "changing the status quo."
John Osborne: "critic, Yank and Aussie bashing."
Edna O'Brien: "dreaming by day, dancing by night."
John Boorman: "losing gracefully at tennis."
Yvette Chavire: "collects swans."
Bryan Forbes: "avoiding bores."
Konosuke Matsushita: "performance of tea ceremony."

Peter Watson





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DISPERSE OR BE CHARGED

Laws passed in panic are very often bad laws. Because they have not been properly considered, they tend, in the longer term, to be inefficient at doing the job they were intended to do. Frequently, they are not even successful in their short term objective to deal with the events which gave rise to their adoption by Parliament. There is no shortage of suggestions for change in the law to deal with the rioting and criminal hooliganism of the past ten days. Many of the proposals being offered, however, demonstrate a lack of understanding of the English system of criminal justice, and a confusion of thought in matching the remedy to the sickness.

Some of the criticisms of the law's inadequacy are misguided. It is understandable that the public should be concerned that the number of arrests made by the police is not proportionate to the gravity and extent of the disturbances, and that those who are arrested are often charged with relatively trivial offences which do not reflect the seriousness of their crimes. This is almost inevitable in circumstances in which the police are often too busy defending their own safety to be able to go on the offensive. It is by no means easy amid the general chaos, to identify an assailant throwing a petrol bomb from fifty yards away in the dark, let alone to arrest him. Of course many hooligans who have committed serious crimes are not brought to justice for these reasons, but that is not the fault of the law. There is, in general, a wide enough range of offences that can be used once an arrest is made; nor is it true that the law is soft, in failing to provide sufficiently harsh penalities. A petrol bomber, for example, can probably be charged with an offence under the Explosive Substances Act of 1883, which carries a maximum of life imprisonment.

There is also some confusion being shown between the content and the machinery of the law. The so-called "special riot courts" being urged from some quarters mean little more than many magistrates' courts — at least outside London — are already doing: attempting to hurry along the processes of justice so that rioters can be dealt with more expeditiously than would normally be the case. In London there are serious holdups; from the 354 arrests made in Brixton during April for instance, only 100 have so far been tried. By holding Sunday courts, and by allowing charges arising from the riots to jump the queue, the courts can do something to ensure that retribution is quick. By passing exemplary sentences where appropriate, they may deter future rioters. Bur decisions about sentencing must be left to the courts.

It is particularly important that magistrates should not feel pressured into taking short cuts with justice for the sake of public opinion, or to please the Home Secretary or Parliament. There are certain basic principles which must be left inviolate. Indeed, it is particularly necessary at a time when feelings are running strong, that the legal system should be seen to retain its sense of fairness and dignity. In particular, there must be no diminution, in the interests of speed, of the accused's right to legal representation or a relaxation of the criteria governing the granting of legal aid. The Courts must also continue to ensure that they do not impose custodial sentences on offenders without obtaining the usual relevant information about them from social workers, probation officers and the like. Rioters are no less entitled to the proper procedures of the law than burglars or rapists.

There is, however, one respect in which the law itself has proved inadequate. The arguments in favour of a modified and circumscribed return of the Riot Act are persuasive. The Act of 1714, repealed in 1967, made it an offence to remain on the scene of a riot one hour after a magistrate or other holder of high office had called on the mob to disperse. The advantages of a law along those lines are pertinent to some (though not all) of the recent riots. Because it is so often difficult for the police to attribute particular actions to identified individuals, offenders are going free. Yet those who participate in a riot, even if they are not throwing a petrol bomb or smashing a window, are in a real sense responsible for the consequences of the disturbance. They are committing a crime against the public peace, by contributing to the feeling of fear on the part of innocent parties caught up in the tumult, and in the community generally. By their very presence, they play their part in generating the mob hysteria that leads to violence, even if they are not themselves violent.

There would certainly be an element of rough justice about using the Riot Act. Some ringleaders will escape apprehension while some lesser fry — and even genuine innocents — will be ensnared. But people who remain willingly on the scene of riot, having been given an opportunity to leave, can hardly claim that they are totally "innocent" parties.

There are important practical considerations. What if the riot is a moving one, not settled in a convenient spot to allow the dispersal proclamation to be made? How can it best be assured that those at whom the order is aimed know about it, especially in conditions of confusion and noise? How long should be given to the rioters to disperse? In many circumstances, an hour might be considered too long — much harm can be done within that time. But the difficulties of dispersing must also be considered, especially in enclosed or semi-enclosed spaces with limited egress. And what if the crowd does disperse, only to regroup later, elsewhere?

If a Riot Act is introduced, offences under it should be summary, triable by magistrates only, with their normal maximum sentencing powers — six months imprisonment and/or a £1,000 fine. To make a Riot Act offence triable by jury would negate many of its advantages, especially that of speed and simplicity. By the nature of the offence, the facts and the offender's identity will not be at issue.

But there need to be safeguards if the law is not to be abused. There must be certainty that the events made subject to such a law be genuine riots and not demonstrations or meetings with some peripheral elements of violence. The law must be couched in such a way as to exclude the possibility of the police being able to declare a riot where none exists, in order to make it easier for them to make arrests. For that reason, a magistrate should have to consent to each separate use of the Act. So that the Act did not remain on the statute books for longer than was necessary, it should be made renewable by Parliament at regular — say six-monthly — intervals, and it should not be renewed unless the state of unrest in our cities justified a renewal. It is to be hoped that it would not, like its predecessor, burden the statute book for 250 years.

AMERICA NEEDS A MIDDLE EAST POLICY

Mr Philip Habib has begun his third attempt at defusing the crisis over Lebanon with the omens slightly more favourable than on previous occasions. The Israeli raids on Palestinian bases inside Lebanon have not helped. But there have been no major incidents between Israel and Syria itself since Mr Habib's last visit in May. The siege of Zahle, where Syrian troops and Lebanese Christian forces first clashed, has been lifted. The ceasefire arranged with the help of the Arab League is admittedly fragile, since there is still no effective third force to police it, but at least a relative quiet prevails.

The Syrian surface-to-air missiles, which have been the focus of Israeli anger and concern, remain in place. Mr Habib will find it no less difficult than before to find a formula enabling the Syrians to withdraw them without losing face. But the main obstacle is uncertainty over the future policies of the new Israeli Government. Mr Begin seems confident that despite hiccups in the coalition negotiations he will be able to form a government involving the three religious parties and Tami, the group which claimed to represent the interests of Oriental Jews. Both the religious parties and Tami find Mr Begin's emphasis on Israel's right to the biblical lands of the Jewish people congenial, and applaud his tough stand toward surrounding Arab states, including Syria.

Mr Begin's strident election rhetoric may not be translated into policy decisions, but if it is it could seriously reduce the chances of peace not only in Lebanon but also in the Middle East as a whole. In particular, the re-emergence of a dogmatic and determined Mr Begin would augur ill for progress toward Palestinian self-government on the West Bank, especially when taken together with the equally intransigent and short-sighted attitude of the Palestine Liberation Organisation.

There will be an attempt to breathe new life into the talks on Palestinian autonomy within the Camp David framework when Mr Begin and President Sadat hold their next summit meeting in Alexandria at the end of the month. The Camp David process is far from exhausted, and there have been suggestions that Mr Habib — if he proves successful in Lebanon — might be the man to help get the autonomy talks moving again. But neither Mr Habib nor any other intermediary is able to operate within the framework of a coherent American policy toward the Middle East. After six months in office, the Reagan Administration has still not laid down a clear line on key issues in the region, as the muddle over the supply of F-16 fighters to Israel demonstrates.

One reason for this delay has clearly been the election period in Israel. Now that a clearer picture is emerging there is no longer any good reason for Washington to prevaricate. Neither Lebanon nor the autonomy proposals can be considered in isolation. The autonomy talks in particular suffer from the drawback that neither the Palestinians themselves nor Arab states directly affected — such as Jordan — are involved, and without them no solution to the West Bank problem is likely to stick. The attempt by the European Community to break this deadlock by drawing the PLO into peace negotiations while insisting on Israel's right to exist has so far been unsuccessful, partly because the Americans have so far refrained from associating themselves with it in any way.

The chief merit of the European approach — for all its difficulties — is that it acknowledges the fact that a comprehensive peace settlement can be achieved only if the peace process is broadened beyond Camp David, possibly — though not necessarily — with United Nations involvement. Unless both the second Begin Administration and the Reagan Administration recognize this, the Middle East could face — at best — a period of political stagnation.

Portrait of Khomeini

From Mr Hassan Arab

Sir, Mr Heikal's articles in *The Times* (July 6, 7, 8), contain a number of inaccuracies. The Shah had no general called Afshar, he had a foreign minister by that name. Khomeini did not go straight to Neuphle when he landed in Paris, he went to Bani Sadr's flat. Landing in Tehran, he did not go to his lodgings but to the public cemetery. It is not true that the Americans "built up" Shariat Madari as an alternative to Khomeini. He was already the senior Ayatollah in Iran with enormous prestige, etc.

Of greater consequence is, however, the time lag in Mr Heikal's picture of Khomeini. This is what he was and not what he is. Whether the changes that came over Khomeini were due to circumstances bringing out the real man or the corrupting influence of power, is for psychologists to argue. The fact is that the Ayatollah has turned out to be a man with little or no respect for concepts which are the foundations of civilized society, Islamic or otherwise.

Sovereignty of the people has gone by the board with the establishment of tutelage of the clergy (*Velayate faqih*). In a recent letter published abroad, Bani Sadr reveals that when he was set up as the Ayatollah's favourite candidate for presidency, he was told that voting by the people was really unnecessary and if these motions were gone through it was mainly for the sake of world public opinion.

Freedom in all its aspects is more restricted now than any time in modern Iranian history. Justice is meted out in a revolutionary fashion contrary to the constitution and contrary to Islam. People are being executed not only for what they do but for what they think.

The roots of the mismanagement of the Iranian revolution, on which so many people placed their hopes, can be directly traced to the personality of Khomeini. Alas, I find Mr Heikal's delineation of this personality sadly deficient.

With all good wishes.

Yours sincerely,
HASSAN ARAB,
Former Editor, *Parcham Khavyar Mianeh*,
London, SW1.
July 8.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Curbing strikers' immunities

From the Director General of the Federation of Civil Engineering Contractors

Sir, It is unfortunate that the Director General of the Engineering Employers Federation, in his letter of July 8, categorizes those who are now pressing for a further tranche of trade union legislation as being sincere but extreme and "remote from industrial reality".

He is, of course, speaking for an industry where, no doubt on account of convenience rather than principle, the closed shop is widely adopted; and where any proposal for its immediate curtailment, let alone abolition, is regarded with horror.

But is this the true test of whether further legislation is now appropriate? I suggest not. On the international plane it is incontestably true that British economic performance has been in severe decline as compared with that in other industrialized countries.

In the conclusion to its Green Paper on trade union immunities, the Government notes that industrial relations have acted as a barrier to increased productivity and efficiency and have been bedevilled by strikes and other forms of industrial action.

Many firmly believe that if we are to have any hope of restoring our position in the world further legislation to restore a better balance of power in industry and, in particular, to roll back the frontiers of the closed shop, is urgently necessary in the forthcoming session of Parliament.

No reasonable person believes that there is any similarity between the position of the unions today and that in 1906, when the concept of immunities was introduced, and yet many are seduced by the slogan that "the law must be kept out of industrial relations".

My own federation has put forward proposals for early changes in trade union immunities which we believe will leave unions free to fulfil their legitimate role of representing their members, but which will curb the unofficial disruptive action unions so frequently condone, often regardless of the damaging effect on their members' livelihoods, and restore the freedom of individuals to join or not to join a union.

The risk that a government of different political persuasion might subsequently amend or reverse the law cannot be allowed to stand in the way of sensible well thought-out provisions on such matters as the closed shop, union immunities, and the enforceability of procedural agreements. Public opinion, and many trade unionists themselves, support the need of further action now.

Yours faithfully,
DEREK GAULTER,
The Federation of Civil Engineering Contractors,
Cowdray House,
6 Portugal Street, WC2.

Civil Service dispute

From Colonel B. J. Coombe

Sir, The income of many public service pensioners has suddenly been stopped by the action of civil servants in the Paymaster General's Office. To continue to survive they must either borrow money or use up their savings.

This cold-blooded action against innocent, helpless victims is causing acute anxiety and financial losses.

The Government, however, is benefiting from this situation in so far as the pensioners' money remains at its disposal.

It would be some compensation to the victims, and surely no more than financial probity, for the Government to pay interest to the pensioners on their money which has been so forcefully "borrowed" from them.

Yours faithfully,
B. J. COOMBE,
The Dormy House,
Limpley Stoke,
Bath.

Record rainfall

From Mr Hector McDonnell

Sir, When yesterday's thunderstorm (July 9) broke over London I was sitting in the round room of the Public Record Office in Chancery Lane reading a seventeenth-century document. Within a few minutes water came through the roof directly above where I was sitting and fell on the document.

I snatched the book up and took it to a drier place but those few seconds of exposure to the miniature cascade had been enough to obliterate some of the writing on several lines.

If the PRO cannot afford to keep their reading room roof in order then surely it would be better to shut the room, at whatever inconvenience to scholars, than to subject the nation's documentary heritage to such absurd and unnecessary hazards.

I am, Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
HECTOR McDONNELL,
14 Moore Street, SW3.
July 10.

Language problems

From Mr J. D. Roch

Sir, The Navy boards a French vessel with a boarding party of which not one member speaks French (report, July 6; letter, July 9) for exactly the same reason that the crews of the British boats plying daily between Harwich and Hoek van Holland find it unnecessary to make announcements in any language other than English, even when asking, at Hoek van Holland, that anyone on board who is not sailing leave the ship.

Yours faithfully,
JOHN D. ROCH,
9 Pine Croft,
Chapeltown,
Sheffield.

Setting limits on higher education

From Dr Nevil Johnson

Sir, Professor Perkin is right to draw attention (July 10) to the fact that successful economic performance during the past two decades or so has nearly always been associated with a rising rate of participation in higher education and that the British position in this respect looks increasingly unfavourable. But he detracts from the force of his remarks by over-indulgence in unnecessary party polemics when it would have been more useful to have taken the matter further by asking why we have got into this restrictive approach to higher education opportunities. I will make two suggestions about this

First, we have long accepted both the desirability and the practicability of working to more or less rigid targets for total student numbers. As far as I know none of the countries cited by Professor Perkin operates on such a basis or would regard it as sensible to do so. Their financial planning allows generally for wider margins of error and fluctuation. Indeed, if young people choose freely what subjects to study and if the take-up rate of places in higher education itself fluctuates over time, why should we assume that it is rational to plan with such obsessive tidiness? And for that matter why should not staff-student ratios fluctuate somewhat according to demand instead of being regarded on all sides as holy cows?

Second, there can be little doubt that the concern of governments and of the University Grants Committee with controlling the costs of the university system and gearing these to its presumed capacity has been heavily influenced by the manner in which most home students are financed. This in turn links with the policy of charging full-cost fees (or something that claims to approach that). Again we are the odd man out. In most Western societies the methods of financing students are far more varied than in Britain and generally include more "self-help" than we allow for. Pari passu fees tend to be much lower, though this is less true of private universities in the United States. If we take seriously the desirability of widening opportunities it is hard to understand why we continue to adhere to methods of student support and of university charging which necessarily tend to restrict opportunities.

If there is a criticism to be made of the current policy towards universities it is that the Government shows few signs of recognising that, like our economic competitors, we need to open doors rather than close them. To achieve this we need to move to conditions in which more young people can get into higher education by their own efforts and finance themselves wholly or in part whilst studying.

A Government committed to encouraging individual responsibility should surely realise this. One needs only to talk to students from Canada, Western Germany or the United States to appreciate how far we still are from a university system that is open and encourages people to stand on their own feet. And this is not without some bearing on our economic decline.

Yours sincerely,
NEVIL JOHNSON,
Professorial Fellow,
Nuffield College,
Oxford.

From Mr H. E. Fenton

Sir, The contents of Professor Perkin's letter show that the more selective standards of university intake in this country produce a better quality output (and far fewer frustrated drop-outs) than the more lavish ones in other, richer places. Yet that's not the way he sees it. He prefers to attribute the success of our students to the supreme intrinsic qualities of our university teachers. A bit unsound, I should have thought.

Yours faithfully,
H. E. FENTON,
4 Raby Place,
Bath.

From Professor Steven Rose

Sir, So London's new Vice-Chancellor regards a 10 per cent slimmer university system as "beneficial" (*The Times*, July 7) though he fails to explain why this country is so uniquely talentless that a smaller proportion of 18-year-olds go on to higher education here than in any of our industrial competitors. What he does not seem to appreciate is the effect such cuts are having on a generation of young academics and researchers.

Today I have been engaged in the selection of a candidate for a largely administrative junior position within my department. There were some 140 applications, the vast majority of them from academics in their late twenties and early thirties, many unemployed or finishing temporary lecturing jobs or post-doctoral appointments in other universities; several with more than 30 research publications in their curriculum vitae.

Of those we shortlisted their referees were unanimous: "but for the university crisis I would have welcomed Dr X to a tenured lectureship in my department". A few years ago, when we advertised such posts, most of the applicants, and appointees, would be fresh graduates in their early twenties. Now, there is no way any such applicant would even get close to a shortlist.

Of course, we are delighted to be able to appoint such a strong candidate to our staff. But what of the 139 we did not appoint? How can it be "beneficial" to any university system, any type of higher education, or any sort of national economy, so grotesquely to ignore, frustrate and destroy the talents of our researchers and teachers in their most creative period? It is bad enough to be the victims of a Government policy consigning them to the dust heap, but when the leaders of the academic community actually appear to connive at and welcome this destruction, despair turns to anger.

Yours faithfully,
STEVEN ROSE,
The Open University,
Walton Hall,
Milton Keynes,
Buckinghamshire.
July 8.

Taking part

From Mr D. Wallace Bell

Sir, Our experience in the Industrial Participation Association confirms that of Lord Carr of Hadley (June 29) that companies that have developed employee participation and involvement are much better placed to bring about changes in working practices necessary to remain competitive. This is especially so in companies that have concentrated on the direct involvement of all employees at the level of the workplace, rather than formalized structures involving only representatives.

Unfortunately some managements, responding to the call for more participation, appeared to think that the simple solution was to set up a committee, and were disillusioned when they found it did not bring about any significant change of attitudes on the shop floor. Committees may be necessary as a forum for discussion of major issues of policy, but they are no substitute for the personal involvement of the individual in relation to his own job.

I endorse Lord Carr's call for the Government to be seen to be giving a lead in participation, and not only verbally but by example. It is certainly as much needed in the public sector, for which the Government is ultimately responsible, as in the private sector. But in the end participation depends on a positive initiative being taken by management, and a positive response being forthcoming from the shop floor. Many companies have shown how this can be achieved, and have found that their past investment in the development of participation practices is now paying dividends in improved performance, flexibility and adaptability to changing circumstances.

With more participation also, leading to greater commitment to the success of the enterprise, there might be less call for controversial labour legislation. Participative companies do not require employment legislation either to force their managements to do the right thing, or to prevent their employees or their representatives from doing the wrong one.

Yours faithfully,
D. WALLACE BELL,
Director,
Industrial Participation Association,
78 Buckingham Gate, SW1.
June 30.

Deteriorating canals

From the Chairman of the Inland Waterways Association

Sir, I must express the extreme concern of my association at the deteriorating state of the nation's waterways administered by the British Waterways Board which is brought about by the continuing lack of government funds.

It has now become evident beyond any doubt that the Government is not providing adequate finance to permit a forward planning programme for which the Inland Waterways Association has been pressing for the past five years. Until the board is able to do forward planning, it is difficult to see how further needed investment can be made in the waterways.

Additionally, the Government keeps passing legislation which puts vastly increased liability on the board, especially in connexion with bridges and reservoirs, but also under regulations of the Health and Safety at Work Act. It is surely the Government's duty to provide the board with the necessary additional finance in order to enable them to fulfil their additional duties under this legislation. The Government must not continue to expect the money to be found from the board's normal revenue.

The IWA has also been pressing strongly, since the publication in 1978 of the fourth report from the Select Committee on Nationalised Industries, that the following recommendations, among others, should be implemented as soon as possible:

1. The Government should announce immediate acceptance of the findings of the Fraenkel report.
2. The Government should publicly undertake to finance from the Exchequer the maintenance backlog identified in the Fraenkel report over the next 12 to 15 years on the scale indicated in the report.
3. The British Waterways Board should plan their maintenance programme on this basis.

Finally, it is a sorry state of affairs that the BWB's auditors should feel obliged to qualify the annual accounts of the board, which is a nationalized industry, due entirely to insufficient finance being available. It is no credit to the Government that the board is unable to carry out the statutory obligations laid upon it by Parliament. This situation is making a mockery of modern legislation.

Yours faithfully,
JOHN HEAP,
Chairman,
The Inland Waterways Association,
114 Regent's Park Road, NW1.

VAT on church repairs

From the Reverend Richard Hayes

Sir, I have just returned from making a sponsored bicycle pilgrimage from Ruislip Manor to the home of the Venerable Bede at St Paul's Church, Jarrow. My reason for making this journey was to help raise £9,000 to redecorate the parish church of St Paul, Ruislip Manor, built in 1936 by the admired architect Nugent Cachemaille-Day. Of this sum £1,200 is required to pay VAT at 15 per cent.

On my journey I stayed at 10 vicarages. In eight cases the churches cared for by my hosts were in need of large sums of money, ranging from £1,500 for immediate repairs following a quinquennial inspection to £240,000. In villages too numerous to count I noted as I passed that restoration appeals had been launched, the average sum needed being £5,000.

Since this work is for repairs — not new building — VAT must be paid. The money that is given has in most cases already been taxed. The churches are public buildings, and part of the architectural heritage of our nation, and contribute to the scenic beauty and interest of our towns and rural landscapes. People care about them sufficiently to give voluntarily for their maintenance, and are in my experience horrified when they realize (which they mostly do not) that VAT is charged on repair work.

May the undersigned parish priest make a plea to the Chancellor of the Exchequer in the name of all clergy and ministers of all denominations: relieve churches and other bodies which have charitable status from paying VAT for the restoration and repair work on their buildings. This would encourage voluntary effort to maintain important buildings without recourse to Government grants and before further deterioration to fabric is caused by the inevitable delay in collecting enough money to put the work in hand — and pay the tax.

If the Government can offer this encouragement the churches will have more chance of deploying their resources not only in the maintenance of the fabric of places of worship, but also in providing more support for spiritually impoverished young people, and their parents, in our inner city areas. At a time when the veneer of civilization is seen to be thin, the Government, by making this concession at no great cost to its annual revenue, can support the churches and other charities who are best placed, being deeply involved in the nation's life, to promote the spiritual values which make for a stable and purposeful society.

Yours faithfully,
RICHARD HAYES,
The Vicarage,
Thurlestone Road,
Ruislip Manor,
Middlesex.
July 11.

Britain's defence role

From Mr Peter Green

Sir, Britain has made a number of crucial errors of judgment in its post-war history. These include the failure to lead Europe after the war and then subsequently to join the E.E.C. at its inception; too greater belief in the Empire and Commonwealth; supporting a weak pound and the failure to modernise British industry.

On the defence front the decision to equip Britain with Polaris missiles continued the delusion that it was still a major power. This fallacy of an independent nuclear deterrent persists today. Britain is part of Europe and nuclear policy should be a joint effort of European countries. In any case the United States is an ally of Britain and part of Nato and as such provides Britain and Europe with its nuclear power.

If Britain is now to spend £7bn on Trident, especially in view of the recent experience with the £1bn Chevaline, then it will compound all its post-war misjudgments. Britain should now accept its true role in the world and that is of a minor power with limited resources.

Yours faithfully,
PETER GREEN,
Haus Gornerwald,
3920 Zermatt,
Valais,
Switzerland.
July 6.

Fast food

From Mr Andrew Turner

Sir, Has it occurred to British Rail to hire (to an enterprising Laker-like enterpreneur) the right to attach a restaurant car to their trains? Would McDonalds, the Savoy or Trusthouse Forte be willing to sustain the British Rail kipper — or extinguish the British Rail sandwich (leading article, July 4)?

I remain, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
ANDREW TURNER,
22 Norham Gardens,
Oxford,
July 6.

Losing face

From Miss Francesca McManus

Sir, We should probably go on using the term "clockwise" when all clocks are digital (Peter Burville, July 9), just as we use the term "carriageway", and continue to have signposts designed at a height to be read from horseback.

Yours faithfully,
FRANCESCA McMANUS,
71 Priory Road,
Kew Gardens,
Surrey.
July 9.



COURT AND SOCIAL

COURT CIRCULAR

CLARENCE HOUSE
July 13: Queen Elizabeth The Queen Mother was present this afternoon at a Garden Party given by the Royal United Kingdom Beneficent Association at All Saints' Homes near Farnborough, Hampshire.
Ruth, Lady Fermoy and Sir Martin Gilliat were in attendance.

KENSINGTON PALACE
July 13: The Princess Margaret, Countess of Snowdon arrived at Gatwick Airport this evening on the completion of her visit to Canada.
Her Royal Highness, who travelled on an aircraft of the Department of National Defence of Canada, was attended by The Hon Mrs Whitehead and Major The Lord Napier and Ettrick.

KENSINGTON PALACE
JULY 13: The Duke of Gloucester was present this evening at a Reception to mark the Centenary of the granting of the First Royal Charter of the Royal Institution of Chartered Surveyors, at St James's Palace.
Lieutenant-Colonel Simon Bland was in attendance.

YORK HOUSE
ST JAMES'S PALACE
July 13: The Duke of Kent, as Grand Master, this evening attended a Reception for Members of the Most Distinguished Order of St Michael and St George at Marlborough House.
Captain Mark Bullough was in attendance.

THATCHED HOUSE LODGE
July 13: Princess Alexandra, Chancellor, this afternoon presided at two congregations for the conferment of degrees at the University of Lancaster.
Her Royal Highness travelled to Lancaster in an aircraft of The Queen's Flight.
Lady Mary Fitzalan-Howard was in attendance.

The Queen will visit Australia for the Commonwealth Heads of Government Meeting in Melbourne for September 26 to October 12.

Princess Anne, Mrs Mark Phillips, Honorary Air Commodore, will present a new standard to No 24 Squadron at RAF Lyneham, nr Chippenham, Wiltshire on September 15.

Princess Alice Duchess of Gloucester, Colonel-in-Chief, Royal Corps of Transport, will visit 29 Transport and Movements Regiment at The Duke of Gloucester Barracks, South Cerney, Gloucester, on July 15.
The Duke of Gloucester will attend a reception given by The Jewish Marriage Council at The Banqueting House, Whitehall, on July 15.

Princess Alice Duchess of Gloucester, as president, will be present at a prizegiving at The Royal Academy of Music, London, on July 16.

To mark the twenty-sixth anniversary of the death of Mr Calouste Sarkis Gulbenkian a memorial service will be held at the Armenian Church of Saint Sarkis, Iverna Gardens, London, W.8, on Sunday, July 19th, at noon after the celebration of the Divine Liturgy which will begin at 11 am.

British bridge team make disappointing start

By Our Bridge Correspondent

Great Britain made a disappointing start in the thirty-fifth European bridge championships being played at the Grand Hotel, Birmingham, from July 12 to 25. A late scratching by Portugal has left 18 teams in the open championship and there are 13 teams in the women's championship.

The matches are of 40 boards with imps being converted on a graded scale to a maximum of 20 victory points for a win. Britain were two imps down at half-time to Switzerland, but some poor defensive plays in the second half were largely responsible for a loss by 6—14.

The sensation was the convincing defeat of Italy, many time winners of this and the world championship, by a margin of 4—16 by Hungary, who are comparative newcomers. France, the Olympic champions, won by 19—1 against Israel and are the favourites.

Poland and Denmark were each fined half a victory point for slow play, finishing three minutes over the time limit, while Iceland were fined half a victory point for failing to count their cards at the completion of the deal. Great Britain are 48—65 imps down at half time against Ireland in the second round.

First round results: Ireland 4, Germany 16; Switzerland 14, Gt Britain 6; Luxembourg 10, Belgium 10; France 19, Israel 1; Italy 4, Hungary 16; Poland 12½, Denmark 6½ (after fines); Norway 19, Iceland ½ (after fine); Sweden 14, Netherlands 6; Spain 9, Finland 11.

Luncheon

Ministry of Defence
The United Kingdom Chiefs of Staff were hosts yesterday at a luncheon at 1 Carlton Gardens given in honour of Mr Yang De Zhi, Chief of the General Staff, People's Liberation Army of China.

Receptions

HM Government
Mr John Nott, Secretary of State for Defence, was host yesterday at a reception at 1 Carlton Gardens given in honour of Mr Yang De Zhi, Chief of the General Staff, People's Liberation Army, and Vice-Minister for Defence, China.

Royal Institution of Chartered Surveyors
The Duke of Gloucester was present at a reception given by the Royal Institution of Chartered Surveyors at St James's Palace yesterday as part of their charter centenary celebrations.

Dinners

European-Atlantic Group
The European-Atlantic Group held a dinner-discussion last night at St Ermin's Hotel, on International Terrorism after a meeting held at the House of Commons, by courtesy of Mr Ian Wrigglesworth, MP, when the principal speaker was Lord Chalfont. Lord Layton presided at dinner. Among those present were:
The Belgian Ambassador, the Israeli Ambassador, the High Commissioner for Australia and other members of the Diplomatic Corps; Lord and Lady Birdwood, Sir James Bowker, Lady Chalfont, Lieutenant-General Sir Hugh and Lady Cunningham, Air Marshal Sir John Curtiss; Mrs Elma Dangerfield, Lord Duncan-Sands, CH, Baroness Ewart-Biggs, Lord and Lady Hankey, Princess N Imeritinsky, Jacqueline Lady Killearn, Sir David and Lady Lidderdale, Judith Countess of Listowel, Princess Beatrice Paldor, Mr Derek Prag, MEP, and Mrs Prag, Sir Peter Tennant and General Sir Harry Tuzo.

Harrow Wanderers
Lord Orr-Ewing, chairman, presided at the triennial dinner of the Harrow Wanderers held at the House of Commons on Friday, July 10. The Hon William Douglas-Home, the guest of honour, proposed the toast of the club and its president, Mr Cosmo Crawley. Mr John Lawton replied. Other guests were the Right Rev Michael Hoban, Mr Ian Beer, Mr Jack Mann, Mr Michael Hoban, Mr Ian Beer, Mr Jack Bailey and Mr George Attenborough.

Indian YMCA
The Archbishop of Canterbury was the guest of honour at a dinner given by the YMCA Indian Student Hostel at the Mahatma Gandhi Hall yesterday. Mr M. A. S. Dalal, chairman, and Mr H. S. Raychaudhuri, warden, received the guests. The High Commissioner for India and Mrs Seyid Muhammad were among the guests.

University news

London
At the installation of Princess Anne as Chancellor of the University on October 13 honorary degrees will be conferred on the following:
DLL: Lord Charteris of Amisfield; Sir Shridath Surendranath Ramphal.
On Foundation Day on November 26 honorary degrees will be conferred on the following:
DLL: Lord Caldecote; Sir Jack Jacob, QC; Sir Peter Parker; Lady Ryder of Warsaw.
DSc: Professor Ian Donald.
DLit: Odysseus Elytis.

Hull
Honorary degrees have been conferred on the following:
DSC: Sir Peter Kent, FRS, consultant geologist; member, Natural Environment Research Council since 1973, and chairman, 1973 to 1977; Professor Albert Neuberger, FRS, emeritus professor of chemical pathology, St Mary's Hospital, London University.
DSC (Economics): Professor William James Millar Mackenzie, emeritus professor of politics, Glasgow University.
LLD: Dr Sahr Thomas Matturi, until recently High Commissioner for Sierra Leone; previously Ambassador of Sierra Leone to Italy, Austria, and Yugoslavia.
DLITT: Mr Edward Palmer Thompson; reader in social history and director of the Centre for the Study of Social History, Warwick University, 1965 to 1971.
DLITT: Mr Alan Ayckbourn; playwright.
DSC: Lord Richardson; president of the General Medical Council, 1973 to 1980 and president of the BMA, 1970 to 1971.
MSC: Mr James Jarvis Wise; executive secretary, Universities' Central Council on Admissions.

Liverpool
Honorary degrees have been conferred on the following:
D Mus: Sir Michael Tippett.
D Litt: Professor Frank Kermode.

Royal College of Surgeons

At a quarterly meeting of the Council of the Royal College of Surgeons held on July 9, Sir Alan Parks was reelected President and Mr Peter G. Bevan and Mr H. H. G. Eastcott Vice-Presidents for the ensuing year.

Group Captain Rhys Tudor Brackley Jones was appointed Cade Professor of Surgery to the Royal Air Force. The Mitchiner Medal for 1981 was awarded to Colonel Ian Campbell Crawford. Travenol Travelling Fellowships were awarded to Mr M. B. Clague and Mr J. M. Simms.

Legal appointment

Mr Michael Wright, QC has been elected as leader of the South-Eastern Circuit in succession to The Hon Mr Justice McCowan.

Latest wills

Mr Patrick Murdoch Johnston, of Dorchester, Oxfordshire, formerly of the Diplomatic Service, who was Ambassador to the Republic of Cameroun 1960 to 1961, to Nicaragua 1962 to 1963, and Consul-General at Casablanca from 1963 to 1969, left estate valued at £66,775 net.
Fawkes, Mr Cecil Wentworth, of Lydd, Kent £215,185
Mrs Theodora Amabel Barbara Montague, of Basingstoke, left estate valued at £421,468 net. She left £100,000 equally between the RSPCA, International League for the Protection of Horses, National Canine Defence League, Council of Justice to Animals and Humane Slaughter Association, PDSA, and the Donkey Sanctuary, Salcombe Regis.
Other estates include (net, before tax paid):
Herrod, Mr Samuel Vincent, of Edwalton, Nottingham, company director .. £252,337
Nicholson, Mr Percival, of East Horsley, Surrey .. £209,396
Ogden, Mrs Ellen, of Grange over Sands, Cumbria .. £506,121

Archdeacon of Canterbury

The Archbishop of Canterbury, Dr Robert Runcie, has appointed a new Archdeacon of Canterbury. He is Canon John Simpson, at present Diocesan Director of Ordinands and Director of Post Ordination Training in the diocese of St Albans. He will be installed in Canterbury Cathedral on September 12.

Archdeacons of Canterbury have the historic privilege of officiating at the enthronements of diocesan bishops in the Southern Province and Canon Simpson will be installed in time to enthrone the new Bishop of London on September 21.

Mercers' Company

The following have been elected officers of the Mercers' Company for the ensuing year:
Master, Mr David Vermont; Upper Warden, Mr Stuart Powell; House Warden, Mr Alderman Alexander Graham; Renter Warden, Mr Julian Wathen.

Church news

Appointments

[illegible]



King Carl Gustaf of Sweden offering a smoked fish to Crown Princess Victoria, who is four today, on the beach of the Royal Palace Solliden.

Forthcoming marriages

Mr W. Barlow and Miss K. Kramer
The engagement is announced between William, only son of Mr W. Barlow, of Stockport, Cheshire, and Mrs H. G. Reed of Camborne, Cornwall and Katherine, only daughter of Mr and Mrs J. B. Kramer, of Delray Beach, Florida.

Major R. C. H. Boon and Miss O. C. Rigby
The engagement is announced between Robin Charles Hardy Boon, The Royal Hussars (PWO), younger son of Mr and Mrs G. A. J. Boon, of Long Wittenham, Oxfordshire, and Olivia Claire, younger daughter of Mr H. M. Rigby of Wallingford, Oxfordshire, and Mrs W. S. White, of Highwood, Henley, Oxfordshire.

Mr J. L. W. Bird and Miss J. M. Dallmeyer
The engagement is announced between John, only son of the late Brigadier and Mrs H. L. W. Bird, formerly of 5 Kingston House South, Ennismore Gardens, London, SW7, and Joanna, only daughter of Captain and Mrs W. A. Dallmeyer, of Ashleigh, Tavistock, Devon.

Mr O. M. B. L. du Mesnil du Buisson and Miss A. M. T. Slimak
The engagement is announced between Olivier, third son of General (C.R.) and Vicomtesse du Mesnil du Buisson of Le Vesinet, France, and Alexandra, eldest daughter of Mr R. Slimak, of Sunningdale, Berkshire, and Mrs H. Moselewski, of Hampstead London.

Mr A. H. R. Chalmers and Miss A. E. Harrold
The engagement is announced between Alec, son of the late Mr and Mrs A. G. A. Chalmers, and Anne, daughter of the late Mr and Mrs W. F. Harrold, both of Eynsham, Oxon.

Mr C. Crossley, RN and Miss F. Macalister
The engagements is announced between Sub-Lieutenant Crispin Crossley, RN, elder son of Mr and Mrs C. G. Crossley, of Shibden, Halifax, West Yorkshire, and Fiona only daughter of Mr and Mrs K. D. P. Macalister of Kenilworth, Warwickshire.

Mr M. C. Ellison and Miss K. A. Middleton
The engagement is announced between Mark, youngest son of the late Mr Anthony Ellison, and Mrs John Gale, of Fittleworth, Sussex, and Kate, elder daughter of Mr and Mrs Michael Middleton, of Holland Park, London.

Mr W. Furse and Miss P. Wright
The engagement is announced between William, second son of Mr and Mrs A. W. Furse, of Nerquis Hall, Mold, North Wales, and Phyllida, younger daughter of the late Mr Graham Wright, of Cambridge, and Mrs Hermione Wright, now of 12 The Green, Marlborough, Wiltshire.

Mr G. T. Harrap and Miss S. S. Gladstone
The engagement is announced between Giles, youngest son of Mr and Mrs Michael Harrap, of Marsh House, Bentley, Farnham, Surrey, and Sona, elder daughter of the late Mr John Gladstone and Mrs Gladstone, of Capenoch, Thornhill, Dumfriesshire.

Mr R. C. Leanse and Miss S. V. H. Farrell
The engagement is announced between Robin, son of the late Mr Gerald Leanse and of Mrs Gerald Leanse of Gibraltar, and Victoria, younger daughter of the late Mr John Hamilton Farrell, of Clifton, Bristol, and of Mrs John Creasey of Lymington, Hampshire.

Mr C. J. F. Painter and Miss S. C. Stoten
The engagement is announced between Christopher John, only son of Lieutenant-Colonel and Mrs R. P. D. F. Painter, of Basset, Southampton, and Sophie Caroline, only daughter of Mr D. L. Stoten, of Cobham, Surrey, and Mrs E. A. Liddell, of Fairford, Gloucestershire.

Mr J. G. Pilcher and Mrs M. Etherington-Smith
The engagement is announced between Jeremy Gwynne Pilcher, of Seymour Walk, London, SW10, and Mrs Meredith Etherington-Smith, of New King's Road, London, SW6.

Mr J. Schlesinger and Miss C. Martinengo
The engagement is announced between Jonathan, son of Mr John Schlesinger, of Geneva, and Mrs Iva Schlesinger, of New York, and Carla, daughter of Signora Elia Martinengo, of Turin, and the late Signor Antonio Martinengo. The marriage will take place in London in September.

Mr D. Scott and Miss S. Riddett
The engagement is announced between Dominic, youngest son of Mr and Mrs Deric Scott, of Bournemouth, and Sara, only daughter of Mr and Mrs Leonard Riddett, of Holland Park, London.

Mr J. R. Hamilton Stubber and Miss C. E. A. Savill
The engagement is announced between James, eldest son of Lieutenant Colonel and Mrs John Hamilton Stubber, of Aughentaine, co Tyrone, and Carola, younger daughter of Mr and Mrs David Savill, of Hoadleys, Crowborough, Sussex.

Mr J. S. Thompson and Miss L. J. Wagner
The engagement is announced between Jeremy younger son of Mr and Mrs Norman Thompson, of Shadrack House, Burton Bradstock, Dorset, and Lucy, eldest daughter of Mr and Mrs Peter Wagner of Toat Farm, Itchingfield, Sussex.

Marriage

Mr M. Pinette and Miss A. Dennis
The marriage took place on July 8, in Calgary, Alberta, between Marcel Pinette, son of the late Raymond Pinette and Mrs Annette Pinette, of Ste Rose du Lac, Manitoba, to Miss Anita Dennis, daughter of Mr and Mrs William Dennis, of Northwood, Middlesex.

Birthdays today

Mr Ingmar Bergman, the film producer, who is 63.

Mr Guy Bassett Smith, 71; Sir Robert Birley, 78; the Right Rev T. Bloomer, 87; Miss Vera Di Palma, 50; Sir Nigel Fisher, MP, 68; Sir Clive Fitts, 81; Lord Hunter of Newington, 66; Mrs M. S. Hunter-Jones, 54; Dr F. H. Lawson, 84; Major-General C. A. R. Nevill, 74; Dame Ann Parker Bowles, 63; Sir William Rees-Mogg, 53; Mr Isaac Bashevis-Singer, 77; Baroness Stedman, 65; Mr Robert Stephens, 50; Sir Richard Trehane, 68; Professor Sir Geoffrey Wilkinson, 60.

Royal College of Psychiatrists

Royal College of Psychiatrists Professor Kenneth Rawnsley was elected to the Presidency at the annual general meeting. New honorary fellows elected were Dr Jerome Frank, Dr Patrick G. McGrath, Professor Norman Moore, Dr Felix Post, Dr Alexander Shapiro.

Latest appointments

Mr David Faull to be chapter clerk of St Paul's Cathedral and Mr Frank Atkinson to be librarian.

Rear-Admiral P. G. M. Herbert to be promoted Vice-Admiral on July 23 and to be Flag Officer Submarines and Commander Submarines Eastern Atlantic (COMSUBEASTLANT) in sucession to Vice-Admiral R. R. Squires in December.

Gray's Inn

The following have been elected Masters of the Bench of Gray's Inn: Mr John Maurice Price, QC; Mr Peter Weitzmann, QC; Mr John Martin Collins, QC; Mr Lionel Frank Read, QC; Mr John Douglas Waite, QC; Mr Julian Jeffs, QC.
The Hon. Mr Justice Mars-Jones has been elected Treasurer of Gray's Inn for 1982 in succession to the Hon Mr Justice Croom-Johnson. The Hon Mr Justice Phillips has been elected Vice-Treasurer for the same period.

Royal Over-Seas League

Sir Harold Wilson, MP, was the guest speaker at a meeting of the discussion circle of the Royal Over-Seas League held last night at Over-Seas House, St James's.

British Diabetic Association

Lord Redcliffe-Maud has been reelected President the British Diabetic Association for 1981 to 1982 and Mr Alan Hall honorary secretary for 1981 to 1983. Dr J. D. N. Nabarro, Mr N. Mulligan and Mr P. Pugh have been elected to the council for 1981-1984. A telegram was received from the Queen, patron of the association.

Stationers and Newspaper Makers' Company

The following have been elected officers of the Stationers and Newspaper Makers' Company:
Master: Mr David Wyndham-Smith. Upper Warden: Mr D R Peter P Cox. Under Warden: Mr C T Rivington. Treasurer: Mr J Geoffrey Hooper.

Cordwainers' Company

The following have been elected officers of the Cordwainers' Company for the ensuing year:
Master: Mr E. E. Hughes-Hughes, Senior Warden: Mr C. R. K. Peal, Second Warden: Mr D. T. B. Blanford, Steward Warden: Mr R. B. D. Brown, Renter Warden: Mr P. C. Weber-Brown.

25 years ago

From The Times of Friday, July 13, 1956

Constitution for Cyprus

From Our Parliamentary Correspondent

Westminster, Thursday.—The Government's intention to proceed with the development of internal self-government in Cyprus was announced to the House of Commons by the Prime Minister today. For this purpose, he said, they had decided to ask Lord Radcliffe to start work forthwith as constitutional commissioner. "It will be his task", said Sir Anthony Eden, "to consider the framework of a new liberal constitution for Cyprus including safeguards for the interests of all communities, and to make recommendations. He will be leaving tomorrow for a preliminary visit to Cyprus. Her Majesty's Government intend on his return to draw up detailed terms of reference". When the Prime Minister added that the new constitution would not however be put into effect until the terrorism had been overcome and law and order had been restored, the Government ranks raised an approving cheer, and the Opposition demanded: "By whom?" He said that the rate of progress in this constitutional development must of course depend on the extent of the co-operation of the people of Cyprus.

Moreover . . . Miles Kington

There was a sensation at the Central Criminal Court yesterday when a man who had given his name as Tony Lumpkin, who is on trial on charges of impersonation, fraud, conspiracy, corruption and masquerading as a solicitor, went into the dock for the first time. When asked what his profession was, he answered: "Juryman".

The prosecuting counsel demanded to know how he could possibly make a living as a juryman. Lumpkin explained that as an experienced member of a jury he could clear up to £40,000 on one trial by accepting outside commissions.

Counsel: Do you mean—*to affect the outcome of the jury's decision?*
Lumpkin: Of course.
Counsel: Could you give the jury some idea of how this is done?
Lumpkin: I'm sure they know already.
Counsel: Nevertheless.
Lumpkin: Certainly. Recently, for example, I sat on the jury during Sir Anthony Aguecheek's trial for tax evasion, and he slipped me £25,000 to get a verdict of not guilty.
Counsel: Ah! But Sir Anthony was found guilty, was he not?
Lumpkin: Certainly. That's because I got a better offer of £35,000 from the Stockwell Mob to make sure he went down.
Counsel: The average member of the public is called to serve on a jury no more than once or twice in a lifetime. You cannot be employed very frequently at your disgraceful trade.
Lumpkin: Yes, well, I'm not an average member of the public, am I? They don't like serving on juries, do they? So when a friendly bloke like me comes along and offers to relieve them for a small fee . . . do you see what I'm driving at?
Counsel: I most certainly do.
Lumpkin: Matter of fact, I had half a mind to serve on the jury in this trial, but then I thought it would look silly, constantly running from the jury box to dock and back again. I'm not as young as I used to be either.
Counsel: Thank you, Mr Lumpkin. Now that we have heard this dreadful confession from your own lips, I have no doubt this court will inflict the heaviest sentence possible.
Lumpkin: I woudn't be too sure about that. What do you say, lads?
Jury Foreman: We're with you to a man, Mr Lumpkin! And we're all very grateful for you-know-what.
Counsel: My Lord! Did you hear *that*?
Judge: I did. I also happen to know from personal experience that Mr Lumpkin is a man of great largesse, ever willing to help out his fellow humans. We are not here to impugn his honour—we are here to acquit him. Now get on with it!
The trial continues.

OBITUARY

WING CDR HENRY ARNOLD

World War pilotand security expert

Mr Reginal Turnill writes:
Sandgate has lost one of its most popular and colourful characters with the death at the Royal Victoria Hospital, Dover, on July 8 of Wing Commander Henry Arnold, MBE, aged 88.

One of the few remaining survivors of the original Royal Flying Corps, shot down in flames and severely burned during the First World War, he was a member of MI5 during and after the Second World War, and was responsible for the arrest of the atom spy, Dr Karl Fuchs.

He lived in Kent for most of his life, and since the death of his second wife a few years ago had lived alone in a single room at West Wedge, Spanish House, on Sandgate Esplanade, but was known by everyone in the area for his friendly smile and jaunty gait as he strode around doing his shopping and taking his half pint in the Folkestone Rowing Club and elsewhere.

Sixty-six years after being shot down in No Man's Land during the third Battle of Ypres, the back of his hands were still black from the burns he received then. He was on a scouting mission over enemy lines, flying the legendary SE5A single seat aircraft built by the Royal Aircraft Factory at Farnborough, when the plane was hit by rifle fire.

He always remembered with gratitude the bravery of an Army sergeant, who scrambled out of the trenches into the dangers of No Man's Land to pull him out of the blazing wreckage. The sergeant dragged him unceremoniously by the legs into the safety of the trenches, and Henry lived to make many another flight — though always mourning the loss of his right thumb, in a later accident. He came from a musical family and always maintained that but for losing his thumb his skill on the cello would have enabled him to follow a musical career.

When his broken legs and burns had healed, Henry became a flying instructor, and one of his favourite stories was making a "forced landing" in the grounds of Leeds Castle. Many attempts had been made by young airmen to get invitations to join the social life there, but in vain. So Henry landed in the grounds, expecting to be invited into the castle: nothing of the sort happened, and as the aircraft could not take off again, it had to be dismantled and removed by road.

Asked one day whether he got into trouble over the incident with his Commanding Officer, Henry replied quietly: "I was the C.O."

Between the wars, Henry was on the staff of the Bank of England, and when the next war came was seconded from there back into the RAF officially, but in fact employed in a security role by MI5. In 1943 he was attached to Dr Barnes Wallis as security officer when it was decided to go ahead with development of the "bouncing bomb" to be used by the RAF to destroy the Möhne and Eder Dams.

Henry quickly vetoed plans to carry out trials and rehearsals on the west coast of Northern Ireland, where he felt sure details of the operations would be leaked to the Germans. He insisted that it would be much better to do the early trials right under the Germans' nose, off the coast of Kent in the Reculver area. There it was put about that all the low-flying Lancasters were practising mine-laying and mine-clearing, and so far as is known, the Germans never learnt of the existence of the bouncing bomb until their dams were attacked on May 16, 1943.

After the war, by then a wing commander, Henry's friendly personality, completely masking the shrewd security man that lay beneath, led to the Bank of England being asked to extend his "secondment", and he was sent as security officer to the highly sensitive Atomic Energy Research Establishment at Harwell, where a mixture of British and refugee scientists from Germany and other countries were developing the H-bomb and other nuclear weapons.

His investigations there led to the arrest of Dr Fuchs, who had been passing top-secret information to the Russians. And though Henry carried out much of the interrogation, and was the main witness at Fuchs' trial, Fuchs always trusted and liked Henry, and continued to write to him even after serving his long term of imprisonment and going to live in East Germany.

Arnold always maintained that Fuchs was more sinned against than sinning, being a somewhat simple man outside his scientific genius. Fuchs, he thought, was unable to adjust to the postwar world in which Germany was no longer the enemy, with Russia, the wartime ally, having taken Germany's place as the main potential enemy.

MRS IAN FLEMING

A correspondent writes:-
Ann Fleming, who died on July 12, aged 68, will be remembered with affection and gratitude by her family and by a select group of writers, dons, politicians, journalists and friends to whom over many years she gave happiness, amusement and stimulation.

She was the eldest child of the marriage of Guy Charteris and Frances Tennant, and after the early and tragic death of her mother was brought up somewhat haphazardly by grandmothers, aunts and governesses. She had little formal education, but she read literature and listened to a lot of clever and informed conversation in her grandparents' houses.

Her looks, lively intelligence, humour and vitality ensured her an immediate social success, and in 1932 she made an early marriage to the third baron O'Neill by whom she had a son and a daughter.

Lord O'Neill was killed in action in 1942, and in 1945 Ann married Viscount Rothermere. This marriage was dissolved, and in 1952 she married Ian Fleming, by whom she had one son, and who bought and left to her on his death in 1964 the house in which she died.

It was perhaps at Stanway, the beautiful Gloucestershire home of her Charteris grandparents, that Ann first realized the pleasure and value which could come from a table around which intelligent people from different walks of life and backgrounds could meet and discuss serious ideas, politics, literature and gossip. And it was there too, and particularly from her father, that she acquired her enduring love for the beauties of the countryside, for flowers and for birds. It was with this background that after the war at Warwick House and Victoria Square and later at Sevenhampton Place, she matured into a great hostess.

None knew better than she did how to attract intelligent and interesting people to her drawing room, how to provide them with good food and drink, how to bring light to life, and how to stir the conversational pot and keep it bubbling. Her faultless taste provided a perfect setting for her talents.

It might be said of her that she elevated gossip to an art and used it, with surprisingly little malice, for the pleasure of her friends and the enrichment of society. In a world where such things were becoming rarer, she provided a welcome oasis of civilization.

But she was more than a political and social hostess. She was a staunch friend, and a woman whose courage survived heavy personal blows and did not desert her in her last illness: nor did her humour and interest. To the very end she wanted to know what was going on.

PROFESSOR MAGNUS HENDERSON

Professor R. M. Ogilvie writes:—
Scholars throughout the world will be shocked and saddened by the death of Professor M. M. Henderson, in his sleep at Pietermaritzburg on June 21. He was Professor of Classics at the University of Natal.

Magnus Henderson was born on September 26 1932, and educated first at Lusaka boys school and then at Rhodes University, Grahamstown. He went to Balliol College, Oxford, as a Rhodes scholar in 1959, and studied Lit. Hum. graduating in 1963. He returned to South Africa in that year as a lecturer at Grahamstown, and in 1967 moved to Pietermaritzburg.

Although he wrote relatively little, he was extremely knowledgeable, particularly in the field of fifth and fourth century history. He had a major project in hand which if he had lived would have been of very considerable significance. But Magnus Henderson will be remembered as a supreme teacher, who pioneered courses in Classical Civilisation in South Africa; who taught rigorously the traditional disciplines and who was admired and respected by a large body of research students.

He spent the year 1979-80 as a visiting professor in the University of St Andrews, and helped greatly with both the teaching and the research of the Classical Departments. He sacrificed a great deal of his personal time in order to keep the cause of the Humanities alive in South Africa, and if his own research suffered as a result, that is the way that he wanted it.

He was married twice, and leaves three young children.

MR GERALD AUSTIN

Mr Gerald Austin, publisher, died on July 8, following a short illness, at the age of 53.

He was born in Ealing on October 9, 1927, the only son of J. J. R. Austin. He was educated at Hamilton House School in Ealing and at Framlingham. Immediately after leaving school, he joined the publishing house of Hutchinson in whose service he remained for the rest of his life.

His early mentors were such doughty stalwarts of the book trade as Jeanne Mitchell, Geffrey Halliday, and especially Cherry Kearton. In due course he took over the John Long imprint, and also that of Popular Dogs which he developed sucessfully.

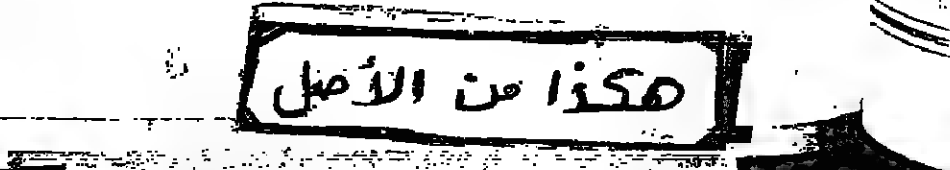
Eventually becoming publishing director of Hutchinson General Books, he was closely associated as editor and friend with such authors as John Harris, Bill Knox, Ethel Mannin, Harry Patterson, Douglas Reeman (equally well-know as Alexander Kent), Ruth Rendell and Dennis Wheatley. His untimely death leaves a gap in the ranks of truly professional publishers.

Mr John Cochran Muir, CMG, OBE, formerly of the Colonial Agricultural Service, who died on July 7, had been Director of Agriculture in Zanzibar, Trinidad, and Tanganyika.

The Rev Cuthbert King, who after 34 years in the Indian Civil Service — he retired in 1947 — was ordained as a priest, died on July 3. He was 92.

Lady Vasey, wife of Sir Ernest Vasey, KBE, died on July 9.
She was Hannah Strauss, and she married Sir Ernest as his second wife in 1944. He was prominent in early political life in East Africa, and later became financial and economic adviser to the World Bank Development Service.





Athletics

Two throwers discover that the price of fame is life suspension

By Norman Fox

Ben Plucknett, a 21 stone, 6ft 7in American who twice this year has broken the world discus record, and an Australian, the 1978 Commonwealth Games gold medal winner in the women's shot, Gael Mulhall, have been banned for life for taking drugs.

Both athletes took drug tests after competing at the Pacific Conference Games in Christchurch, New Zealand, in January. The international athletics federation (IAAF) announced yesterday that in both cases "measures of anabolic steroids were present". Plucknett, who won the discus in New Zealand, will lose the world record of 72.34 metres that he set in Stockholm this month.

John Holt, general secretary of the IAAF, said: "The Athletics Congress of the USA and the Amateur Athletic Union of Australia have been informed that the athletes are ineligible to take part in competition. In addition all performances set up by these two athletes are invalid".

Plucknett, aged 27, could hardly have failed to make a massive impression on field events this season. His sheer size is formidable. This summer he has been in Europe competing at invitation meetings and when in Stockholm last week he improved his own world record by more than a metre. Last year his best performance was 68.18 metres, placing him only sixth in the world.

Gael Mulhall won the shot and discus events in the Pacific Conference Games and in the Commonwealth Games in Edmonton she won the shot and took the silver medal in the discus. She is the current Commonwealth record holder for the shot with a distance of 18.55 metres, set early last year.

Athletes who fail drug tests have the right to appeal after a minimum of 18 months but there has to be "good reason" for their national associations to put forward their requests for reinstatement. Past criticism of decisions to reinstate competitors who failed drug tests will not make it easy for these two athletes to receive an early, sympathetic hearing.

Although the samples were taken in Christchurch, the tests were carried out in Europe in the presence of representatives from the two home countries of the athletes. As a result of the findings the men's world discus record reverts to the previous holder, Wolfgang Schmidth, of East Germany, who achieved 71.16 metres in 1978.

The IAAF will also be closely interested in tonight's invitation meeting in Lausanne where Steve Ovett runs a mile race that, inevitably, attracts predictions of a world record. Both Ovett and Sebastion Coe, who would have run in Dublin the same evening but for a blister, are aware that the IAAF are campaigning against blatant pacemaking, which is technically illegal.

Ovett is expected to be assisted by Garry Cook, who ran a 800 metres personal best time of 1min 45.76sec in Oslo on Saturday. Among the other competitors are John Walker, the New Zealander, who ran 3min 50.26sec in the Oslo Dream Mile, and Thomas Wessinghage, the West German who kept company with Ovett in that race but could not match his final surge.

If Ovett fails to break his own record of 3min 48.8sec Coe will be encouraged in his preparations for their meeting in the Golden Mile in Brussels on August 28.



Plucknett: made massive impression on field events.

Board's angry whipping boy agrees to run

By Norman Fox

Two athletes refused permission by the British Amateur Athletic Board to run in an invitation meeting in Oslo last Saturday have been invited to compete against the Russians at Gateshead next weekend, but two more, Steve Ovett and Allan Wells have reiterated that an international match does not suit their programmes.

Steve Jones, who with Geoff Smith, was banned from Oslo for not appearing in the Europa Cup semi-final in Helsinki, agreed to run in the Gateshead 10,000 metres but he was still angry.

Yesterday Jones said: "I don't think it was fair the way the Board treated me. It was disappointing that the people who control my athletics career should act like that. All I want to do is run. I train hard and then the Board can turn round and close the doors on me. There definitely seems to be a double standard. I was used as a whipping boy by the Board and I wouldn't have minded if they could have justified it. I tried to contact them last week but was always fobbed off."

Jones said he was not available for the Europa Cup because he was "drained" after running against the Germans in an earlier match when "the Board's so-called stars were not available." He added: "They seem to forget I work for a living. All I want to do is concentrate on running but I am in their hands because without their say-so I can't do anything." David Shaw, general secretary of the Board, said: "We wanted to show there was no long-term grudge."

As well as Jones and Smith, Mike McLeod was originally stopped from appearing in Oslo, but he decided to go anyway and the Board then accepted that it was not his fault that an injury prevented him competing in Helsinki. McLeod had received blisters when running a half marathon the previous weekend.

In Gateshead Coe and Steve Cram will appear together in the 1500 metres, thus guaranteeing a large crowd, and Gary Cook and David Warren provide a useful partnership in the 800 metres. Aston Moore (triple jump), Gary Oakes (400 metres hurdles) and Roy Mitchell (long jump) are rested.

MEN: 100 and 200m: D McMaster and M McFarlane. 400m: S Scutt, R Dickens. 800m: G Cook, D Warren. 1500m: S Cram, S Coe. 5,000m: J Goater, M McLeod. 10,000m: G Smith, S Jones. 3,000m steeplechase: R Hackney, E Wedderburn. 110m hurdles: B Price, T James. 400m hurdles: B Hartley, M Whittingham. High jump: B Burgess, M Naylor. Long jump: E Burns, H Whyte. Pole vault: B Hooper, K Stock. Triple jump: K Conor, J Herbert. Shot: P Tancred, M Winch. Discus: R Weir, P Tancred. Javelin: D Ottley, P Yates. Hammer: M Girvan, R Weir. 20 km walk: S Barry, G Morris. 4 x 100m (from): McMaster, McFarlane, S Green, J Evans, E Tulloch. 4 x 400m (from): Scutt, Dickens, Cook, T Bennett, M Fowell.

WOMEN: 100m: W Hoyte, B Goddard. 200m: K Smallwood, Goddard. 400m: Hoyte-Smith, M Scutt. 800m: C Boxer, J Marlow. 1500m: P Fudge, C Benning. 3000m: A Ford, A Wright. 100m hurdles: S Strong, L Boothe. 400m hurdles: S Dalgoutte, Y Wray. High jump: A M Cording, D Elliott. Long jump: S Hearnshaw, J Oladapo. Shot: V Head, A Littlewood. Discus: M Ritchie, L Bryant. Javelin: T Sanderson, F Whitbread. 4 x 100 metres (from): Goddard, Hoyte, Smallwood, B Thomas, J Parry. 4 x 400 metres (from): V Elder, L Forsythe, A Bridgeman, Hoyte-Smith, Scutt.

Modern pentathlon

Young athletes turn the tables on experience

By Michael Coleman

Janet Savage, ranked fourth, who at 18 has just left school, and Richard Phelps, a junior last year, turned the tables on their more experienced colleagues by capturing the national titles which ended yesterday at Tewkesbury. The selectors, who will be choosing the world teams today, have been left with bigger headaches than usual.

Phelps was known to be in form after strong performances in San Antonio and Basheim, West Germany, but nobody would have picked Miss Savage to topple the likes of Kathy Tayler, Sarah Parker or Wendy Norman, the winner of the World Cup last year.

But hard training during the winter on the country, her weak event, saw her storming away in the 2,000 metres run yesterday morning over a hilly golf course. Only Teresa Purton, the fastest girl in the sport, outpaced her and, what was decisive, Miss Norman was 10 seconds slower.

Miss Savage's final total of 5,229pts was the highest ever winning mark and ensures her of a place in the British team to contest the first world championships at Crystal Palace from August 17 to 23.

The men's team for the world championships, at Zielona Gora, Poland, in September could be any permutation. Phelps, of the Spartan club, Gloucestershire, is the obvious first choice

But all four of last year's Olympic team, Danny Nightingale (injured), Nigel Clark (fifth), Peter Whiteside (sixth) and Tim Kenealy will be keeping their fingers crossed today. Each probably has a valid explanation for the Tewkesbury upsets and the matter of experience may sway the selectors. The standard all round was excellent.

WOMEN: Cross-country: 1, T Purton 1,265pts; 2, J Savage 1,155; 3, W Norman 1,115; 4, V Sowerby 1,080; 5, P Hollington 1,045; 6, K Tayler 1,020. Final positions: 1, Savage 5,229; 2, Tayler 5,164; 3, S Parker 5,035; 4, Norman 5,023; 5, Hollington 4,713; 6, Sowerby 4,664. Team: Lewisham Lions 14,077.

MEN: Cross-country: 1, S Sowerby 1,324; 2, T Hart 1,306; 3, R Phelps 1,258; 4, N Clark 1,225; 5, P Royston 1,207 equal 6, M Mumford and A Burgham 1,165. Final positions: 1, Phelps 5,579; 2, Mumford 5,479; 3, Royston 5,445; 4, Sowerby 5,427; 5, Clark 5,359; 6, P Whiteside 5,357. Team: Spartan (Glos) 16,177.

Tennis

ANNIE SOISBAULT CUP: Women's under-21 competition, zone A (Almeria): Australia 3, Netherlands 0; China 3, Ireland 0; China 3, Spain 0. Zone C (Karlovy Vary): France 1, Czechoslovakia 1, abandoned. Zone D (Marlbar): West Germany 2, Britain 1 (Lyriton lost to K Brasher, 6—0, 7—5, 4—6; Haas beat E Jones 6—4, 6—3; Dries and Haas beat S Gomer and Brasher, 4—6, 6—2, 7—5); Britain 2, Yugoslavia 0 (Jones beat Milat 6—1, 6—1; Brasher beat Borovicic, 6—0, 6—1); West Germany 3, Yugoslavia 0.

GALEA CUP: Men's under-21 competition (in Kiel): Egypt 3, Britain 2 (A El Mehelmy beat S Shaw 9—7, 6—4; A Tawfik lost to N Brown 2—6, 2—6). Other results: Australia 5, Mexico 0 (Verviers); Denmark 3, Yugoslavia 2 (Marianske Lazne); China 3, Peru 2 (Royan). Semi-finals: Spain 2, Egypt 0; West Germany 1, Chile 1 (Kiel); Australia 3, Argentina 0; Sweden 3, Belgium 0 (Spa).

STUTTGART: Grand prix tournament, men's singles, first round: B Borg (Sweden) beat R Krishnan (India) 3—6, 6—2, 6—1; J Norback (Sweden) beat M Estep (US) 6—4, 7—5; W Maher (US) beat M Cox (GB) 6—3, 7—5; M Wuenschig (WG) beat C Letscher (Australia) 6—3, 6—1; J Prucha (Czechoslovakia) beat A el Dawoud (Egypt) 6—2, 6—3.

Shooting

Schoolboy beats world target rifle champion

Danny Coleman, a schoolboy, beat the world target rifle champion by two points in a long-range contest at the National Rifle Association meeting, at Bisley. Coleman, aged 17, of Wonersh, near Guildford in Surrey, was listed yesterday as the winner of the Match Rifle Weekend Aggregate Challenge Trophy. He scored 569 out of a possible 650 in five events at ranges of 900 to 1,200 yards. The world champion, Geoff Ayling of Hobart, Tasmania, scored 567.

Most marksmen shooting at these distances use specially charged ammunition and fire from unusual positions; Coleman and Ayling were shooting standard target rifle ammunition from the traditional prone position.

The winner, who is Britain's youngest international marksman, represented the NRA on a Channel Islands tour earlier this year.

COTTESLOE CHALLENGE CUP (1,000yd): 1, S N S Penrose (Cambridge University), 94 (after tie); 2, M L Kent (Old Epsomian), 94; 3, A J Hissey (North London), 93.

WHITEHEAD CHALLENGE CUP (900 and 1,000): 1, M L Kent, 147; 2, R Pizer (Manchester), 146; 3, G E Tribe (Cambridgeshire), 146.

HALFORD CHALLENGE CUP (1,000 and 1,100): 1, J A de Havilland (OCRA), 145 (after tie); 2, M L Kent, 145; 3, A R Campbell-Smith (OCRA), 144.

WIMBLEDON CHALLENGE CUP (1,100): 1, J P Hakim (Old Epsomian), 92; 2, J E M Bellringer (Old Epsomian), 90; 3, A R Campbell-Smith, 89.

ALBERT CHALLENGE CUP (1,000): 1, M J C Haszlakiewicz (OCRA), 214 (after tie); 2, A J Hissey, 214; 3, R Pizer, 214.

MATCH RIFLE WEEKEND AGGREGATE: 1, D G Coleman (Falcon RC), 569; 2, G M Ayling (Australia), 567; 3, R Simpson (OCRA), 558.

BISLEY BULLET TROPHY (Service rifle): Col K Gurung (6th Ghurka Rifles), 35.

STANDING TROPHY (Service rifle): Lieut K E Ferguson (Canadian Forces), 50.

Cricket

Bright spins Northants to the brink of defeat

By Richard Streeton

NORTHAMPTON: Northamptonshire drew with the Australians.

Five late wickets for Ray Bright on a pitch responding to his left-arm spin injected much-needed competitiveness into this game's closing stages. By coming close to victory the Australians refuted the impression they gave earlier that practice rather than winning was uppermost in their minds though, frankly, the suspicion lingered.

When the Australians declared in early afternoon their innings had stretched to nearly eight hours and a half and Wellham had made what almost unbelievably for early July was the first first-class hundred of the tour. Northamptonshire, 163 runs behind, faced a maximum of 3 hours 35 minutes and nothing had prepared the crowd for the late excitement. At first Cook and Larkins prospered against Hogg and Lawson, before dramatically the picture changed.

Soon after Bright started to bowl he had Cook pushing forward fatally to a ball that lifted and Rixon took the catch. Then Larkins was caught glancing down the leg side and Allan Lamb was caught at slip trying to drive. Before tea as Boyd-Moss and Willey hung on, even the Australians seemed to "give it away" in their own phrase as they bowled the seldom-used Yallop. After the interval, however, Northamptonshire again slumped.

Boyd-Moss, playing forward, gave a simple return catch to Bright and the spinner then had Willey and Sharp splendidly caught at second slip from successive balls. At this stage Bright's figures were 5 for 20 in 17.1 overs. Sarfraz saved the hat-trick before he and Yardley stayed together for an hour and rescued the county from defeat.

Both men survived difficult chances. Yardley was 22 when he was missed behind off Boyd by Yallop, who by then was keeping wicket. Rixon had retired with a cut nose after a ball from Beard reared awkwardly out of the rough. Sarfraz, on 18, was put down twice. First Beard could only parry a hot return catch that forced him off the field to have stitches put in a cut left hand and then he edged Hogg high through Yallop's outstretched right hand.

Sarfraz was also hit in the face by a bumper from Hogg, but in between whiles hit bravely and Northamptonshire had almost cleared their arrears when he was leg before to Hogg.

This was the eighth time in eight three-day matches that the Australians have finished with an inconclusive result against a county.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE: First Innings, 252 (R N Hogg 6 for 87).

Second Innings

*G Cook, c Rixon, b Bright .. 25
W Larkins, c Rixon, b Lawson .. 21
R J Boyd-Moss, c and b Bright .. 19
A J Lamb, c Kent, b Bright .. 8
P Willey, c sub, b Bright .. 13
T J Yardley, not out .. 35
†G Sharp, c sub, b Bright .. 0
Sarfraz Nawaz, l-b-w, b Hogg .. 33
N A Mallender, not out .. 3
Extras (l-b 8, n-b 2) .. 10
Total (7 wkts) .. 167

T M Lamb and B J Griffiths did not bat.

FALL OF WICKETS: 1—41, 2—49, 3—62, 4—91, 5—92, 6—92, 7—139.

BOWLING: Hogg, 11—2—46—1; Lawson, 6—1—20—1; Bright, 30—12—57—5; Yallop, 4—0—9—0; Beard, 13—4—32—0; Hughes, 0.5—0—0—0.

AUSTRALIANS: First Innings

G M Wood c Mallender, b Griffiths 26
M F Kent, l-b-w, b Sarfraz .. 1
T M Chappell, l-b-w, b Willey .. 71
*K J Hughes, c Yardley, b Sarfraz 51
G N Yallop, c Sharp, b Griffiths 16
D MacD Wellham, not out .. 135
G R Beard, c Boyd-Moss, b Sarfraz 10
†S J Rixon, c Sarfraz, b Mallender 50
R J Bright, c Mallender, b Boyd-Moss .. 23
G F Lawson, not out .. 13
Extras (b 11, l-b 2, n-b 5) 18
Total (8 wkts dec) .. 418

R N Hogg did not bat.

FALL OF WICKETS: 1—15, 2—41, 3—139, 4—167, 5—167, 6—207, 7—269, 8—320.

BOWLING: Sarfraz, 24—8—50—3; Griffiths, 24—7—48—2; Willey, 24—4—67—1; T M Lamb, 22—10—40—0; Mallender, 25—4—74—1; Boyd-Moss, 14—2—66—1; Cooke, 7—1—36—0; Larkins, 1—0—13—0; Yardley, 1—0—3—0.

Umpires: H D Bird and W L Budd.

Today's fixtures

(11.0 to 5.30 or 6.0)

COUNTY CHAMPIONSHIP

NOTTINGHAM: Nottinghamshire v Worcestershire.

TAUNTON: Somerset v Sussex.

THE OVAL: Surrey v Warwickshire.

MINOR COUNTIES

WELLINGTON: Shropshire v Staffordshire.

OTHER MATCH

SOUTHPORT: Lancashire II v Pakistan XI.

An innings to make the Australians quail

By John Woodcock

Cricket Correspondent

TAUNTON: Somerset, with four second innings wickets in hand, are 186 runs ahead of Sussex.

An outstanding good opening partnership of 151 for Somerset, between Rose and Lloyds backed up by a blistering piece of batting from Botham, has given Somerset, second in the championship, an even chance of beating Sussex, who are fourth. But for them and their determination, Sussex's first innings lead of 129 on an unpredictable pitch, would almost certainly have been decisive.

It was a splendid day's cricket, watched by a sizable crowd in which Sussex caught their more difficult catches and dropped the easier ones, and Le Roux took three wickets in two overs when they were much needed, and Botham made 72 as though he had never known what it was to be out of form.

More than anyone though, Rose and Lloyds shaped the day. When these two began Somerset's second innings I quite thought the match would be over yesterday possibly without Sussex needing to bat again. So variable was the bounce of the ball that Botham, who finished with six for 90 in Sussex's first innings, had bowled most of his 35 overs off a short run, in search of accuracy. It was good to see him back among the runs and wickets—and Rose back among the runs and John Arlott back among his friends, being welcomed as an honorary life member of Somerset.

For a long time Sussex bowled nothing like as well as they can, and twice before he was 20 they dropped Lloyds, once at slip (a real gaper as they go) and once by the square leg umpire. Lloyds and Rose had decided by then that their best chance lay in whacking the half volleys, which they could hardly have done better. This, say the locals, was Rose's best innings of the season. He must have been greatly encouraged by it. So must Lloyds by his.

A year ago Lloyds was told that it was time he stopped making pretty 25s and started making hundreds. If not, he might have to go. It seems to have been just the warning he needed. He finished last season by scoring four championship 50s in a row, spent the winter making a name for himself in club cricket in Brisbane, and recently played an innings of 264 not out for Somerset second XI against Glamorgan second XI.

He is fairhaired, thickset and left-handed—a rather larger version of Alan Jones, of Glamorgan. His best strokes were off his legs. By the middle of the afternoon when Le Roux was cross enough to be bowling very fast and very short (he was no-balled for this) Lloyds stood up to it well. One way and another he won a lot of marks.

Having made things vastly more difficult for themselves by dropping Lloyds Sussex had their fielding to thank for suddenly regaining their advantage. First Parker with a brilliant pick-up and throw from mid-off, threw out Rose at the bowler's end, Rose having played the stroke and called the single himself. Then, in his 17th and 18th overs, Le Roux had both Richards and Roebuck beautifully caught at slip and bowled Lloyds.

When Popplewell was bowled by Greig Somerset having been 191 for one, were 197 for five. By the the close 35 minutes later, Botham had played an innings that would have made the Australians, had they seen it, quail. Unhelmeted and uninhibited he waded into a tiring attack hitting 12 fours and a towering hook for six with all his old confidence and power. Perhaps, at last his chains are broken.

SOMERSET: First Innings 104 (G G Arnold 4 for 30, I A Greig 4 for 33).

Second Innings

*B C Rose, run out .. 82
J W Lloyds, b Le Roux .. 68
I V A Richards, c Barclay, b Le Roux .. 26
P M Roebuck, c Phillipson, b Le Roux .. 0
P W Denning, not out .. 34
N F M Popplewell, b Greig .. 4
I T Botham, c Greig, b Le Roux .. 72
†D J S Taylor, not out .. 0
Extras (b 10, l-b 6, w 10, n-b 3) 29
Total (6 wkts) .. 315

D Breakwell, H R Moseley and C H Dredge to bat.

FALL OF WICKETS: 1—151, 2—191, 3—191, 4—191, 5—197, 6—305.

SUSSEX: First Innings

G D Mendis, c Dredge, b Botham 25
*J R T Barclay, c Taylor, b Dredge .. 13
T D Booth Jones, c Richards, b Botham .. 0
P W G Parker, c Taylor, b Moseley 19
C M Wells, c Taylor, b Botham 1
I A Greig, c Taylor, b Botham 0
C P Phillipson, b Botham .. 30
†I J Gould, c Denning, b Popplewell .. 25
G S Le Roux, not out .. 63
G G Arnold, c Taylor, b Popplewell 13
C E Waller, c Taylor, b Botham 22
Extras (b 2, l-b 6, w 1, n-b 11) 20
Total (82.5 overs) .. 233

FALL OF WICKETS: 1—36, 2—40, 3—40, 4—54, 5—58, 6—63, 7—123, 8—122, 9—154, 10—233.

BOWLING: Botham, 34.5—10—90—6; Moseley, 13—6—32—1; Dredge, 14—3—37—1; Popplewell, 13—5—31—2; Richards, 6—1—15—0; Breakwell, 2—0—4—0; Lloyds, 1—0—4—0.

Bonus points: Somerset 4, Sussex 6.

Umpires: D J Halfyard and A G T Whitehead.

Lancs advance with century from Kennedy

MANCHESTER: Lancashire beat Durham by eight wickets.

With Andrew Kennedy hitting an unbeaten century, Lancashire had no difficulty scoring the 188 runs they needed to beat Durham and qualify for a second round match with Middlesex in the second round of the NatWest trophy at Old Trafford next week.

Although Lance Cairns and Stewart Wilkinson bowled well with the new ball when play reopened, Kennedy and Graeme Fowler went steadfastly along to put on 62 for the first home wicket before Peter Kippax bowled Fowler for 23.

Kippax, a former Yorkshire player, also bowled David Lloyd at 94 but that was the end of the road for the minor county side. With Kennedy batting faultlessly for almost three hours to complete his second century of the season and Clive Lloyd again producing that admirable blend of aggression when it is most needed, Lancashire reached their target with eight wickets and eight overs to spare.

Victory came shortly after lunch with Kennedy picking up 11 fours in his unbeaten 102 and Lloyd hammering out a six and five other boundaries in his 46.

DURHAM: 187 (S Greensword 80).

LANCASHIRE

A Kennedy, not out .. 102
†G Fowler, b Kippax .. 23
D Lloyd, b Kippax .. 11
*C H Lloyd, not out .. 46
Extras (b 1, l-b 4, w 2, n-b 1) 8
Total (2 wkts, 51.5 overs) 190

D P Hughes, B W Reidy, J Simmons, J Abrahams, S J O'Shaughnessy, N V Radford and P J W Allott did not bat.

FALL OF WICKETS: 1—62, 2—94.

BOWLING: Wilkinson, 9—3—19—0; Cairns, 11—1—34—0; Johnston, 10.5—0—48—0; Kippax, 12—3—35—2; Wasim, 9—1—46—0.

Umpires: J Van Geloven and R Aspinall.

Sri Lankans find their target out of reach

LEICESTER: Leicestershire drew with the Sri Lankans.

Leicestershire set the Sri Lankans 232 runs to win in two hours and a half at Grace road yesterday. Leicestershire had started the morning shakily

However, a sixth wicket stand of 73 by Garnham and Wenlock steadied Leicestershire and when Graham was eventually caught by Madugalle for 30 off De Mel, Leicestershire, on 183 for six, were in a safe position.

LEICESTERSHIRE: 303 for 6 dec (R W Tolchard 104 not out, B F Davison 50).

Second Innings

R A Cobb, c Mendis, b Ranasinghe 30
I P Butcher, l-b-w, b Kaluperuma 42
N G B Cook, b De Mel .. 1
T J Boon, c Kaluperuma, b De Mel 10
B F Davison, c Wettimuny, b De Silva .. 31
†M A Garnham, c Madugalle, b De Mel .. 30
D A Wenlock, c Gunatilleke, b Kaluperuma .. 63
G J Parsons, c and b De Silva 7
*R W Tolchard, not out .. 2
J P Agnew, not out .. 0
Extras (b 7, l-b 8, w 1) .. 16
Total (8 wkts dec) .. 232

L B Taylor did not bat.

FALL OF WICKETS: 1—23, 2—24, 3—44, 4—106, 5—110, 6—183, 7—217, 8—221.

BOWLING: De Mel, 23—7—70—3; Ranasinghe, 7—3—9—1; De Silva, 19—7—49—2; Kaluperuma, 28—6—69—2; Warnapura, 7—3—19—0.

SRI LANKANS: First Innings, 304 (R L Dias 127, A De Mel 66, J P Agnew 4 for 83).

Second Innings

*B Warnapura, c Boon, b Cook 31
S Wettimuny, not out .. 95
R L Dias, not out .. 11
Extras (b 1, l-b 3, w 2) .. 6
Total (1 wkt) .. 143

N Hettiaraichi, †M Gunatilleke, R D Mendis, R S Madugale, A N Ranasinghe, A De Mel, L Kaluperuma and A De Silva did not bat.

FALL OF WICKET: 1—93.

BOWLING: Agnew, 6—0—21—0; Parsons, 6—3—19—0; Cook 11—0—46—1; Taylor, 5—0—15—0; Wenlock, 4—0—22—0; Tolchard, 2—0—14—0.

Umpires: K Goodwyn and J H Harris.

Ready wit and a slow train to Surrey

By Alan Gibson

THE OVAL: Surrey, with seven second innings wickets in hand, are 66 runs ahead of Warwickshire.

It was a great day, but the clouds were too high for the ball to move much in the air, and the pitch was placid. Surrey might be said to be short of three bowlers: Clarke and Knight were unfit, but the absence of Pocock was a self-inflicted wound, since they had dropped him, not thinking the pitch was encouraging to spin.

In this they were right; but it was not encouraging for any other sort of bowling either, and Pocock's steadiness and resource would have been an asset to them yesterday, as Amiss and Humpage moved to centuries with combined elegance and force.

Perhaps that of Amiss was the more elegant, and that of Humpage the more forceful, yet nothing in the day was more handsome than Humpage's off drives. He is coming on famously as a batsman. As a colleague wryly observed: "It is rather a pity that Humpage is a wicketkeeper, for he is not nearly so good at that, and it distracts attention from his batting".

On Saturday Surrey, put in, scored 300 for four, and Amiss and Thomas had made 38 for the Warwickshire first wicket. I arrived at the Oval later than I had intended, because of an engine failure on a high-speed train. I must point out that this was nowhere near Didcot. I am afraid that the HSTs, which have certainly been a blessing to us in the West, are wearing out before their time.

You could certainly not say that of Amiss, nor of Jackman, and Intikhab, who were the best Surrey bowlers. Jackman had Thomas caught at second slip, by the acting captain, Roope, in the third over. Lloyd was leg before to Payne when the score was 63, though not before he had shown us a good stroke or two.

The next wicket did not fall until the score was 278, in the 73rd over, when Amiss was caught and bowled, a good falling catch. Humpage was caught at deep mid-on in the 83rd over, and Warwickshire, though they lost another wicket, declared immediately they had reached their fourth batting point.

The Oval crowd was not large, but the conversation in its various quarters was much the same as it has always been. When Needham came on to bowl, with Amiss and Humpage striding along (Needham was the deputy off-spinner for Pocock), the Elephant and Castle contingent cried, with their ancient wit and racing each other to the jokes, "Yer, and we do need 'em". In the Long Room I heard an ex-Raj type say, "They once tested my alcohol content for blood, but they couldn't find any".



Humpage: the force is with him.

SURREY: First Innings, 300 for 4 dec (A R Butcher 95, G P Howarth 90).

Second Innings

A R Butcher, c Wootton, b Small 10
G S Clinton, c Humpage, b Small 0
G P Howarth, not out .. 21
M A Lynch, c Humpage, b Small 10
*G R J Roope, not out .. 10
Extras (l-b 8, w 2, n-b 3) .. 13
Total (3 wkts) .. 66

A Needham, Intikhab Alam, D J Thomas, C J Richards, R D Jackman and I R Payne to bat.

FALL OF WICKETS: 1—2, 2—17, 3—40.

WARWICKSHIRE: First Innings

*D L Amiss, c and b Payne .. 110
G D Thomas, c Roope, b Jackman 14
T A Lloyd, l-b-w, b Payne .. 16
†G W Humpage, c Butcher, b Intikhab .. 126
Asif Din, c Richards, b Jackman .. 17
S Wootton, not out .. 4
A M Ferreira, not out .. 0
Extras (b 1, l-b 10, w 2) .. 13
Total (5 wkts dec, 86.1 overs) 300

G C Small, S P Perryman, W Hogg and D R Doshi did not bat.

FALL OF WICKETS: 1—31, 2—63, 3—278, 4—293, 5—298.

BOWLING: Jackman, 22—1—73—2; Thomas, 20.1—6—54—0; Intikhab, 17—3—63—1; Payne, 22—7—65—2; Needham, 5—1—30—0.

Bonus points: Surrey 6, Warwickshire 5.

Umpires: D O Oslear and P B Wight.

Bob Willis has been fined £25 for his criticism of Ian Botham's captaincy of England. The fine was imposed by the Test and County Cricket Board's disciplinary committee because Willis broke rules forbidding players to comment on any aspect of current Test matches.

Rice appreciates support

By Peter Marson

NOTTINGHAM: Worcestershire, with six second innings wickets in hand, need 162 runs to avoid an innings defeat.

A splendid innings of 152 by Rice—it was his fourth hundred in nine innings, and his fifth in the county championship this season—gave Nottinghamshire a match-winning lead of 270 here, yesterday. In two hours batting before the close, Worcestershire's position deteriorated in failing light as four wickets fell for 48

It was sunny briefly and warm when Rice, 65, and Dexter four, started out in the morning at 163 for three, a lead of 31 runs. One had only to step inside the ground to be aware of an unusual level of noise and a great deal of bustle and activity. This could be attributed to a visit of between 800 and 1,000 of the city's schoolchildren who were Nottinghamshire's guests for the day.

The cheers and applause which ran the course of Rice's innings of six and a half hours no doubt was much in the captain's line of thinking. Rice is sensitive on the subject of the public's response to Nottinghamshire's cricket and believes that positive support could help in the county's challenge.

Rice, of course, could not have been a better advertisement yesterday, though he and Dexter could be likened to a smouldering fuse in the morning wherein Nottinghamshire advanced by 33 runs in the first hour and came into lunch at 263 for five. By that time, the new ball had accounted for Dexter, who spent two hours and a half making 40, and Birch, caught at third slip off the last ball in the same over, the 88th.

The partnership for the fourth wicket had put on 117 runs. That between Rice and Hadlee for the fifth wicket added another 75 runs in 67 minutes before Hadlee fell to a good catch at square leg by Patel. Rice remained at the helm to reach a third milestone before bowing out to a catch behind in the 112th over, an dat tea Nottinghamshire's innings closed at 402.

WORCESTERSHIRE: First Innings, 132 (G M Turner 51; K E Cooper 4 for 13).

Second Innings

*G M Turner, c Dexter, b Hadlee 0
P A Neale l-b-w b Rice .. 10
D N Patel l-b-w b Cooper .. 34
Younis Ahmed not out .. 44
M S Scott c Dexter b Cooper .. 0
†D J Humphries not out .. 14
Extras (n-b 4, l-b 2) .. 6
Total (4 wkts) .. 108

J D Inchmore, N Gifford, H L Alleyne and A P Pridgeon to bat.

FALL OF WICKETS: 1—0, 2—42, 3—48, 4—48.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE: First Innings

P A Todd, l-b-w b Pridgeon .. 2
R T Robinson, c Humphries, b Inchmore .. 8
D W Randall, c Younis, b Pridgeon 65
*C E B Rice, c Humphries, b Pridgeon .. 152
R E Dexter, b Alleyne .. 40
J D Birch, c Patel, b Alleyne .. 0
R J Hadlee, c Patel, b Pridgeon .. 39
†B N French, b Patel .. 23
E E Hemmings, b Gifford .. 10
K E Cooper, st Humphries, b Gifford .. 13
P J Hacker, not out .. 1
Extras (b 12, l-b 17, w 1, n-b 19) 49
Total .. 403

100 overs: 316—5.

FALL OF WICKETS: 1—12, 2—12, 3—140, 4—257, 5—257, 6—332, 7—359, 8—388, 9—396, 10—403.

BOWLING: Alleyne, 27—5—84—2; Inchmore, 24—3—81—1; Pridgeon, 37—5—82—4; Gifford, 25.4—5—71—2; Patel, 9—1—32—1.

Bonus points: Nottinghamshire 8, Worcestershire 2.

Umpires: D J Constant and D G L Evans.

Boxing

Sibson offered £50,000

Tony Sibson, of Leicester, has been offered a half share of a £100,000 purse to defend his European middleweight title against the former world champion Alan Minter in London in September—but he wants more. His manager Sam Burns said yesterday: "We will hold out for a larger share. While I realize that this is the one big natural sell-out currently available in British boxing, and it takes two to make a fight, it is, after all, Sibson's title."

He added: "Minter owns nothing and has nothing to lose. Sibson won the title the hard way, has defended it in Spain which is a big achievement, and has proved himself a good champion. And as champion he is entitled to the normal share—60 per cent of the total." A compromize is likely to be reached with the promoter Micky Duff.

Sibson is a rapidly improving middleweight on the fringe of world class while Minter is still ranked in the top handful and recently went close against the number one contender Mustfa Hamsho, in America.

For the record

Minor counties

WELLINGTON: Shropshire 190 for 8 dec (J S Johnson 90, D Williamson 71); Staffordshire 179 (N J Archer 61 not out; V A Holder 4 for 57).

MAIDENHEAD: Berkshire 137 (P Lohar 6 for 46) and 231 (A Lyon 4 for 62); Buckinghamshire 189 for 8 (J Jones 3 for 64) and 170 for 7 (D E Smith 52; M Hewett 4 for 57). Buckinghamshire won by 3 wkts.

TRURO: Devon 48 and 195 for 6 dec; Cornwall 118 and 170 (A W Allin 6 for 48). Devon won by 55 runs.

STAMFORD: Northumberland 215 for 7 dec and 194 for 4 dec (J Gillespie 61; K Pearson 56); Lincolnshire 140 and 273 for 5 (P D Johnson 136 not out). Lincolnshire won by 5 wkts.

Under-25 competition

BECKENHAM: Surrey 142 for 7 dec (Varey 53); Kent 145 for 4. Kent won by 6 wkts.

WATFORD: Middlesex 204 for 7 (R Ellis 52); Essex 205 for 4 (R J Leiper 51). Essex won by 6 wkts.

Evening racing

Leicester

6.45: 1, Silmira (11-4); 2, The Knife (2-1 fav); 3, Redesign (7-1). 10 ran.

7.10: 1, Vernham Street (16-1); 2, Ring Bidder (4-6 fav); 3, Carry Over (7-1). 5 ran.

7.35: 1, Chellaston Park (7-4 fav); 2, Martini Time (12-1); 3, Ten-Traco (14-1). 11 ran.

8.0: 1, Time Charter (8-15 fav); 2, Gayonara (11-8). 3 ran.

8.30: 1, Cowdenbeath (3-1); 2, Nopolism (6-4 fav); 3, Carvers Corah (12-1). 9 ran.

9.0: 1, Lively Rhythm (evens fav); 2, Optimistic Dreamer (11-4); 3, Yo-ho (14-1). 6 ran. NR: Saxon Farm, Golden Knoll.

7.35: 1, Chellaston Park (7-4 fav); 2, Martini Time (12-1); 3, Ten-Traco (14-1). 11 ran.

8.0: 1, Time Charter (8-15 fav); 2, Gayonara (11-8); 3, Al Ros (25-1). 5 ran.

Windsor

6.40: 1, Lindsey (9-1); 2, King Naveka (8-1); 3, Karkana (6-1). Over and Easy 7-4 fav. 13 ran. NR: Foodbroker Boy.

7.5: 1, Drummer Jess (20-1); 2, Poetic Smile (33-1); 3, Paddle Wheel (10-1). 6-1 jt favs Pykestaff, Avondale Princess. Warwick Trailer. 25 ran.

7.30: 1, Paterno (11-4); 2, Countess Virginia (13-2); 3, Jebel Ali (10-1). Twickenham 13-8 fav. 8 ran. NR: Forest Lodge.

8.0: 1, Mummy's Game (9-4 fav); 2, Pagan Deity (5-1); 3, Lockwood Girl (10-1). 11 ran.

8.30: 1, Ceramic (12-1); 2, Ray Charles (11-4 fav); 3, Prince Diamond (10-1). 15 ran.

9.0: 1, Football (4-1); 2, Wise Owl (11-8 fav); 3, Prince Reviewer (12-1). 13 ran.

Bicentenary of the birth of a noble artist of Bristol whose name rang out like that of Nelson and Wellington

Art was longer and life shorter in the days of Tom Cribb

What does the name Tom Cribb mean to followers of boxing nowadays, I wonder? Possibly a little in Bristol, whence he came, for there are still a dozen or so Cribbs in the telephone directory there and a road called Cribbs Causeway, where Clifton Rugby Club have their home.

I have heard it said that Cribbs Causeway acquired its name through Cribb's triumphal homecoming after he had beaten Tom Gregson at Moulsey Hurst to become champion of the prize ring. It is not impossible—for Bristol took its prize-fighters seriously in those years—but I doubt it: it would have been an improbable route.

That was in 1808 when Cribb—born 200 years ago this month—was 27. He retained the championship in 1809, beating a former champion, Jem Belcher—another Bristolian, whom he had beaten before. Belcher by then had only one working eye. The old prize-ring was brutal, cheating and strictly illegal, though it was usually saved from penalties at law because its patrons and backers were often of the nobility and even royalty.

Cribb's most famous contest was in 1810 against Molyneux, a black American. Molyneux had been a slave in the American south and his owner, a cotton planter, backed him to win $100,000 against any man in the south. Molyneux refused to fight until he was promised his freedom if he won against the acknowledged southern champion, another black man called Abe. He won.

So the story is told. At any rate, with some sort of claim to be champion of America, he came to England the following year and tramped the streets for a while, not enjoying his freedom much, until he was taken up by Bill Richmond, another black American who had his contacts over here as a trainer and had experience in the ring himself, once having the distinction of being beaten by Cribb before the latter was champion.

Richmond arranged that Cribb should meet Molyneux for the championship belt. It had not occurred to anyone before that the champion could be anyone but an Englishman. They met at Copthorne Common, near East Grinstead, before about 5,000 spectators on a bitterly cold day with a downpour during the latter half of the bout.

Under prize-ring rules a round ended when a man was knocked down, after which the fallen man was given 30 seconds to "come up to the scratch", the line marked on the turf. It was an even bout for a long time but the crowd were anxious. "Don't let the nigger beat you, Tom, for old England's sake."

In the twenty-eighth round Molyneux made a series of heavy blows and Cribb was down and out for the 30 seconds. The referee, Sir Thomas Ap Rhys who, I suppose, as a Welshman was considered to be neutral, did not signal the end before he had called a couple of more times. Molyneux was at the scratch, Cribb still on the ground.

Joe Ward, Cribb's seond, dashed across the ring to accuse Molyneux of fighting with shot in his hands. This was untrue but the referee felt it his duty to investigate, and did so carefully. By the time he was satisfied that there was nothing in the charge Cribb had recovered and in the meantime Molyneux, shivering and freezing after thinking he had won, was overcome more by the weather than Cribb.

Cribb landed another blow or two but Molyneux fell down from exhaustion and was carried out of the ring amid exuberant English cheers, which have since been amply avenged by later generations of American boxers. It was not one of the proudest moments in our rough island story.

The following year, 1811, Cribb fought Molyneux again and knocked him out early. Cribb had the good sense—because he was getting a little unweildy—to put himself in the hands of Captain Barclay, one of the first men to take training seriously (he had won a bet for walking a thousand miles in a thousand hours).

He took three stone off Cribb, keeping him safely tucked away in Scotland, making him walk or run 20, later 30 miles a day. As Barclay was Cribb's chief backer, Cribb did not have much choice about it. He arrived at Thistleton Gap for the contest much fitter than Molyneux, who had spent the intervening months touring in fair booths to raise the money for his side-stake, and shortly before the match decided that he would have a boiled chicken and apple pie and a gallon of stout.

Cribb did not fight again, though he was declared to be "Champion for Life" at the presentation of a Silver Cup to him later that year at the Castle Tavern. In 1821, however, and despite several others having claimed the championship in the meantime, he handed over the title and his lion-skin belt to Tom Spring, his protégé.

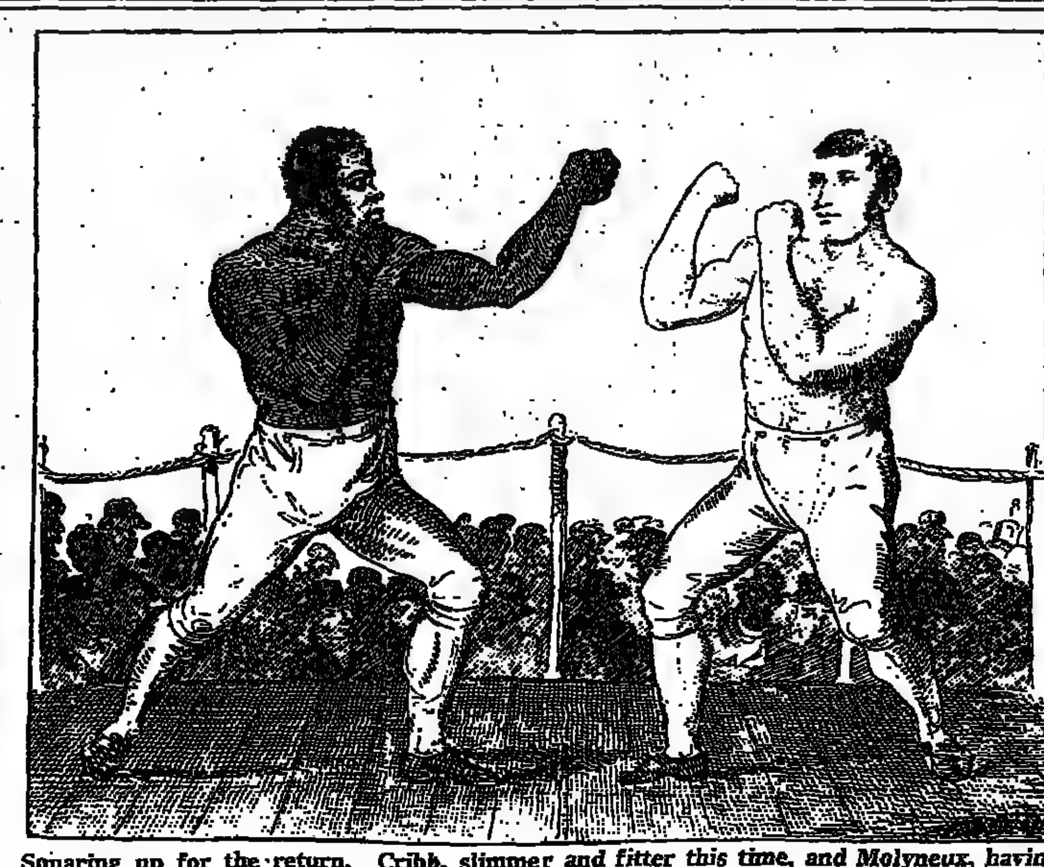
It was a worthy choice. Spring retired unbeaten. He was a nimbler boxer than Cribb, who even after Barclay's treatment was never much more than a big, brave Bristol bruiser. Molyneux went on the booze and died after a few years in the Galway barracks, of all places.

Cribb died at 68, a good age for a man with all his temptations. He failed in several pubs but his friends were faithful and his house in Haymarket became well known, people such as Hazlitt, Byron and Tom Moore dropping in. When Cribb was dying Spring, who used to call him "My old dad", went to see him. Cribb recognized him and launched a few blows to the air. "Ah!", Spring is reported to have said, "you have not forgotten the days of yore." Cribb's response has a more authentic ring: "The action's there but the steam's gone."

In his four championship contests, Cribb was lucky, it was thought. He was losing against Gregson when he staggered up in the last second of the 30 and put Gregson down with a throw which twisted his knee irrevocably (quite legal, of course, so far as anything was legal).

He beat a one-eyed Belcher. He beat Molyneux because of deliberate cheating by the English authorities; and he beat Molyneux again because Molyneux was eating and drinking himself to death. Still, one way and another, he won them all, and his was the most famous name in Britain between Nelson (Trafalgar, 1805) and Wellington (Waterloo, 1815).

Alan Gibson



Squaring up for the return. Cribb, slimmer and fitter this time, and Molyneux, having trained on boiled chicken and a gallon of stout. A match that failed to come up to scratch.

Golf

Watson tours five courses but finds changes at St George's

By John Hennessy
Golf Correspondent

Tom Watson, the holder of the Open Golf Championship, took his first look of the Royal St George's course yesterday and did not much care for what he saw. He is not the kind of man who rushes into criticism, and when he expresses disappointment, as he sadly did yesterday, it carries conviction.

"They have watered the course so much," he said, "that the whole character has been changed since I played it in 1977. They've taken the course and Americanized it. American golf is for the Americans. Royal St George's does not now have the flavour of a British-linked course", he said. "I didn't come over here to play like we do in America. The fairways are so lush that there is little roll or bounce and that is the key element ofrr aditional British golf." The greens were much softer than he expected and that sort of running the ball on to the green and up to the flag had been devalued.

All this was said in sorrow rather than anger, for Watson has a true respect for the traditions and origins of the game, and has just returned from a private tour of five of our greatest courses. The Americanization of British golf courses, were the trend to grow, would horrify him. As it is, he fears that the changes brought about by the new watering system, planting an average of 10 sprinklers on each fairway, will spoil, for him, the prospect of playing the championship on Thursday until Sunday.

Taxed on the subject of Watson's remarks, Jack Nicklaus was diplomacy itself. But listening between the lines, it was easy to discern a measure of agreement.

Of his own game, Watson seemed moderately satisfied. He was driving and hitting well and putting decently (for an American he has a rare respect, too, for English adverbs), and having come early for a private tour, he had adjusted to the time change. He pooh-poohed the odds of 4-1 against him quoted by one bookmaker. "I wouldn't quote 4-1 on God winning", he said.

He was in a good frame of mind and that usually meant that he played well. He thought that anyone of a group of 15 players could win on Sunday. Watson has won the title three times—at Carnoustie, in 1975, Turnberry in 1977 and Muirfield last year. The last American to win at Royal St George's was Walter Hagen in 1928, but the championship has been held there only three times since.


Watson: Americanization of courses would displease him.

Oklahoma's laconic stranger takes it easy

By John Hennessy

Ron Streck, a young Oklahoman, walked off the 18th green at Prince's with a second round of 70 and a comfortable qualifying score of 144 for this week's Open championship well before noon yesterday. Beckoned by a blue sky and an ever bluer sea, he, his wife and caddie made for the hovercraft port nearby for a brief invasion of France by way of relaxation. Tuesday would be soon enough to take issue with Royal St George's, now that he had survived the first hurdle.

If one might have thought (and I did) that he would be consumed with excitement by the great occasion that lay three days ahead a severe disappointment was in store. He does not see it that way at all, nor do other Americans, he claimed. In his case the view had been reinforced by a chance meeting with another American golfer on the way over whom he had never previously heard of and who yet had received automatic exemption to the Open.

The player was Payne Stewart, who had strolled through the yielding door reserved for the first three on the ancient circuit. Yet, according to Streck, this was a man who could not make it in the United States. He himself, on the other hand, had made it well enough to bank well over $100,000 prize-money this year and he still had to go through two rounds of pre-qualifying.

Nor, in common with many first-time visitors, could he see the merit of courses that leave so much to luck. Told that he could get a bad lie from a perfectly good shot, or even be better off with a wild one off the tee than the shot that just wanders into the knee-high rough. However, a number of people had warned him "not to get mad about the funny bounces. It's going to happen anyway".

Streck, who will be 27 on Friday, may be little known here, but he is a good enough player to have won a tournament in the United States this year, the Houston Open, reduced to three rounds because of a deluge of 20 inchest of rain in two days at Conroe. At that time he was three strokes in the lead. When I suggested that such a finish left in doubt his temperament in a taut fourth-round climax, he reminded me of his stunning victory in the Texas Open in 1978.

On that occasion he beat the cut on the highest qualifying figure, 140, and then strung together two astonishing rounds that established a record. He followed a 63 with a 62 to win by one stroke. This achievement received the ultimate accolade, a telephone call of congratulation from Ben Hogan. The great man recalled how he had been present when Sam Snead set the previous record of 125 for the last two rounds and how he had told Snead it would never be beaten.


Streck: here for the experience.

Streck has come over for the experience and the international exposure. For him "the British Open doesn't mean anything, it's just another tournament". He did not think it was the biggest in the world and he did not think that links golf was necessarily the best way of finding out who was the best player.

"There's a lot of luck in this kind of course," he said, gazing thoughtfully out of the clubhouse window. The exemption format "doesn't make any sense".

We have his wife to thank for his appearance here. If he had not been married 18 months ago he would never have thought of coming. Debbie was keen, however, and for a moment I thought there would be a serious domestic rift as husband and wife took issue on whether or not he had shared the sense of excitement.

They came to an amicable compromise in the end and found little more to disagree upon than whether or not he was overweight. I envied his slim contours, unaffected by what I took at first hearing to be his addiction to sea food. He then added the explanatory remark that "everything I see I eat".

He was not concerned about the possibility of high wind. He was used to severe winds in Oklahoma though he had to make adjustment for the fact that in our lower temperatures the ball tends to deviate more than at home.

For all his lack of enthusiasm, Streck regards himself as a genuine challenger for the title. "I wouldn't be here if I didn't think I could win," he said. His two competitive rounds at Prince's may prove in the end to have been a valuable sounding board.

If he does well ("like winning") they propose to fly home to Dallas by Concorde. In the meantime they went off to taste the pleasures of another Anglo-French venture by hovercraft, discussing the mysteries of the course and the comaprative exchange rates of dollars and sterling into francs.

Qualifers for Open

The following players qualified for the British Open after rounds on Sunday and yesterday over four courses:

ROYAL CINQUE PORTS: 134: G D Manson 65, 71. 136: S Owen (NZ) 66, 70; M Poxon 68, 68. 140: G J Brand 68, 72. 141: I Mosey 71, 70; R Mitchell (amateur) 69, 72; A Garrido (Spain) 71, 70; J Ambridge (amateur) 69, 72; M A Ferguson (Australia) 70, 71; D Regan 66, 75; S D Keppler (amateur) 71, 70. 142: T Horton 70, 72; L Farmer 72, 70; C S Mitchell (amateur) 68, 74; T Minshall 71, 71; R W Scamer (amateur) 70, 72; G W Pook (amateur) 70, 72. 143: G Brand (amateur) 74, 69. 144: D Thorp 69, 75; F Molina (Argentina) 71, 73; R Whitehead 70, 74. Eliminated after play-off: S R Meiklejohn 69, 75.

NORTH FORELAND: 137: P Walton 66, 71. 140: E Polland 71, 69; D Jagger 67, 73. 141: W Longmuir 69, 72; D Jones 70, 71; N Brunyard 71, 70. 142: T Britz (SA) 71, 71; G F Godwin (amateur) 72, 70; A Chandler 73, 69. 143: R Fidler 71, 72; T Planchin (amateur, France) 70, 73. 144: G Cowlishaw 72, 72; M Gallagher 72, 72; P A Foley (Australia) 72, 73. 145: R Chapman (amateur) 71, 74; M G King 72, 73; R Boltz (US) 74, 71. 146: D Lee 70, 76; P Barber 71, 75; D M Edwards 71, 75; D Williams 73, 73; S W Barr 76, 70. Eliminated after play-off: P Topling 74, 72.

LITTLESTONE: 134: T Gale (Australia) 67, 67. 137: P M Carrigill 68, 69. 138: R T Drummond 70, 68; M Thomas 68, 70. 139A: M Miller 69, 70. 140: M Mannelli (Italy) 72, 68; H Clark 69, 71. 141: S Rolley 67, 74; J Belo (amateur) 71, 70. 142: W Humphries 72, 70. 143: C Phillips 74, 69; R J Hall (amateur) 70, 73; P M Townsend (Tobago) 71, 72. 144: N Hunt 70, 74; C Cox 69, 75. 145: P Loxley 72, 73; D McLean (US) 71, 74; T Powell 70, 75; R J Stephens (Australia) 73, 72; P Clark 70, 75; B S Lawson 71, 74. 146 (playing off for one place): T Dennis 74, 72; D Blakeman (amateur) 72, 74; M Gregson 74, 72; D Scanlan 69, 77; J Higgins 68, 78; N Mitchell (amateur) 73, 73.

PRINCE'S: 141: J Fowler 70, 71. 142: N Job 69, 73. 143: J Morgan 74, 69; C Moody 70, 73; M Lawrence (amateur) 72, 71; N Brown 73, 0. 144: R Streck (US) 4, 70. 145: A J Payne 73, 73. 146: I D Young (amateur) 5, 71. 147: M Ballesteros (Spain) 73, 74; G W Logan 74, 73; B Thompson 2, 73; D Ingham 78, 69; A Shorbourne (amateur) 2, 73; J O'Leary 74, 73; C Knauss (WG) 72, 75; T Stiland (amateur, Norway) 72, 75; J Hegarty 6, 73; M Steadman 1, 76. 148 (playing off for four places): S Ling (amateur) 76, 72; A J Griffiths 74, 74; J Pinsent (amateur) 73, 76; B Winteridge (amateur) 2, 76; R Sargeant 74, 74; P Thomas 74, 69; B Sharrock 73, 75; D Russell 74, 74.

MILWAUKEE: Wisconsin: Milwaukee Open: 274 J Haas 68, 66, 67, 73; 277 C Rodriguez 68, 69, 71, 69; 278 D Edwards 72, 69, 69, 68; L Loit 68, 71, 68, 71; 279 W Kratzert 72, 69, 69, 69; J Mitchell 72, 69, 69, 69; T Simpson 68, 70, 71, 70; J Colbert 69, 73, 67, 70.

INDIANAPOLIS: LPGA Mayflower tournament: 279 D Austin 68, 69, 69, 74; 283 R Stacy 73, 72, 70, 68; M van Hoose 72, 70, 72, 69.

Racing

Stockton finds the going too hard

By Michael Seely

Stockton racecourse is to close down immediately. Lord Westbury, chairman of the company and also a steward at Pontefract, said at the South Yorkshire course yesterdy: "We have an overdraft of £700,000 and the bank has said that it will no longer honour our cheques. This leaves us no option but to cease operations forthwith. Even if we were allowed to continue in business, the interest charges would be crippling.

"It is all a great shame. The property consists of about 300 acres. When I took over as chairman in 1978 we were about to sell 20 acres on which building permission has been granted. This would have enabled us to have kept going, but unfortunately details could not be finalized".

Besides the racecourse, there is also a golf course, a cricket ground and a complex of squash courts. These amenities are rented to independent operators. Stockton was one of the fairest racecourses in the country. All trainers liked it and its loss will come as a blow to those who live in the North East.

At Pontefract yesterday Lord Westbury's son, James Bethell, won one of the most valuable races of the day when Paul Cook forced D'Lo's head in front in the final strides of the Kellingley Handicap. D'Lo was badly hampered on the final bend and otherwise would have won more convincingly.

Cook is riding in irresistible form at present. He completed the double and his 56th success of the season when driving Goldliner Game past the post half a length ahead of Prince in the Pontefract Park Trophy Handicap.

Cook said afterwards that he had been booked by Gavin Hunter to ride Steel Pass, the new favourite for the Tote Stewards Cup at Goodwood on July 28. Speaking from his home in Berkshire, Hunter said: "I would have liked Lester Piggott to have taken the mount as he won on Steel Pass at Newmarket last week. But my information is that Rabdan will be the highest weight to stand his ground. This means that Steel Pass will carry 8st 4lb, two pounds more than Lester can do."

Cook will make a more than able deputy. This dynamic lightweight has never been in better form and will be seeking his fourth victory in the Stewards Cup, having already won Goodwood's scramble on Dunme, Alphedamus and Touch Paper. Also backed for the Stewards Cup yesterday was Great Eastern, the winner of the Wokingham Stakes at Royal Ascot, whose odds were cut from 14-1 to 12-1.

Ponchielli was another cut, from 20-1 to 12-1. Earlier in the day Robert Armstrong's appeal against the judges' decision that Ponchielli had dead-heated with Crew's Hill at Sandown Park had failed and the result was allowed to stand after an inquiry at Portman Square.

Edward Hide was another jockey to ride two winners during the afternoon. This stylish horseman was seen at his most effective when bringing Bucklow Hill with a perfectly timed run to catch the favourite, Ripcorn, in the dying seconds of the Ackton Hall Stakes. Hide completed his double when bringing Straeker home to an easy victory in the Glass Houghton Maiden Stakes for Bill Watts. The Richmond trainer has now saddled 38 winners this season.

The afternoon had started on a controversial note after Joe Mercer, on Royal Question, had just managed to beat Mark Birch and Bye-Law in the Ackworth Selling Stakes. The camera patrol film showed that Royal Question was claer of Bye-Law when crossing over to the far rails, but had then drifted back into the centre of the course when Bye-Law was renewing his challenge which failed only by a neck.

The result was allowed to stand but the stewards had been faced with a difficult decision. The trouble is that no three men can look at matters in the same light and controversy raged afterwards about the justice of the stewards' decision.

At Leicester this afternoon, Henry Cecil can win the Mountsorrel Stakes with Military Band. This previously unraced colt won with some authority at Yarmouth and with the benefit of that experience behind him may be too good for Blare, who disappointed behind Cornishman at the Newmarket Guineas meeting. Cecil also has high hopes of winning the Blaby Maiden Stakes with Jim Joel's unraced filly, Daffodil Day.

However, Lady Jasmine, who finished fourth to Viendra at Chester, is preferred. The day's big race, the Brian Ingamell's Handicap, may fall to Sterlonia, who can defy a 5 lb penalty ford her narrow victory over Docklands at Newbury.

At Folkestone, Henry Candy's Sandown winner Sentroline will be hard to beat in the Derek Underwood Stakes, and after his close third to Dancing Sally at Salisbury, Madison Style looks the one to be on in the Asif Iqbal Maiden Stakes.

Finally, offers for shares in the Derby winner Shergar have to reach to Ruston's and Lloyds, the Newmarket solicitors, by July 2, three days before the Aga Khan's colt's most important test of his career in the King George VI and Queen Elizabeth Diamond Stakes.

STATE OF GOING (official): Folkestone: Firm. Leicester: Firm. Tomorrow: Kempton: Good to firm (watering). Catterick: Good to firm (watering).

Trustee retires

The Marquis of Abergavenny will retire from Ascot in the autumn of 1982, having served as a trustee of the Ascot authority for 30 years and as the Queen's representative for the past 10 years. Lieut-Col Piers Bengough has been appointed to succeed him on his retirement.

Riding plans

Tomorrow

KEMPTON: D Dineley, S Payne, R Fox, I Johnson, W Higgins, I Jenkinson, M Keltie, J Reid, N Howe, T Rogers, G Ramshaw, A Bond, J Matthias, B Raymond, L Piggott, P Cook, B Rouse, D McFeeters, B Jago, W Carson, G Sexton, P Waldron, G Baxter, W Newnes, R Cochrane, M L Thomas, P Eddery.

CATTERICK: D Atkinson, J Seagrave, M Hills, S Cauthen, J Mercer, B Taylor, P Young, E Hide, G Duffield, J Lowe, N Carlisle, E Johnson, J Carroll, S Buckley, M Birch, L Charnock, K Darley.

Thursday

BATH: S Payne, R Fox, D Dineley, S Cauthen, W Higgins, I Jenkinson, M Kettle, J Reid, N Rowe, R Cochrane, G Ramshaw, B Raymond, A Bond, D McFeeters, S Hadley, J Brown, B Rouse, J Mercer, W Carson, T Rogers, J Matthias, P Waldron, I Johnson, P Cook, R Hills.

Mercy Rimell will take over at Kinnersley

By Michael Seely

Mercy Rimell is to take over the licence to train at Kinnersley formerly held by her husband, Fred, who died on Sunday. Mrs Rimell is, at the same time, a formidable and delightful person. Always immaculately turned out, she knows racing and horses inside out.

When questioned in the unsaddling enclosure after one of their countless winners, no query ever floors her. Not only does she know the ability and form of their own horses backwards, she has all their future engagements at her fingertips and knows the strength and weakness of the opposition as well. This well-run stable could not have been left in more capable hands.

Neither Mrs Rimell, nor her husband before her, suffered fools gladly. But under his bluff and outspoken exterior Rimell had a heart of gold. His enthusiasm for his way of life and his horses remained unimpaired, even through the years of his illness from which, ironically, he recovered last year.

Nigel Tinkler, who rode for the stable, put it in a nutshell when he said at Pontefract yesterday: "Everybody loved Fred. His personality held the place together. He was always restless, always on the go and was possessed of boundless energy.

"I remember another jockey and myself schooling Drusus and Western Rose over fences at Kinnersley. We didn't half go a gallop but when we pulled up Fred was only a couple of lengths behind us in his Land Rover. 'That was marvellous, bloody marvellous' he said. He must have been belting along at over 30 mph."


Fred Rimell: genial champion.

A man who trained four Grand National winners must have had something special. Rimell was a great believer in loose schooling, an exercise which teaches horses to look after themselves. He trained every kind of National winner, from out-and-out stayers like ESB and Rag Trade, to Gay Trip and Nicolaus Silver, basically two and a half mile 'chasers.

Rimell was an outstanding trainer and character who will be sorely missed, not only by his immediate family but also by the whole racing world. His knowledge of the sport was deep-rooted and instinctive. After Gaye Chance had won the Sun Alliance Hurdle at Cheltenham, Rimell said, with that knowing nod of his: "This is a good horse. He is improving all the time and will take a hell of a lot of beating in the Royal Doulton hurdle".

The season's richest handicap is run over half a mile shorter than the Cheltenham race and took place on faster ground. We all doubted Rimell's word but the trainer had the last laugh as Gaye Chance sprinted home at Haydock Park last May well clear of his rivals. Gaye Chance's victory can stand as a glorious epitaph to one of the great National Hunt trainers of our time.

Hide on Shotgun

Edward Hide will partner the Epsom Derby fourth, Shotgun, in the £16,000 Scottish Derby, sponsored by Mecca, at Ayr on Saturday. Chris Thornton, Shotgun's trainer, had hoped that Lester Piggott, who partnered the colt at Epsom, would again be able to take the mount in the absence of his injured stable jockey, Jimmy Bleasdale, but Piggott has been claimed by Henry Cecil to ride at Newbury. Bleasdale, who was heavily concussed in a fall at Haydock on July 3, is not expected to resume in the saddle until August.

Roi Guillaume to reign at Saint-Cloud

From Desmond Stoneham
French Racing Correspondent
Paris, July 13

Roi Guillaume can strike another blow for the three-year-olds by winning an open Prix Maurice De Nieuil at Saint-Cloud tomorrow afternoon. In spite of his top-weight the four-year-old Perrault, runner-up in the Grand Prix d'Evry last time out, looks the chief danger.

Jack Cunnington's colt seems to be on the upgrade. He won the Prix Petrarch on the same day that the Grand Prix d'Evry was run and recorded a faster time than Perrault. On a line through the Prix de l'Esperance winner, Tipperary Fixer, Roi Guillaume has a few pounds in hand of Marasall, who has been running consistently.

Proustille, who was a good third in the corresponding event a year ago, and Top Dancer, the easy winner of the Prix Rodosto, are others who must be considered.

PRIX MAURICE DE NIEUIL (Group II: £27,778: 1m 3½f): Perrault (4 yrs, 9st 3lb), Y Saint-Martin; Lord Jack (4-9-3), J C Desaint; Dom Menotti (4-9-3), F Head; Hareas (4-9-3), P Paquet; Proustille (4-8-13), Gorli; Marasall (3-8-5), H Samani; Running Back (3-8-5), D Vincent; Top Dancer (3-8-1), L Kessas; Troubetzkoy (3-8-1), A Gibert; Roi Guillaume (3-8-1), M Philipperon.

5-1 Perrault, 9-2 Roi Guillaume, 5-1 Marasall, 5-1 Top Dancer, 13-2 Proustille, 7-1 Dom Menotti, 10-1 Troubetzkoy, 12-1 Runnning Back, 14-1 Lord Jack, 20-1 Hareas.

Rowing

University crew conspicuous in their absence

By Jim Railton

Britain's top crews take part in tribal warfare next weekend at the national championship in Nottingham. In the conspicuous absence of the "Purples", the London University eight, who will be defending their under-23 World championship in Essen, the big race will be the revenge match between the British National eight and their conquerors at Henley, Oxford University-Thames Tradesmen.

In Sunday's finals here on the Rotsee, the Swiss who are not particularly noted for a sense of humour, announced to the world that Britain had three eights. While Oxford and Thames Tradesmen were flexing their muscles, training at Henley; the national eight and London University reached the Rotsee finals on both days. The British national eight finished second to the Soviet Union on Saturday but ahead of East Germany. On Sunday they were third, well down on yet another Soviet eight while the same East German crew, this time finished almost three lengths in front with two under-23 eights, those of the United States and London University, in close attendance.

There is a feeling of inconsistency in the international eights scene this year. The Russians, with an incredibly strong team are experimenting with three formations; the East Germans are likely to go back to the drawing board and New Zealand are rumoured to be coming to Munich for the world championships in September with a strong eight.

The question is whether Britain's national coach, Penny Chuter, has the strength to become a Boadicea and put together for Britain what could be a chariot of fire. The woad could include the dark blue of Oxford; the claret and green of Thames Tradesmen; a touch of cardinal trimming of Marlow's Steve Redgrave and possibly a little purple. But from the split phalanx of three eights it is conceivable with all the talent available in Britain that a "super" eight could be welded together for Munich. Sometimes "super" eights just do not work but now that Britain has achieved such a high ranking in world rowing, it should be seen also to have the ability to be a little more ambitious in experimenting with crews.

The indications so far this year after the Moscow and Rotsee regattas, is that the Russians have overtaken the East Germans under their new coach Belenkov, having failed in Moscow to gain a single gold medal in men's rowing last year when they were also caught cheating by drug detection tests. But as they say in Siberia—better late than never.

Belenkov, too, is wondering whether to risk a "super" eight. However, he may have a complex about such eights. His predecessor Leonid Dradschewski lost his job when the concept failed in the 1977 world championships in Amsterdam.

Yachting

GROEMITZ, WEST GERMANY. Finn dinghy world championship: Sixth race: 1, L Hjortnaes (Denmark); 2, [illegible]

Cycling

Climbs are unpalatable for everyone but Hinault

From John Wilcockson
Morzine, July 13

A gentleman called M Mangetout appears in the *Guinnes Book of Records* for having eaten a bicycle, after it had been shredded into smaller pieces. Another Frenchman named Bernard Hinault, has been dubbed "Mangetout" because of his voracious will to win his third Tour de France and because of of the infernal pace he sets on every mountain climb, shredding the pack behind him into smaller packets.

After 1,764 miles of racing at an average speed of 24.2 mph Hinault has reached this second rest day of the tour leading his unexpected runner-up Philip Anderson, by 7 min 39 sec. When the race finishes in Paris next Sunday, his lead is likely to have doubled and the Australian could have been displaced from Lucian Van Impe, of Belgium, or Joop Zoetmelk, of the Netherlands, both former winners.

Anderson is still hopeful of retaining his place, "but Van Impe is a danger," he said, over breakfast this morning. "The Tour is just as hard as I expected," he added, "but I never expected to be in such a high position."

He was still showing the debilitating effects of defending his second place through four Alpine passes. "Near the top of the final climb," he recalled, "I even blacked out for a moment, went off the road and hit a parked car."

It was pure courage which carried him through the remaining 11 miles but his day's loss of less than five minutes on Hinault was a modest amount when all his tribulations are considered. Anderson, as well as his room mate, Graham Jones, who finished the stage two minutes after the Australian, will need every ounce of their courage to stay with the leaders during the next two days in the Alps.

The 19th stage, which tomorrow will take the 127 survivors over the legendary climbs of the Madeleine and Glandon passes, culminates with the ascent to L'Alpe d'Huez, where up to half a million spectators are expected to see Hinault defend his yellow jersey.

When the Tour previously climbed these three giant obstacles, in 1977, a brave, but abortive attempt to win the stage, and the Tour, was made by Van Impe, the diminutive Belgian who is Anderson's, and perhaps Hinault's last remaining threat.

In 1977 Eddy Merckx, who won a record five Tours de France, had his worst day in a decade of racing, finishing this stage 14 minutes behind the winner, Hennie Kuiper, while 30 others were eliminated for failing by 20 minutes to beat the one hour time limit.

One of eight riders to have been eliminated in this tour is Paul Sherwen, from Manchester, who was training in Morzine today with his French team colleagues, including yesterday's stage winner, Robert Alban. Sherwen, who will return to his flat in Lille to continue his season's racing, is just one of the many victims of the continuing shredding process of Bernard Mangetout Hinault.

Yachting

The race that lost itself

By John Nichols

British competitors won two of the six class races on the second, controversial day of the windsurfer European championship, sponsored by Peter Stuyvesant, at Weymouth yesterday. David Caldwell was in command of class D (heavyweight) throughout the race to record his second consecutive win and, at the other end of the weight groupings, Nicholas Tillett was first in class A.

On a day of ever-changing weather one race was abandoned because competitors were getting lost in fog and later in the afternoon a second race for class C was sailed in warm sunshine. Protests were lodged because of the abandonment and also for an incident in an earlier race when for a time there were two windward marks on the course about 100 yards apart.

Naturally a few competitors headed for the wrong mark and were baffled and aggrieved when it was plucked from the water in front of their noses. This was the heavyweight race where Caldwell led round every mark. He deserved to win and it would be a pity if the protest caused the race to be resailed.

The westerly breeze was never more than light and for the first race of the day, for class B, it was also extremely variable. Ronny Bengtsson (Sweden) led round the first triangle but got caught out by a big windshift on the second beat and dropped to six, where he eventually finished.

Gregory Hyde (Australia) then led until the finish, though he was fortunate to win. He passed astern of Jean-Pierre Boghossian (France on his final tack to the line but instead of covering him, Boghossian delayed tacking until it was too late and Hyde won by a few seconds. All was in vain, however, for the slow race had exceeded the time limit and was later discounted.

The French team are the largest taking part with 30 entries and their numerical superiority is reflected in the results. They were well placed in every group, though only one of them won a race. Manuelle Graveline, the defending champion, achieved her second win in succession in the women's group, with her colleague Veronique Dejuste again taking second place.

RESULTS (subject to protest): Class A: 1, N Tillett (GB); 3, G Rondon (Spain); 3, G Calvet (France). Class B: abandoned. Class C: First race: 1, J Wangaard (Norway); 2, P Gautier (France); 3, J Asla (France). Second race: 1, J Myrin (Sweden); 2, J Wangaard (Norway); 3, Asla. Class D: 1, D Caldwell (GB); 2, D Magnan (France); 3, K Van Sprousen (Netherlands). Women: 1, M Graveline (France); 2, V Dejuste (France); 3, U Haenger (Switzerland).

Second victory: Michael Harrison took the second race of the Sonata national championship, sponsored by Pimms, at Hayling Island. With two firsts he is setting the pace in the fleet of 30 although, hard on his heels, is his fellow east coast sailor, George Evans.

FIRST RACE: 1, Jiminy Cricket (M Harrison, Crouch); 2, Duette (R Joppe, RORC); 3, Captain Beaky (R Hunto, Burnham-on-Crouch); 4, Scherzo (G Evans, Walton and Frinton); 5, If (J Munns, Medway); 6, Cinaruto (H Sellars, Hamble River).

SECOND RACE: 1, Jiminy Cricket; 2, Scherzo; 3, Pandimonium (M Webster, Hayling Island); 4, Duette; 5, Hey Ho II (D Rowley, Hayling Island); 6, Popinjay V (J Highcock, Ayr).

Bowls

Scotland bend the knee to Ireland

By Gordon Allan

Ireland beat Scotland by 109 shots to 87 and Wales beat England 103—73 when the home international bowls series, sponsored by Gateway Building Society, began at Beach House Park, Worthing yesterday. This reversed the results in the corresponding matches last year when Scotland went on to become champions. Scotland are going to the length of holding a practice match today to try to sort out thier problems before they plays Wales tomorrow.

Gwyn Evans's four walked away with their match against Mal Hughes's but it was more even on the othe rinks as far as England were concerned. Tony Allcock came from behind to beat Brin Hawkins as did Peter Lyne against Jimmy Morgan. These were England's only consolations. Some of the best bowling was in the match between David Bryant and Paul Wright. Wright rather than the present world singles champion made the crowd gasp and cheer.

Scotland won on three rinks but went down comprehensively on the other two. Sammy Ashwood's four beat Willy McQueen's 32—18 and Frank Campbell beat Willie Adrain 24—7. McQueen and Adrain have been the strong men of Scottish bowling for some years but that was not the case here. They lost their way early in the match and never rediscovered it.

Ireland used the short mat to advantage and had the disconcerting habit, from the Scottish point of view, of drawing the shot or at least second wood, just when the Scots were building up promising heads. The oftener that happens the greater the effect on the morale. With a total of 30 ends left, Ireland's lead was only 10 shots. In theory Scotland could still have won. They have done it before. But Ireland kept their heads tactically and increased their lead to the point where they could not be overtaken.

IRELAND 109, SCOTLAND 87. Scores (Ireland skips first): W Watson 16, W Wood 19; B McBrien 20, J Fleming 23; F Campbell 24, W Adrain 7; S Ashwood 32, W McQueen 18; J Baker 17, D Gourlay 30.

WALES 103, ENGLAND 73. Scores (Wales skips first): J Morgan 14, P Lyne 20; P Wright 33, D Bryant 13; B Hawkins 17, A Allcock 21; S Wiltshire 25, L Bowden 13; G Evans 24, M Hughes 6.

Rugby League

New scrummage laws on the way

Referees are to crack down firmly on scrum offenders in the new Rugby League season. New Scrummage laws affecting feeding and binding will come into force at the start of the coming season.

David Howes, the league's spokesman, said yesterday that following a conference between referees and coaches it had been decided that persistent offenders would be warned, then cautioned and finally sent off.

He added "If a hooker for instance has been booked and then replaced by another player this will not mean a fresh start. The booking will be applied to the position and if there are further offences by the new player that will mean his dismissal."

Fulham who won promotion in their first season travel to St Helens on the opening day of the First Division fixtures on August 30.

OPENING FIXTURES: Barrow v Leigh, Bradford Northern v Widnes; Featherstone Rovers v Castleford; Hull v Wakefield Trinity; St Helens v Fulham; Warrington v Leeds; Wigan v Whitehaven; York v Hull Kingston Rovers.



Leicester programme

2.0 SUTTON STAKES (Selling: 2-y-o: £797: 6f)

1 31 Anniversary Waltz, D H Jones, 8-13 ... J Lowe 8
2 32221 Star Cove (D), D Garraton, 8-13 ... T Ives 4
5 04 Colorado Falls, T Marshall, 8-11 ... D McKay
15 00 Al Rosina, J Cousins, 8-8 ... D Atkinson 6
17 040 Be Saucy, Peter Taylor, 8-8 ... A McGlone 5 11
19 202022 Chantilly Curl (B), D Garraton, 8-8 ... P Eddery 10
21 00 Little London, T M Jones, 8-8 ... P Cook
22 00 Lovegrove, Miss A Hill-Wood, 8-8 ... —
24 000324 Manns Brown, D Marks, 8-8 ... —
25 000 Musical Lady, M Blanshard, 8-8 ... —
[illegible]

2.30 BURTON HANDICAP (£1,672: 5f)

[illegible]

3.0 MOUNTSORREL STAKES (3-y-o: £1,178: 1¼m)

[illegible]

3.30 BRIAN INGAMELLS HANDICAP (£1,942: 1¼m)

[illegible]

4.0 CARDINAL WOLSEY HANDICAP (3-y-o: £1,962: 7f)

1 120-000 Pearlaway (D), P Walwyn, 9-7 ... J Mercer
12 043012 Hab Dancer, R Armstrong, 8-12 ... L Piggott
14 2210 That King, W Hern-Bass, 8-10 ... W Carson
20 1-00000 Donatella, W Wharton, 8-7 ... W Wharton
23 00-310 Bottle Top, Thomson Jones, 8-6 ... P Cook
25 0-00400 Rathmoy's Sparkle, N Callaghan, 8-5 ... P Eddery
26 00-0400 Krugerama, E Weymes, 8-3 ... M Wigham
33 00-4140 Price of Peace (B,D), Doyle, 8-1 ... —
35 000403 Miss Twiggy, J Harris, 8-0 ... P Robinson
38 00-00 Kindly Thought, R Baker, 7-12 ... R Wernham
39 00000-0 Cally, J Spearing, 7-10 ... J Lowe
40 000-000 Makin Music, F Dever, 7-7 ... K Darley
41 0-00000 Silver Loo (D), J Harris, 7-7 ... B Crossley
232400 Hanham Road, D Marks, 7-7 ... —

4.30 BLABY STAKES (3-y-o maiden fillies: £1,374: 7f)

[illegible]
13 004000 Habatasble (B), W Wharton, 8-11 ... W Wharton 16
17 00040- Impish Ears, E Weymes, 8-11 ... T Ives 3
20 3-04 Lady Jasmine, W Hern, 8-11 ... W Carson 1
23 2 My Louise, G Huffer, 8-11 ... B Crossley 5 21
24 00-00 Nabila, L Cumani, 8-11 ... P Cook 11
25 0-0 Nettlefold, R Baker, 8-11 ... R Wernham 18
27 2003u0- Parton Gold, D Wintle, 8-11 ... D Dineley
28 3-000d0 Petite Hester, I Balding, 8-11 ... J Matthias 8
31 3 Reem, M Prescott, 8-11 ... G Duffield 3
33 0-0 Royal Gala, L Barratt, 8-11 ... L Charnock 10
35 0-00 Saratoga Chip, R Sheather, 8-11 ... S Jewell 7
36 0 Somerford Glory, R Baker, 8-11 ... P Robinson
38 2220-0 Train Of Thought, R Armstrong, 8-11 ... P Eddery
39 Verda, R Hannon, 8-11 ... A McGlone 5
41 20003- Wurli, E Weymes, 8-11 ... — 7

13-8 My Louise, 7-2 Lady Jasmine, 5-1 Great Move, 6-1 Reem, 8-1 Train of Thought, 12-1 Glide Path, Nabila, 20-1 others.
*Doubtful runner

Leicester selections

By Michael Seely
2.0 Mann's Brown. 2.30 Prince of Sheba. 3.0 Military Band. 3.30 Sterlonia. 4.0 Hab Dancer. 4.30 Lady Jasmine.
By Our Newmarket Correspondent
2.30 Balatina. 3.0 Military Banl. 3.30 Tongsunian. 4.0 That King. 4.30 Belmont View.

Folkestone programme

1.45 ASIF IQBAL STAKES (3-y-o Maidens: £690: 6f)

[illegible]

2.15 DEREK UNDERWOOD STAKES (£690: 1m 7f 100yd)

[illegible]

2.45 GODFREY EVANS STAKES (Selling: 2-y-o: £905: 5f)

[illegible]

3.15 FRIENDS OF FOLKESTONE HANDICAP (Amateurs: £971: 1½m)

[illegible]
7 0-00000 Grylos (B), O Jorgenson, 3-10-8 ... A Doorose 5 3
9 42-2000 Cyprus Sun, W Musson, 4-10-8 ... Maureen Howes 4 5
11 2201-00 The Downs, H O'Neill, 5-10-6 ... Brooke Sanders 1
14 0-02300 Wally Wombat, L Holt, 3-10-6 ... Ann Holt 8
15 020-000 Whittington, G Balding, 5-10-4 ... R Hutchinson 17
16 443-000 Doonally, G James, 5-10-3 ... —
17 0000-0 Morning Enquiry, P Mitchell, 4-10-3 ... Susan Barr 4 10
18 00-000 Red Report, F Durr, 3-10-1 ... Lydia Pearce 4 6
19 00100-0 Greeloxport, K Morgan, 4-10-1 ... Mrs Gillian Morgan 4 2
20 400-100 No No Holdings, P Feilden, 5-10-0 ... Julia Feilden 15
31 0340-00 Sovereign Mustapia (B), M Haynes, 3-9-13 ... Yvonne Haynes 4 13
32 00-0000 Bonita, G Thorne, 4-9-13 ... Jane Boggis 4 11

5-4 Pick A Straw, 4-1 Desert Star, 6-1 Chandhoor, 8-1 The Downs, 10-1 Wally Wombat, Cyprus Sun, 16-1 others

3.45 COLIN COWDREY HANDICAP (£1,067: 1½m)

3 p40302 Big Pal (D), G Harwood, 6-9-9 ... R Muddle 10
5 20-4210 Day After (B, D), S Mellor, 5-9-6 ... J Rowe 5 1
6 Nice N' Easy, V Soane, 7-9-4 ... N Howe 5 3
8 230-024 Queen's Equerry, W Wightman, 4-9-3 ... S Woolley 5
9 40-4032 Uncle Dick, B Hills, 4-9-3 ... S Cauthen 8
13 0-00300 Private Audience, E Beeson, 5-8-10 ... I Johnson 2
15 000303 Luz Bay, T Gosling, 6-8-2 ... — 6
16 1000-04 Grafty Green (E), D Dale, 6-8-2 ... M Miller 4
17 0-02404 Princely Chief (D), D Ringer, 9-8-2 ... G Baxter 7
19 000000/ Daddy's Daughter, J Bridger, 5-7-10 ... I Jenkinson 3

3-1 Uncle Dick, 4-1 Big Pal, 6-1 Day After, 7-1 Luz Bay, 8-1 Queens Equerry, Princely Chief, 10-1 Grafty Green, 12-1 others.

4.15 LESLIE AMES HANDICAP (3-y-o £1,056: 7f)

[illegible]

Folkestone selections

By Michael Seely
1.45 Madison Style. 2.15 Centroline. 2.45 Chrisdee. 3.15 Pick a Straw. 3.45 Big Pal. 4.15 Musical Max.
By Our Newmarket Correspondent
1.45 Polly Royal. 2.45 Tower Lady. 3.15 Cyprus Sun. 3.45 Grafty Green. 4.15 Copt Hall Princess.

Pontefract

[illegible]

Edinburgh

[illegible]

هكذا من الأصل

THE TIMES UNIVERSITY RESULTS SERVICE

The following list of degrees has been issued at Birmingham University:

FACULTY OF SCIENCE AND ENGINEERING

DOCTOR OF SCIENCE

MEDICAL MICROBIOLOGY

[illegible]

BIRMINGHAM

[illegible]

LIVERPOOL

The following list of degrees has been issued at Liverpool University:

FACULTY OF SCIENCE

DEGREE OF BSC WITH HONOURS

BIOCHEMISTRY

[illegible]

The following Oxford University class list has been issued:

HONOUR MODERATIONS: PHYSICS, MATHEMATICS AND ENGINEERING SCIENCE

[illegible]



OXFORD

[illegible]

Essex

[illegible]

Loughborough

[illegible]

BRADFORD

[illegible]

More Bradford results will be published tomorrow.

Stock Exchange Prices

Firm start to account

ACCOUNT DAYS: Dealings Began, July 13. Dealings End, July 23. § Contango Day, July 24. Settlement Day, Aug 3

§ Forward bargains are permitted on two previous days

BRITISH FUNDS

SHORTS

MEDIUMS

LONGS

COMMONWEALTH AND FOREIGN

LOCAL AUTHORITIES

DOLLAR STOCKS

BANKS AND DISCOUNTS

BREWERIES AND DISTILLERIES

COMMERCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL

A—B

C—E

F—H

I—L

M—N

O—S

T—Z

FINANCIAL TRUSTS

INSURANCE

INVESTMENT TRUSTS

SHIPPING

MINES

OIL

PROPERTY

RUBBER

TEA

1980/81 High	Low	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div pence	Yld %	P/E
158	95	Surmah Valley	95	..	3.2	3.4	..
253	152½	Warren Plant	206	..	14.3	6.9	..

MISCELLANEOUS

1980/81 High	Low	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div pence	Yld %	P/E
45	25	Calcutta Elec	36	..	6.8	18.8	..
34½	28½	Essex Wtr 3.5%	£31½	+½	500	15.9	..
26½	17	Gt Nthn Tele	£21	..	150	7.1	7.9
353	170	Imp Cont Gas	185	• +2	11.4	6.2	8.6
185	93	Milford Docks	118	+3	0.7	0.6	..
193	86	Nesco Inv	173	..	10.0	5.8	..
35	28½	Sunderlnd Wtr	£31½	+1	500	15.9	..

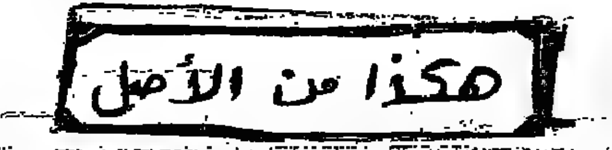
• Ex dividend. a Ex all. b Forecast dividend. c Corrected price. e Interim payment passed. f Price at suspension. g Dividend and yield exclude a special payment. h Bid for company. k Pre-merger figures. n Forecast earnings. p Ex capital distribution. r Ex rights. s Ex scrip or share split. t Tax free. y Price adjusted for late dealings. .. No significant data.

RECENT ISSUES

	Closing Price
Allied Residential 10p Ord (35)	28
BOC 9% Cnv Uns Ln 2001-6 (£100)	£103¼+1½
Cambridge Electronic 25p Ord (75)	87
Crouch Group 9% Cnv 1993-96 (Par)	£29¾-1¼
Laing Props 8¼% Cnv Ln 2000-05 (£100)	£107¾+1
Lon Shop Prop 9% Cnv 1994-99 (£100)	£97+1
Meliec 10p Ord (140)	205
Mid-Kent Wtr 9% Red Pf 1987 (†b)	£9¼-⅛
Mid Southern Wtr 9% Rd Pf 1986 (†b)	£7¼
Murray Technology 25p Ord (100)	101
Newcastle Water 7¾% Rd Pf 1986 (£99)	£95½-1¼
Philcom 8% Cum Cnv Red Pref (£1)	114-1
Sund Sth Shields Wtr 8% Rd Pf 1987 (†)	£92½
Treasury 2% Index Linked 2006 (†i)	£37½+½
Utd Computer Technology 50p Ord (£1‡)	1 prem

RIGHTS ISSUES	Latest date of renun	
BP (275 partly paid)	Dec 16	144+6
Broken Hill Props (473‡)	Apr 30	605+10

Issue price in parentheses. • Ex dividend. † Issued by tender. ‡ Nil paid. a £60 paid b. £10 paid. f Fully paid. g £40 paid. h £50 paid. i £30 paid. j £25 paid.



Robbing Peter to pay Paul? page 21

Business News

America on the brink of recession, page 21

■ **Stock markets**
FT Index 532.1 up 7.5
FT Gilts 64.61 up 0.03

■ **Sterling**
$ 1.8820 down 115 points
Index 92.9 down 0.4

■ **Dollar**
Index 110.1 down 0.4
DM 2.4260 down 167 pts

■ **Gold**
$414.00 down $4

■ **Money**
3 mth sterling 13$\frac{7}{16}$-13$\frac{1}{4}$
3 mth Euro $ 18$\frac{3}{4}$-18$\frac{1}{2}$
6 mth Euro $ 17$\frac{15}{16}$-17$\frac{11}{16}$

IN BRIEF

Pound slips in world markets

The pound lost ground against most currencies on the international money markets yesterday. It dropped 115 points against the dollar to close at $1.8820. The pound's index against a basket of currencies fell 0.4 to 92.9.

Dealers said that the spate of recent gloomy economic prediction's about the British economy had contributed to sterling's general weakness, but it had not been the chief factor. The comparative low level of Britain's interest rates continued to be the main influence.

The dollar, which had dropped in Far Eastern markets over the weekend, was initially weak, but improved steadily during the day. However, it did not return to its pre-weekend level and closed with a net loss of 167 points against the German mark.

£9m factory for Jarrow

A £9m factory, which may employ 20 people full-time, is to be built at Jarrow, on Tyneside, by Rohm and Hass (UK), a subsidiary of the American chemicals company. The factory, when completed in 1983, will produce Kathon, a biocide which controls bacteria and is used in cooling tower water, paints and cosmetics.

New North Sea system

Installation of a unique oil production system on the North Sea's Fulmar field was completed yesterday. The 210,000 tonne tanker Medora, is permanently moored there to store oil before transshipment to smaller tankers. First oil from the field, operated by Shell UK Exploration on behalf of Shell-Esso and the Gas Council-Amoco group is due next year.

BP boosts equities

Equities gained ground yesterday on the Stock Market as the prospects that BP's recent £600m rights issue would be taken up in full continued to grow. Earlier estimates that between 30 per cent and 50 per cent of the 226.8 million new shares would be left with the underwriters have now been discounted.

Golden handshakes

A £125,000 golden handshake is proposed for Mr Eric Sosnow, chairman of United City Merchants, which is the subject of an agreed £15m takeover bid by the Arab Asian Bank. It is also proposed that Mrs Sylvia Sosnow and two other directors should receive £7,500 each for more than 20 years service to the group.

Factories for Wales

New factories will be completed at the rate of one a day in the current financial year, the Welsh Development Agency announced today. But Mr Ian Gray, managing director, warned a big effort would be required to fill all the factories, and it was inevitable that the proportion of empty factories would rise.

Capital inflow

The amount of foreign capital moving into Australia has shown a massive increase. The country's Bureau of Statistics puts the capital inflow for the year to the end of June about £3,625m compared with £755m for the previous year.

Cocoa agreement

EEC Foreign ministers in Brussels have agreed to give conditional support for the provisional application of a new international cocoa agreement. However, neither the Ivory Coast, the world's biggest cocoa producer, nor the United States, the world's biggest consumer, have given their backing to the agreement, meaning that it has not drawn enough signatories to enter into full applications.

PRICE CHANGES

Rises

BP	8p to 298p	Pilkington Bros	11p to 326p
Grindlays Hdgs	9p to 215p	Shell Trans	16p to 366p
J and Secs	13½p to 336p	Stock Conv	10p to 370p
Manson Fin	12p to 95p	Sun Life	10p to 319p
Mercantile Hse	25p to 938p	Thorn EMI	22p to 422p

Falls

Brit Sugar	6p to 330p	Powell Duffryn	11p to 253p
K Collins	2p to 13p	Rank Org	10p to 158p
Guthrie Corp	12p to 725p	Sotheby PB	13p to 447p
Marievale Con	8p to 126p	Sun Alliance	6p to 890p
Municipal	70p to 780p	Vibroplant	10p to 200p

Industrial and manufacturing output drop continues

By David Blake

Industrial output fell again in May, dropping by 0.8 per cent to stand 8 per cent below its level of a year ago.

Manufacturing output fell even more, dropping by a full percentage point to stand 10 per cent lower than in May 1980. The manufacturing figures were depressed by the impact of troubles in the car industry. The figures also suggest that output has started to stabilize at a low level.

The index of indusrial production in May stood at 98, compared with a 1975 level of 100. Over the three months to the end of May, output was about half a per cent lower than in the previous three months and about 1 per cent lower if the successful oil and gas industries are excluded. Without the benefits of oil and gas, industrial production in May would have been 9½ per cent lower than in the same month in 1980.

If North Sea oil and gas are excluded, output is now 11 per cent below its level in 1975, when the previous recession bit deeply into manufacturing.

Over the three months to the end of May, output fell particularly sharply in the brewing and shoemaking industries.

But there were gains in metal manufacture (mostly steel) and in the chemical industry. Most sectors showed little change over the three months to the end of May.

Capital goods are falling more rapidly than other sectors of the economy because investment is starting to suffer from the long recession. There has also been a drop in the output of consumer goods, but components industries recorded a small upturn in output.

Over the first five months of the year, the industrial sector of the economy fluctuated around a level which it touched in the last few months of 1980. Forecasts prepared by the Treasury but not published suggest that manufacturing output may decline further in coming months but that total national output will remain pretty flat.

In the three months to the end of May, output in engineering was 13 per cent below its level in the previous year, while metal manufacture was down by a quarter from its 1979 level.

One bright sector to emerge from the latest figures is the British aerospace industry which has been doing significantly better than anyone realized in recent years. Figures for the industry have been revised upwards, which, combined with improvements in the figures for some other industries, led to an upward revision of a half per cent in the estimate for the first quarter.

Table, page 20

CBI to suggest more public spending cuts

By Peter Hill, Industrial Editor

Business leaders tomorrow will suggest ways that the Government can cut current public spending by £3,000m in each of the next four years.

Members of the policy-making council of the Confederation of British Industry tomorrow will consider an interim report from a task force that it established earlier this year to compile a dossier, based on a questionnaire sent to thousands of member companies, of where savings could be made.

The CBI sees the reduction in current government spending, both centrally and locally, as necessary in order that funds can be released for capital investment and for lowering taxes.

Yesterday's disappointing official figures on industrial production and the expectation that the economy will remain depressed for months have heightened the CBI's resolve to press the Government to cut its current spending decisively.

Sir Terence Beckett, CBI director general said earlier this year that the failure to cut public spending effectively was...a major reason for the country's present predicament.

Private industry believes that it has shouldered most of the burden of the recession by cutting back on investment projects and shedding thousands of workers.

The task force report will be folowed by a more detailed study in the autumn.

Sir Terence said yesterday: "The Government must mount a major economy drive and manage with fewer people in Whitehall and at the town halls. It must be seen that they are paid sensibly and that they work more efficiently."

Writing in the latest issue of the PE Management Review, he continued: "The Government must accept the same disciplines that other employers have had to face in the marketplace. Manufacturing and construction shed 31 people out of every 1,000 last year, yet only three out of every 1,000 jobs were lost in the public services sector."

The CBI says government spending on wages, salaries, and other overheads should be cut enough to allow at least £1,500m-£2,000m a year to be invested in such areas as trunk roads, railways and energy.

Profits fall by £16.8m at Rank

Rank Organisation disappointed the stock market with a £16.8m fall in pretax interim profits to £36.7m. The results were way below expectations which ranged from £44m to £51m profit and the shares—4p up ahead of the figures—closed 10p lower yesterday at 158p.

Mr Harold Smith, chairman, said that since the end of the last financial year there had been a further deterioration in trading conditions affecting many of the group's activities but no further decline was expected during the remainder of the year. He said the group was seeing some improvement in the United States and Far East but no clear sign of recovery in the United Kingdom.

Much of the downturn in the 28 weeks to May 16 was blamed on currency adjustments which sharply reduced the profit contribution from Rank Xerox. Because the Rank Xerox companies' earnings do not come from North America there was no benefit from the strong dollar, while the strength of sterling against European currencies had depressed earnings.

Mr Smith said that £13m of the £14.2m downturn to £39.8m in the Rank Xerox contribution was due to currency movements. The scale of currency adjustments during the rest of the year was unlikely to be so severe.

Financial Editor, page 21

SHARE PLAN HITS BNOC BOND IDEA

A new government emphasis on selling about half of the Briish National Oil Corporation to the public has called into doubt another plan to sell bonds linked to the price of BNOC's North Sea oil.

It is understood that the Government's resolve to sell BNOC shares has hardened in recent weeks. N. M. Rothschild, the merchant bank reained by BNOC last year, has stepped up its preparatory work.

North Sea oil bonds announced last October as a kind of index-linked investment which would raise funds for BNOC, were widely seen as a substitute for selling part of BNOC's equity.

Sale of BNOC's producing assets has been criticized because the rest of the corporation is relatively unprofitable, and the Government would therefore be deprived of a profitable asset. But the Prime Minister and influential Conservative backbenchers have been pressing for the sale...

Financial Editor, page 21

Photograph by Jonathan Player

Mr Brittan in Downing Street yesterday.

Mr Brittan on the spending tightrope

By John Whitmore

External financing limits for nationalized industries could not be consistently raised or confidence in the system would be undermined, Mr Leon Brittan, Chief Secretary to the Treasry, told a Commons select committee yesterday.

Mr Brittan said that he did not consider that the Government had yet reached the point where that confidence was endangered—there was a fine balance to be struck in seeking a combination of flexibility and discipline.

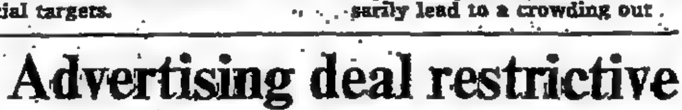
Mr Brittan agreed that the economy was not suffering from an excess of aggregate demand at the moment. But he said that a reduction in the rate of inflation was a precondition to the resumption of growth. The fall in the rate of inflation would leave more room for real growth to be accommodated within the Government's financial targets.

In response to questions from members of the Areasury and Civil Service committee, Mr Brittan reaffirmed the Government's belief that additional spending by the nationalized industries would lead to crowding out.

He doubted in any case that state industries had a great pool of attractive investments which were being frustrated by the financial disciplines being imposed by the Government. There was no evidence of this from their opening bids for future spending programmes.

Mr Brittan suggested that additional public sector investment within the confines of the present monetary target would raise interest rates and represent an unwanted bequest to the private stctor.

He did not think it possible to say that an increase of 'EX' in public spending would necessarily lead to a crowding out.



Advertising deal restrictive

By Derek Harris, Commercial Editor

A restrictive agreement on advertising between the City of Peterborough Estate Agents' Association and Peterborough-based Sharman Newspapers, the Cambridgeshire Times group of publications, is being taken to the Restrictive Practices Court by Mr Gordon Borrie, Director General of Fair Trading.

The hitherto secret agreement was placed on the register of restrictive trading agreements yesterday after a complaint from another newspaper to the Office of Fair Trading. Because it was a secret agreement it has now been declared void by Mr Borrie.

Two agreements are involved: a five-year one that ran out last March and a second which began immediately afterwards and was due to run another five years.

The agreements concern advertising in the Peterborough Classified Standard, a free distribution weekly newspaper. Sharman also publish the weekly Peterborough Standard. The Peterborough Evening Telegraph, part of EMAP provincial newspapers group, also has a weekly free-distribution newspaper.

Because of the agreement, any of the association's 14 members wanting to advertise property in any other publication in effect have to pay for space in the Peterborough Classified.

EEC takes hard line on textiles

From Peter Norman, Brussels, July 13

Britain, France and Italy today persuaded the EEC to adopt a harder line on the import of clothing and textiles in the new multifibre negotiations starting tomorrow in Geneva.

The new line emerged at EEC trade ministers' meeting today, which gave the European Commission a mandate to negotiate the renewal of the Multifibre Arrangement.

The ministers' agreement came after several hours of discussions on how the commission should approach the possibility of having to regulate textile and clothing imports into the EEC in the event of falling demand in Europe.

West Germany, Holland and Denmark held out for a liberal approach in the new MFA which is due to begin operating at the beginning of next year. They advocated a form of words in the mandate which would not spell out in explicit terms the possibility of cutting back imports into Europe during the recession.

France, with backing from Britain and Italy, was adamant that the commission should be sent to negotiate aware that special steps would have to be taken in the event of falling EEC demand.

Mr Cecil Parkinson, Britain's Trade Minister, said afterwards that a "recession mechanism" had been written into the minutes of the meeting.

He said it was agreed that the next Multifibre Arrangement should take account of trends in consumption, and that global import ceilings should be imposed for the most sensitive textile and clothing products.

He also said that there should be a reassessment where necessary of the sensitivity of products and that, if necessary, the rate of growth of imports from low cost countries should be less than the six per cent per year laid down as principle.

The free trade countries represented at today's meeting added a note to the minutes saying that they saw dangers in the approach that had been adopted.

Mr Parkinson said the discussions also produced a general recognition that those textile producing countries which supply the EEC and which subscribe to free market principles should be given better treatment than those which operate behind high tariff walls.

BL chief urges policing of Japan car sales in Britain

By Clifford Webb, Midland Industrial Correspondent

Sir Michael Edwardes, chairman of BL, is so angered by the latest Japanese refusal to accept clearly-defined limits on imports of cars and vans to Britain that he is urging the Government to intervene and police the present voluntary arrangements instead of the trade body, The Society of Motor Manufacturers and Traders (SMMT).

A senior BL spokesman said last night: "All we got out of the talks in Japan last week fetween the SMMT and the Japanese Automotive Manufacturers Association (JAMA) was a statement that a broad understanding had been reached. That may have been true of the problems posed by Japanese imports but it was certainly not true of the solution.

"We understood at the previous meeting between the SMMT and JAMA in Portugal the Japanese had given an undertaking to limit both cars and light commercial vehicles to 11 per cent of the market. Now we learn that the Japanese are insisting that no ceiling was agreed on light commercials and they will not accept one now.

"It is clear that only direct government involvement to police these undertakings will give them any chance of becoming effective."





Sir Michael Edwardes (left), BL chairman: Angered by Japanese. Mr Ferdinand Beickler, Vauxhall chairman: Mass redundancies expected.

With cars being kept roughly in line—about 0.9 per cent over the 11 per cent barrier last year—it is easy to see why the Japanese are fighting such a stubborn rearguard action on light commercials.

From a 2.5 per cent market share in 1979 they reached 12.7 per cent last year and are currently taking more than 17 per cent.

In the important panel van sector, where they compete with BL's Sherpa, they account for nearly one in four of all sales.

Progress of Japanese commercial vehicles at the expense of British-made ones is also worrying union officials at Vauxhall Motors. They expect to be told of the urgent need for more redundancies to stem mounting losses when they meet Mr Ferdinand Beickler, Vauxhall chairman, today. Last night they were forecasting at least 1,000 jobs to go on top of the 5,700 axed since January.

But there may be worse to come. The unions fear that a recent announcement in Detroit by the parent General Motors that it is reorganizing its worldwide truck facilities could see more preference given to vehicles produced by its Japanese partner, Isuzu, which is 34 per cent owned. Vauxhall already sells Isuzu pick-ups in Britain, which carry its Beford badge.

A union official who will be at today's talks said: "We are very concerned at the effect this increasing use of Japanese trucks and vans could have on jobs at Luton and Dunstable. The big worry is that Isuzu vehicles could replace United Kingdom products in key overseas markets like Nigeria where Bedford is the No 1 truck.

"We intend to question Mr Beickler very closely when he presents his six-monthly assessment of Vauxhall's position and prospects to the unions tomorrow. We want a firm commitment that GM will continue to back Bedford as its main European commercial vehicle producers.

Mobil enters fight in Conoco takeover bid

From Frank Vogl, Washington, July 13

Mobil Corporation is arranging bank loans to make a bid for Conoco in what is now assuredly the largest-scale corporate take-over battle in American history.

News of Mobil's plans came only hours after the Joseph E. Seagram and Sons announcement that it is raising its bid for Conoco. Last week Du Pont topped the original Seagram's offer in a deal that won Conoco's blessing. Now Dupont is considering raising its offer to fend off the Seagram challenge.

Meanwhile, Texaco is believed to be raising up to $5,500m (about £2,900m) in the Euromarkets in preparation for some acquisitions of its own. Many brokers on Wall Street believe that Conoco, the ninth largest oil company in America, is going to b eTexaco's target.

Mobil is second only to Exxon as America's largest oil company and Texaco just trails Mobil in third place. Du Pont is the largest chemicals company in the United States and Joseph E. Seagram and Sons is the US subsidiary of Seagram of Canada, the world's largest distiller.

A Mobil bid seems assured, although the companq has not yet announced detailed plans. Mr Rawleigh Warner, the company's chairman, said preliminary studies suggest that the United States authorities would not object to a Conoco merger with Mobil on anti-trust grounds. He added that he knew Conoco and the business it operated. Conoco is a great company with fine resources and excellent management and personnel.

Many Conoco shareholders may find the latest Seagram offer more attractive than that by Du Pont. Seagram, which on June 25 offered $73 per Conoco share for 41 per cent of the company in a $2,560m bid, has new offered $65 per Conoco share for 51 per cent in a $3,770 bid.

Du Pont offered $3,000m for 40 per cent of Conoco shares, giving these shares a $87.50 price, but it offered 1.6 Du Pont shares for each Conoco share for the remaining 60 per cent of the Conoco equity. The exchange, based on the latest Du Pont share price, amounts to about $75.60 per Conoco share.

To strengthen its grip on its Conoco relationship, Du Pont has rushed ahead to secure all the cash it believes it needs for the bid. The company announced that it had completed negotiations for a $3,000m loan agreement with a syndicate of 30 banks headed by Chase Manhattan. Chase is believed to be heading a group putting together a major loan package for Texaco.

Seagram has left little doubt now that it is determined to win the battle and has left the door open for it to make still bigger bids. It said it will extend its July 24 offer deadline if there arme any rival bids.

NCB wants new ports for exports

By Rupert Morris

The National Coal Board is discussing with port authorities plans to increase deep-water facilities in Britain to enable the Board to meet its target of 15 million tonnes of coal for expor by 1985.

New ports may be built on the Clyde and the Tyne and existing facilities improved at Leith in Scotland, Workington and Whitehaven in the North-West, Goole and Immingham in Yorkshire and Swansea and Newport in South Wales.

Sir Derek Ezra, Coal Board chairman, has allocted between £20m and £30m for port investment over the next four years, and is hoping to persuade individual port authorities to contribute substantially as well.

In the North-East, two schemes under consideration are the expansion of existing facilities at Jarrow or the creation of a new port at Jarrow Slake. On the Clyde negotiations are under way for the creation of a new port.

The Government's celebrated about-turn in the face of the miners strike in February has created a completely new atmosphere in the industry, which now aims to double exports and halve imports. The Coal Board is now exporting to 22 different countries, including Romania, Hungary, Bulgaria, Yugoslavia and Albania.

The Board has been able to secure better prices recently thanks to the fall in sterling against the dollar.

Technology news

X-ray 'detective' traps food pack contaminants

By Bill Johnstone

X-rays are now being used in the food industry to detect foreign bodies trapped during packaging.

The technique, known as Cintel Art, is the result of a four-year development by Peerless Control Systems and is being marketed world-wide by Rank Pullin Controls, part of the Rank Precision Industries Group.

Each packet on the production line is bombarded with mild X-rays for about 40 milli-seconds (thousandths of a second). The resulting ray is picked up by a camera, which is then able to build up a picture of the inside of each container.

The units are controlled by a minicomputer into which details such as the density level of the product have been fed. Comparison of the actual with the norm gives an indication that the container is either contaminated or the quality unacceptable.

In the past it has been possible to detect metal in many packing processes by the use of electro-magnetic fields.

But the new system of detecting metal contamination can, the makers claim, be used in a wide range of applications using the same basic principle. These include automatic analysis of the fat content and consistency in meat or poultry; consistency of dairy, baking and confectionery products; and even the level of filling in sandwich biscuits and soft-centre confectionery.

In the case of the meat scan a histogram of the fat content can be prepared after analysis in the computer. Monitoring yogurt quality is another example, whereby the fruit content in each pack can be measured quickly.

Even minute contaminations resulting from the recycling of containers are easily detected during the 35 recycles normally expected of most types of containers.

The system has a picture store into which a complete photograph of the X-rayed unit can be retained. Normally the contaminant will trigger another mechanism, which will remove it from the line.

A typical system for a four-line production complex will cost about £160,000.



Technology takes over on the milk round. A Brighton dairy, Cornfords, has equipped its salesmen with hand-held computer terminals made by UCSL Microsystems. They are used on the rounds to record changes such as cancellations and extra purchases, and cash received. The units can handle up to 1,000 different products, all coded separately. On returning from the rounds the terminals are connected to a small Burroughs computer for processing.

Optical fibre signalling

British Telecom has taken delivery of equipment to be used for the production of fine optical fibres, which could replace copper cable as the most common method of transmitting telecommunication signals.

The system is the result of development over 18 months at the Borehamwood headquarters of Stanelco. It has been installed at British Telecom's Martlesham Heath research laboratory and will work in conjunction with machinery already there.

The device takes glass about one inch in diameter and in lengths of about three feet, called "preforms", which are processed to produce tiny strands the width of a human hair. The preform is passed through a furnace with an operating temperature of about 2,000 degrees Centigrade. The resultant small fibre is then coated with resin and eventually some form of vinyl for protection. It is then spooled after drawing through a capstan.

The corporation intends to have about 450 kilometres of such fibre cable laid around the United Kingdom by the end of next year.

Fibre optical cabling is expected to revolutionise totally the transmission by cable of telecommunication signals. Its capacity is far greater than that of normal copper. About 2,000 separate signals can be sent down the tiny glass strand.

Most telecommunication users have been experimenting with the potential of the fibre, which has electronic characteristics which allow signals that need a large-frequency spectrum to be transmitted without distortion.

Fibre also has the characteristic of carrying signals for far greater distances without boosting than is required in conventional cabling.

Since a significant factor in laying cable is the maintenance involved this becomes an important factor when fibre is used over large landmasses.

Fibres transmit signals by using a series of light pulses. These tiny threads of glass are then not subject to the interference normally experienced by electrical pulses.

Cable and Wireless, the State-owned telecommunications company, has already announced plans to lay a fibre optic network in Britain, which will mean initially the laying of about 1,200 kilometres of the cable.

If granted a licence by the Government, Cable and Wireless says it will look to British manufacturers for help.

Arabic translation system

Tek Translation of west London, has taken delivery of what it believes could be the first full-scale word processing system designed for Arabic in commercial use in Britain.

It was supplied by CPT, an American manufacturer based in Britain. Tek, which provides a translation service to business, can now handle 12 different languages.

Bank plan may finance Soviet gas pipeline

From Peter Norman
Brussels, July 13

A way may have been found to unblock the stalled negotiations on the biggest East-West trade deal.

According to the *Platow Brief*, a West German economic newsletter appearing in Frankfurt, Deutsche Bank has put forward new proposals on financing a pipeline for natural gas involving several Western countries and the Soviet Union.

The project envisages delivery of 40,000 million cubic metres of gas from the Yamal Peninsula in Northern Siberia along a 5,000-kilometre pipeline supplied mainly by West German firms.

It ran into difficulties earlier this year when, against a background of rising interest rates, the Soviet Union and a German banking consortium were unable to agree on the terms of a 10,000m Deutsche mark (£2,150m) credit to finance the purchase of the pipes and other equipment. There also has been disagreement over the price the Soviets would charge for the gas.

The Deutsche Bank refused today to confirm or deny that it had put forward new financing proposals that reportedly would cost the Soviets about 11 per cent a year. A spokesman for Mannesmann, the main supplier of pipes, said his company knew nothing of the proposals.

In Essen, Ruhrgas, which is negotiating to buy the portion of the gas destined for West Germany, said that the talks on the price were still in progress and that the company did not feel that it was under pressure to complete the deal quickly.

Herr Kurt Becker, the West German Government spokesman, said talks were continuing on the pipeline deal.

DEAL WITH NEW TOWN DENIED

An allegation in *Computing* magazine that Cumbernauld Development Corporation and Burroughs Machines were involved in a deal forbidding competitors, including Control Data, to set up in the new town has been strongly denied.

The corporation today issued a statement saying there was no mention of Control Data or of any other competitor in the documents when its contract with the Scottish Office and Burroughs was agreed in 1956. It pointed out that Control Data did not exist at that time.

"In all the circumstances, we cannot regard the statement in *Computing* magazine as having any credibility, and we consider that it is up to the magazine to justify their story," the statement said.

A spokesman for the magazine said no specific date had been mentioned in the article, nor had it stated that Control Data or any other similar firm had applied to set up in the new town. "We stick by our story," he added.

Oil companies seek lower Opec prices

By Peter Hill, Industrial Editor

Hard-line oil producers in the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (Opec) are facing renewed pressure from oil companies to lower their high official prices amid the mushrooming world oil glut.

Saudi Arabia is maintaining output at near-record levels of 10.3 million barrels per day (bpd) and selling at $32 a barrel—the lowest in Opec—in an effort to force other producers to bring their official prices down.

But reports from the Middle East yesterday suggest that Oman is the latest producer to face renewed pressure to cut posted prices, while over the next few months the leading African producers are likely to cut production.

Oman cut prices to $36.50 a barrel for the three months to the end of September but, according to the *Middle East Economic Survey*, is under pressure to make a further reduction to $34 to $35. One major Japanese purchaser recently refused to buy at the new lower Omani price but offered $34.50.

Meanwhile, the magazine forecast that leading African producers—Nigeria, Libya, Algeria and Gabon—were expected to reduce by more than half their daily production of slightly over 5 million bpd earlier this year.

This month, production from the African oil-producing nations is likely to amount to 2.7 million bpd, with experts forecasting a more significant fall next month and in September. Other producers, including Mexico and Dubai, have experienced a falloff in production due to the growing world surplus.

Many countries within Opec believe that demand will improve in the second half of the year, but the oil company executives see the enormous build-up in stocks as a brake on any significant upturn in demand. Stocks are estimated to be 750m barrels above normal levels, and although so far there is little sign of the producer countries flinching from their policy of maintaining high official price levels, the possibility of talks between Saudi Arabia and the other Opec countries is not ruled out.

The tough policy on pricing is also hitting the companies, and the latest issue of the authoritative *Petroleum Intelligence Weekly* reported yesterday that companies with an equity interest in Libyan and Nigerian output were selling their supplies at discounts of up to $4 a barrel below the $40 official level.

CBI asks Heseltine to stop extra rate rise

By Clifford Webb, Midland Industrial Correspondent

Midlands industrialists yesterday appealed to Mr Michael Heseltine, Secretary of State for the Environment, to take immediate action to dissuade the Labour-controlled West Midlands County Council from enforcing an "irresponsible" supplementary rate increase.

In a letter to Mr Heseltine, Mr Chris Walliker, regional chairman of the Confederation of British Industry, pointed out that a planned government ceiling on rate increases would come too late to keep West Midlands firms from having to raise another £30m, resulting in more closures and loss of jobs.

Mr Heseltine has already "fined" the council by cutting £7m from its grant aid because of overspending on the current budget. In anticipation of further "fines" after the introduction of a 14p-in-the-pound supplementary rate—making a 48 per cent increase for the year—the council has already included a possible £47m in grant withdrawals in its latest budget.

Mr Walliker said local redundancies had risen by more than 100,000 in the past year, and currently some 200,000 workers were on short time in the West and East Midlands. Many stable industries were working below 60 per cent of capacity.

Heseltine: letterplea

He complained that when these and other points were put to county leaders at a recent meeting with the CBI they were all disregarded in favour of manifesto commitments such as reduced bus fares.

Mr Walliker said that, since legislation could not be enacted in time, "I ask you therefore to consider what additional steps might be taken to dissuade the county council from its intended course of action".

Ad agencies back British Posters

By David Hewson

The proposed scrapping of British Posters, the joint marketing company owned by 10 key poster contractors, may make the medium less competitive against rival media, the Institute of Practitioners in Advertising has warned.

Mrs Sally Oppenheim, Minister for Consumer Affairs, is expected to order the break up of British Posters following a report from the Monopolies and Mergers Commission earlier this month which criticized the company. It found that British Posters, whose members control nearly 80 per cent of United Kingdom poster sites, operated codes of conduct which were likely to have some effect on restricting competition.

The IPA, which represents most of the country's advertising agencies, said it had been critical in the past about some aspects of the British Posters operation, notably in the area of package quality. But it deplored the British Posters members' abandonment of what it said was the most important benefit introduced by the company — pre-selected site packages covering a specific area.

Bulgaria tempts the West with finance

Sofia, July 13—Bulgaria, disappointed by the West's response to its 1980 joint-venture law, has indicated it might go one step further and advance credits to encourage Western investment.

Mr Athanas Guinev, Bulgaria's first deputy minister of foreign trade, said that credits at "less than the United States prime rate" may be extended through the Bulgarian Foreign Trade Bank.

Mr Guinev said that a joint venture could be arranged in as little as two months and he emphasized that Bulgaria would be "flexible".

Western observers attribute the general lack of interest in Bulgaria to the smallness of the economy and to gaps in infrastructure.

Bulgaria's 1980 joint-venture law offers an exceptionally lenient taxation plan with a general rate of 20 per cent and another 10 per cent on profits repatriated to the West. China, by comparison, levies a flat rate of 33 per cent plus an additional 10 per cent on repatriated profits.

Bulgaria is the world's largest producer of fork-lift trucks and is currently modernizing engine and rear axle production in this category.

It does not produce any passenger cars but is expanding production of utility vehicles.

FOREIGN

Restructuring at Pan Am

□ Financially troubled Pan American World Airways will announce a cost-cutting programme today, which probably will result in substantial service and personnel cutbacks, the Miami Herald has reported.

A company spokesman told the paper that William Waltrip, president of Pan Am's airline division, would announce the re-structuring.

A Pan Am official who has been briefed on the realignment told the Herald that the cutbacks would be substantial and would affect south Florida, where the airline has 6,500 employees.

James Arey, Pan Am public relations director, said in New York that the reports of service and personnel cutbacks were incorrect.

Asked about route reductions, he said, "When you do something like this, there can be service adjustment."

Elf bid questioned

□ International Minerals & Chemical Corporation, said it told United States officials that the proposed takeover of Texasgulf by Societe Nationale Elf Aquitaine may violate United States antitrust laws. An International Minerals spokesman said that Elf may be interested in diverting a large chunk of Texasgulf's fertilizer and fertilizer ingredients to France.

Aid pledge

□ Mr Alexander Haig, the United States Secretary of State, and his counterparts from Mexico, Venezuela and Canada have said they are willing to funnel aid, trade incentives and investments to Caribbean and Central American nations in an effort to head off social unrest. The officials met in Nassau over the weekend.

Australian deficit

□ Australia brought in record levels of imports and capital in fiscal 1980-81, while there was only a slight increase in the value of exports, according to preliminary estimates in Canberra. The trade balance showed a deficit of $A[illegible] (£123m), compared with a $A2,750m surplus in 1979-80.

Pressure on Oman

□ Oman faces pressure from customers for lower oil prices despite having cut them $2 to $36.50 a barrel from July 1, the *Middle East Economic Survey* said.

900 jobs lost at Rollei

□ More than 900 of almost 4,000 workers at the Rollei Singapore (PTE) plant were to be made redundant today.

China trade total up

□ China's foreign trade totalled 30,400m yuan (£9,000m) in the first half of 1981, an 18.8 per cent increase over the same period in 1980.

Woodworkers strike

□ About 36,000 woodworkers went on strike yesterday in British Columbia after 14 hours of negotiations failed to reach a settlement.

$2.2m loan to Gabon

□ The European Investment Bank has loaned Gabon some $2.2m (£1.2m) to develop the production of uranium and hydroelectricity.

Japan-Soviet accord

□ The Soviet Union has agreed to terms for Japanese credits of $400m (£210m) that will enable it to purchase 750,000 tonnes of large-diameter steel pipes from four companies here, Nippon Steel said. The Russians will pay 7.75 per cent interest over five years.

Greek shipping strike

□ Greece's 16,000 ships' engineers began a three-day strike yesterday. The strike has been declared illegal by Greek courts.

Mexico to spend less

□ Mexico will cut public spending by 4 per cent this year because of the decline in oil revenue, President José Lopez Portillo said.

Hiring by Ford

□ Ford plans to take on 900 workers at its Cologne-Niehl plant to increase production of the Fiesta model.

Car plant study

□ Toyota motor sales company has completed a feasibility study on an aluminium car parts plant in British Columbia, Canada.

Business appointments

Sir Gordon Booth joins Hanson board

Sir Gordon Booth has become a director of **Hanson Trust**.

Mr N. Kruger has joined the board of **Lonrho**.

Mr R. L. Keillor has been named human resources director for the European region of **Uniroyal's Engineered Products Company**. He will be based in London.

Mr W. G. Dawson has been made chairman of **Atkins Brothers (Hosiery)** after the retirement of Mr D. Styles, who has been chairman for the past nine years.

Mr Richard A. P. King and Mr Dennis P. Murphy have been appointed non-executive directors of **Candover Investments**.

Mr Kenneth W. Cotterill has been named a non-executive director of **Tarmac's international division** from August 1.

Mr Gerry H. Hirst has become managing director of **Higgs and Hill Properties**. Mr G. C. Matthews and Mr D. R. Hedges have joined the company as executive surveyors.

Mr Angus Lawson has been made regional director for Dundee region for **J & W Henderson**.

Mr A. H. Noble has become finance controller of **Booker McConnell**.

Mr Derek Bandey, president of the Society of Pension Consultants, has become chairman of the **Occupational Pension Schemes Joint Working Group**.

Mr Brian H. Pearce has been appointed chairman of **Pearce Group Holdings**, succeeding Mr J H G Pearce who is retiring. Mr Fred R Allen and Mr Michael E Short have become joint managing directors.

Mr J McNally has been made group director, business development, by **FMC**. He remains managing director, Agricultural Database, and becomes chief executive, Lensfield Products. He is also appointed a director of **Lensfield Products and Lensfield Research and Development**.

Three new directors joining the board of **Hanover Acceptances** are: Mr F A Davies, Mr W Green and Mr T Moross. Mr Davies has also joined the boards of **Dorrington Investment and Institutional Insurance Brokers**.

Dr Gareth Jones, vice-president and partner of Booz Allen & Hamilton, has been elected to its board of directors. Dr Jones is in charge of the company's London office.

Mr William Pratt Thompson, currently executive director of BL Cars, will be joining **Colbert, Geneva**, on September 1, as vice-chairman. He will continue to live in London.

Mr Ronald J Barnes, chief executive of Lombard North Central, has been elected vice-chairman of **Eurofinas** (European Federation of Finance House Associations).

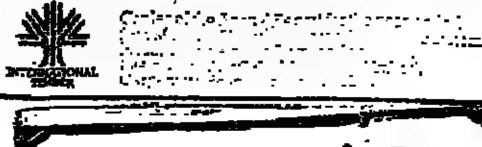
Mr Cameron MacFarlane has become **Kwik-Fit-Euro's** property director and joins its executive management board.

Mr S Graham has been appointed to the board of **W.G. Spice & Co**, a subsidiary of the Guinness Peat Group.

INDUSTRIAL OUTPUT

Index numbers for industrial production in June, seasonally adjusted, released by the Central Statistical Office yesterday (1975=100)

		Total all industries	Total manufacturing industries
1976		102.0	101.4
1977		105.9	102.9
1978		109.9	103.9
1979		112.6	104.4
1980		105.1	95.1
Seasonally adjusted			
1980	1	109.9	100.3
	2	106.6	97.1
	3	103.4	93.5
	4	100.6	89.4
1981			
1980			
	May	106.5	96.7
	June	108.7	96.6
	July	105.6	95.5
	Aug	102.9	93.3
	Sept	101.6	91.8
	Oct	101.1	90.5
	Nov	100.8	89.4
	Dec	100.0	88.4
1981	Jan	98.7	88.0
	Feb	99.4	88.6
	March	99.2	87.9
	April	98.8	88.1
	May	98.0	87.2
% change in latest 3 months over previous 3 months		−0.7	−0.7



BY THE FINANCIAL EDITOR

Currency switchback at Rank

Adverse currency movements have played havoc with Rank's interim figures. The all-important profit contribution from Rank Xerox was down by £14.2m to £39.8m, with all but £1m of the downturn accounted for by changes in exchange rates. The weakness of sterling towards the end of the half-year against the United States dollar has also contributed to the £3.2m rise in interest charges to £14.1m, as have high US and Australian interest rates which affected a considerable part of Rank's debt.

But while the currency fluctuations have been a major cause of the unexpectedly large drop in pretax profits from £53.5m to £36.7m, Rank has still managed to disappoint on a number of other counts. Trading profits from the subsidiaries have risen from £6.6m to £7.1m, but this is despite the fact that the earlier period bore losses of perhaps £3m from the television and radio manufacturing activities, and from the film production side which have all been closed. So the underlying trend from the continuing operations has been downwards.

The Australian industrial and consumer products operations, where Rank was expecting further improvement this year, have evidently suffered badly from an industrial dispute in the wake of a plant closure. Meanwhile in the United Kingdom the hotels side seems to have done worse, while the industrial activities have been suffering from the recession.

Currencies should be more favourable to Rank during the second half, although Rank Xerox is largely affected by the rate of sterling against European currencies where there has been precious little relief so far. Full-year profits, though, will probably be down from £111m to around £95m. Down 10p yesterday to 158p, Rank yields 9.8 per cent on an unchanged dividend payment. This should be broadly covered by dividends from Rank Xerox, which alleviates any worries about the shortfall of current cost earnings.



Mr Harry Smith, chairman of Rank

Euromarkets

Sterling plays its part

Can it be that the Eurosterling market, derided as thin and generally difficult to deal in, is actually stronger and more active than the Euro Deutschemark sector, widely seen as second only in depth to the dollar market? Euroclear, the larger of the two systems specializing in the clearing of international securities, has for the first time produced a breakdown of its turnover which shows that dealing in foreign-owned sterling issues totalled the equivalent of $3,630m up to July 3 this year, while Deutschmark sales totalled $3,340m and Euroyen issues were a long way behind at $1,680m.

Turnover does not necessarily equate with strength, however. More than a quarter of Euroclear's sterling business this year was recorded in the latest month, which was a period when the market was digesting so-called "bulldog" issues in the domestic market by the World Bank, Finland, Hydro-Quebec and Nissan Motor. A large part of these issues had been placed in bearer form with foreign investors, so that, if traded, they would pass through the Eurobond clearing systems. Further, the month in question was one in which, for currency reasons, investors were moving out of sterling instruments into dollars. To a degree at least this would be reflected in the Euroclear figures.

The first half of this year is in any case a poor guide to the true strength of the Deutschemark sector. For much of the time it has been effectively closed thanks to a weak currency, rising interest rates and a policy of discouraging capital exports. On a longer-term basis there is no doubt that the foreign Deutschemark sector has much greater depth than its sterling counterpart.

The ending of exchange controls has undoubtedly encouraged much more arbitrage between foreign and domestic securities, with the burgeoning bulldog market playing an increasing role. But the true perspective lies in the continuing dominance of the dollar sector as a trading medium. Euroclear's dollar turnover accounted for $84,000m out of a total so far this year of $93,000m.

●*Understandable as it is that after two false starts the Government is anxious to push ahead with plans to sell part of the British National Oil Corporation. But such a sale presents some formidable problems, not the least of which is the present reluctance of investors to put up money for oil stocks. Indeed, it is possible that the Government has left it so late that a sale of say half of BNOC will raise noticeably less than if the matter had been handle speedily.*

The key will obviously be the state of the oil market. Prices have responded to the industrial depression and do not look like recovering until the world economy picks up or — less probably — Opec can really agree on production sharing and cuts. The chances are that when the Government comes to sell BNOC's producing assets, perhaps next spring, the oil market will still be uninspiring.

Difficulties with British Airways, and the very fact that the Chancellor has been obliged to reassert the Government's commitment to "privatization", imply that the price and terms of a BNOC offer will have to be fixed at the last minute. The Government could then be faced with the double embarrassment of not realizing enough to make more than a small dent in the PSBR, while leaving itself with the largely unprofitable parts of BNOC.

Another imponderable will be the proposed North Sea bonds, launched nine months ago only to subside into obscurity. How can bonds remain linked to revenue from BNOC'S producing North Sea assets be issued when it is precisely those assets which the legislation allows the Government to sell?

Ratners

Sales under pressure

Jewellers suffered from recession just as severely as other retailers, and last year the problen was made worse by the retreat in the price of gold. After a short-lived jump in demand as consumers tried to outguess the bullion price, jewellers were left to cope with escalating costs. In the case of Ratners, the third largest chain, these rose between 35 and 45 per cent. H Samuel reported a 30 per cent slide in pre-tax profits in its year to January, but Ratners disappointed the market yesterday with a 35 per cent drop in pre-tax profits to £2.2m after a 21 per cent drop in interim profits. Hopes of better things were based as much as anything on a fine record: in 1970-71 profits were only £155,000, and £1m as recently as 1975. Inflation adjusted, the past year's pre-tax profits fell to £1.46m. Jewellers' current cost profits tend to suffer more than those of other retailers because of their high stocks which turn over slowly.

Ratners claims to have held its market share but the jewelry sector is so fragmented that the group has only around 3½ per cent of total sales, and it has also spent heavily on refurbishing old branches and opening new ones. For both groups, the second half is the key period. Ratners stresses that it does not sell jewelry as an investment, which is as well because customers are becoming more aware of the lack of investment attraction in jewelry. Profits should recover gently to say, £2.5m this year, but expansion costs money as last year's rise in interest charges demonstrated.

The shares slipped 3p to 50p yesterday but look better value than H Samuel which has a stake of almost a fifth in the smaller group.

Mr Prior's £1,000m 'young unemployed' package goes to Cabinet committee today.

Job schemes – robbing Peter to pay Paul?

The £1,000m package of measures which Mr James Prior, the Secretatry of State for Employment, intends to put to Cabinet to take all school leavers out of the dole queue by 1983 is an understandable response to the horrific prospects for youth unemployment over the next few years. The number of school leavers who will not have found a job by the Christmas of the of year in which they leave is expected to rise to nearly half a million by the end of 1983, more than double the 1980 total, and equivalent to roughly two in every three leavers.

Yet there are dangers that Mr Prior's initiative, and the mounting calls by voluntary groups, MPs and others for some kind of national non-military service or community service programme for young people, will divert attention from the increasingly grim outlook for joblessness among adults.

Indeed, there are fears that the £464m Temporary Short Time Working Compensation Scheme, which subsidizes 700,000 people on short time to avoid redundancies, will be axed to help pay for the school leaver package. Other special schemes could also be at risk.

The table lists all special Employment and training measures now run by the Department of Employment and the Manpower Services Commission. It shows the numbers covered now and a year ago and the overall costs of each programme for 1980-81 and 1981-82. In total, the measures are estimated to have taken some 305,000 people off the unemployment count in May. This takes into account the fact that not all those out of work register and that not all those in the Temporary Short Time Working Compensation Scheme would be made redundant if the subsidy was withdrawn.

The 1981-82 costings may yet be bumped up further. The MSC has told the Department of Employment that it needs an extra £93m this year to finance another 100,000 places in the Youth Opportunity Programme (YOP) on top of the 440,000 already planned, if it is to fulfil its present commitments. These are to provide a place for every school leaver still unemployed by Christmas and for other 16 and 17-year-olds out of work for more than six months. This commitment alone will prove increaslingly expensive. Mr Prior, of course, wants to go further, by ensuring that places are available as soon as youngsters leave school for those without a job or further education to go to.

His £1,000m package would represent a near quadrupling of the present cost of the YOP. Yet government plans envisage a 28 per cent fall in spending on employment services of all kinds between 1981-82 and 1983-84 at a time when virtually all economic forecasters are predicting inexorably rising unemployment to well above three million.

Unless the Government is prepared to depart radically from its overall spending plans the chances are that other employment programmes will be sacrificed to make way for extra spending on youth unemployment.



Young people demonstrate against unemployment: programmes to help school-leavers may be stepped up.

That joblessness among youngsters has reached explosive proportions is surely no longer in doubt after the disturbances of Brixton, Toxteth and Moss Side. In January 1 in 5 under the age of 19 was registered as unemployed, accounting for a fifth of all those out of work.

"By the end of 1983 only 40 per cent of the labour force aged under 18 will be in employment, compared with 70 per cent in 1980; while over 40 per cent will have had no experience of employment", the MSC predicts in its latest Labour Market Quarterly Report.

But there must be doubts over whether the YOP, or the "son of YOP", can cope with the enormous numbers involved. In its brief three-year life the programme has already trebled in size. In 1978-79 it provided 162,000 places and catered for 1 in 8 school leavers. This year it will provide 440,000 places (540,000 places if the MSC has its way) and cater for nearly 1 in 2 leavers.

The MSC is now having to find almost 10,000 new places a week to provide worthwhile work experience and useful training — equivalent to creating a firm the size of Hoover every week. Mr Prior's plan could mean doubling that number.

As it is, there have been persistent complaints that many placements provide "make-work" of little value and no real training; and that unscrupulous employers have exploited the YOP to avoid recruiting permanent staff. Expansion will make vetting all the more difficult.

There is also the question of what happens to youngsters when they finish their placements, which last an average of six months or so. Some are already coming round for their second YOP spell.

In autumn, 1979, 7 out of 10 YOP "graduates" found jobs afterwards. A few months later the number was down to 6 in 10. By the end of last year it was fewer than 3 in 10. But supporters of the YOP remain committed and enthusiastic.

"I don't think anyone would have given these youngsters a chance without the programme", says Mrs Mary Matthews, company secretary of a shopfitting firm near Doncaster, which employs 23 permanent staff and has been taking boys and girls on work experience placements since the Youth Opportunities Programme started.

Of the other special employment schemes Community Industry, which is run under the auspices of the National Association of Youth Clubs, also caters for 16 and 17-year-olds in areas of high unemployment or the inner cities. They are paid the going rate for jobs intended to benefit the community, like painting and decorating, landscaping and building renovation.

The remaining measures, the Temporary Short Time Working Compensation Scheme, the Job Release Scheme and the Community Enterprise Programme (CEP), all aim to help adults, the first two permanently.

Harlow Council has 19 people on projects at present — everything from clearing estates of rubbish and working on archaeological finds. And it has put in for projects ranging from boatbuilding and renovation to care for the elderly and mobile theatre.

Compared with the resources available for young people unemployed adults get a pretty raw deal, with only a third as much being spent on the CEP as on the YOP. Yet the MSC estimates that by the beginning of 1983 nearly a million people will have been out of work for more than a year, close to 1 in 3 of the unemployed total, compared with under 1 in 5 in January, 1981. And the number of long-term unemployed will go on rising for some time after the total starts to level off.

The Job Release Scheme — under which workers nearing retirement get a weekly allowance if they make way for someone unemployed — has had little impact, mainly because workers do not want to or cannot afford to retire early. And the TSTWCS, which is due to be run down, has mostly been used by employers, particularly in manufacturing such as textiles and engineering, who believed that their problems were temporary. With the recession stretching out into the future there must be anxiety over redundancies which will follow removal of the subsidy.

A criticism of all special programmes is that the spending is merely a form of back-door reflation and the money would be better spent on conventional reflation measures such as tax cuts. But the Manpower Services Commission stoutly maintains that special programmes, apart from directing help at the most vulnerable groups, ensure that the maximum number of jobs are created for the cash available, avoiding dissipation into imports or capital-intensive projects.

It is true that employment measures are highly efficient at converting cash into jobs - but most of these jobs are only temporary and do little more than ameliorate the appalling problems which sky-high unemployment levels bring in their wake.

But if the Government continues to insist that it cannot expand the economy and hence start bringing unemployment down, special programmes are all there is and it will be up to the authorities to try to ensure that they offer the best possible deal to those who must rely on them. They ought to remember, though, that unemployment does not stop hurting when the youngsters come of age.

Frances Williams

The Government's Special Employment and Training Measures

	No. of people covered at end May, 1981	No. of people covered at end May, 1980	Cost, £m 1981-82	Cost, £m 1980-81
Temporary Short Time Working Compensation Scheme	687,600	111,000	464	415
Job Release Scheme	54,800	66,100	129	138
Youth Opportunities Programme	155,000	80,000	320	209
Community Industry	6,500	6,100	22	19
Community Enterprise Programme (replacing Special Temporary Employment Programme)	14,500	10,000	95	46
Careers service	na	na	6	4
Training for Skills Programme	28,900*	12,700*	300	300

na — not applicable. * end April
TSTWCS subsidizes short-time working to avoid redundancies for nine months at 50 per cent of normal earnings.
JRS provides weekly allowance for workers approaching retirement age to make way for unemployed people
YOP provides training and work experience for periods up to a year for under-18s, who get a weekly tax-free allowance of £23.50
CI run under the auspices of the National Association of Youth Clubs and provides jobs for up to a year on socially worthwhile projects for disadvantaged young people aged under 19
CEP provides temporary employment for long-term unemployed adults on community projects.
TSP subsidizes training opportunities in industry.
Source, Department of Employment

America on the brink of recession

Washington

It is too early to say with statistical certainty that the American economy has moved into a recesssion, but it does now seem irrefutable that economic activity has slowed to a snail's pace.

The composite index of leading of economic indicators, which is a useful guide to trends, fell 1.8 per cent in June, signalling an economic slowdown for at least the next few months. As Chase Econometrics associates noted recently: "There appears to be no major source of strength for the third quarter".

Economist differ sharply on how long the slump will last and over the amount of growth that will be acheived in 1982. The most optimistic projections are likly to be those announced by the White House tomorrow when the Reagan Administration presents its mid-year forecasts. These may well suggest that greater business and consumer confidence, resulting from the President's tax-cutting strategies, will secure more than 5 per cent real ecconomic growth next year.

Why is the American economy slowing down and where is it heading?

Tighter money policies and sustained high interest rates have been taking their toll. They have crippled the construction industry, damaged the export sector, damened consumer spending and made business investors cautious.

Real gross national product rose at an annual rate of 8.4 per cent in the first quarter of the year but this was largly due to very strong growth in January. Federal Reserve Board figures show barely any change in the levels of industrial capacity in the past five months and hardly any increase in industrial output in the last four months.

Both sets of statistics would have been negative in the last couple of months had it not have been for a quite high level of car production, which itself was the result of over-optimisim in Detroit. The car makers are now paying for that miscalculation. Car sales in June at an annual rate of 7.8 million, where the lowest monthly total for a year and imports took a record 28.5 per cent share. Cuts in output by the big manufactors now seem likley.

The construction industry is a good industrial barometer and almost every statistical measure of its health has shown a deterioration in recent months. New housing starts, for example, were running at an annual rate of 1.7 million in January and at only 1.15 million in May. "There is little doubt that the high cost of housing relative to income and high interest rates are severely dampening demand," notes a new report by the economists at the Continental Bank.

In the last year real disposable income has fallen by 2 per cent. Savings rates have also fallen to the levels that have tended in the past to trigger borrowing caution.

These factors and high borrowing costs have produced a sharp decline in the consumer credit growth rate, with a rise of only $1,350m in May after an increase in April of $2,330m. Consumer spending is undoubtedly slowing.

The global slump and the strong dollar are making themselves felt in the export sector. American exports were down by 4.8 per cent in May and 7.5 per cent in April. America often proves to be more resilient than other countries at times of international economic weakness, in part because of the relative smallness of its international trade in terms of gnp, but still the exchange rate changes are hurting.

For example, Argus research in new York concluded in a recent study that the big American pharmaceutical companies, which derive more than 40 per cent of their earnings from overseas operations, may see their total 1981 profits grow by only 8 to 9 per cent rather than by the 13-14 per cent predicted early this year.

The reason is the decline of foreign currencies in terms of the dollar. Many computer and high technology companies will also suffer for the same reason.

It is hardly surprising that business spending on plant and equipment is now showing signs of slowing as consumer demand falls, foreign pressures rise, public sector spending weakens and interest rates remain high. Each of these factors reinforces the others and adds to the downward trend in the economy.

Some preliminary statistics from the Department of Commerce suggest that real GNP in the second quarter was flat. The Lionel D. Edie and Company forecasting group expects the final data to show a 1.6 per cent real decline in GNP for the second quarter and a 1 per cent fall for the third quarter. Morgan Guarranty economists suggest that the rate in the present quarter will be 2.2 per cent.

What happens in the fourth quarter and on into 1982 is very much a guessing game, especially as congress has yet to vote on tax cuts.

But more than 70 per cent of 1,500 chief executives recently surveyed by the private Conference Board Research Group of New York said that they will not be stepping up their plant and equipment spending plans for 1981-82 even if Congress cuts business taxes.

Merrill Lynch Economics suggests that "business spending for plant and equipment will not show any significant increase until the second quarter of 1982".

It is, however, quite probable that business spending will bounce back after consumer spending has revived and such a revival might surface in the final quarter of this year.

Few economists see inflation moving back into double figures and so a modest strengthening of real disposable incomes is likely. When that happens savings rates may rise to somewhat healthier levels, especially as a moderate cut in income tax is likely to take effect on October 1 and the softness of the economy in coming months may help to bring interest rates lower.

The tax cuts may modestly revive the economy in the final quarter, as may somewhat lower interest rates, but it is difficult to share the White House's confidence about strong growth in 1982.

Both money and fiscal policies will still be firmly aimed at curbing inflation. These policies are bound to force restraint and after the shocks and economic problems of recent years it seems difficult to believe that a short period of single figure inflation, declining interest rates and fractionally lower tax rates, will boost confidence so rapidly that business investment spending builds up significantly early next year to secure 5 per cent real growth.

Frank Vogl

Money and Inflation

Production problems led to the transposition of several paragraphs in an article on monetarism by Gavyn Davies which appeared on this page in Monday morning's paper. The last five paragraphs as printed should have appeared after the paragraph which begins "The evidence can be expressed in a different way..." and ends "...is roughly constant."

Business Diary: Carrying pineapples to Samoa

Apia, Western Samoa

"Where the hell is Samoa?" asks a T-shirt popular here in the streets of the capital.

The short answer is: "In central Polynesia, about 1,500 miles north of New Zealand and 2,300 south of Hawaii."

There is a longer answer, one that is still being worked out. The T-shirts have something to do with it, a product of slick modern merchandising in a town redolent of a more spacious age of commerce when, a century ago, tall-masted schooners would call here to trade cloth and iron goods for copra and cocoa.

Today it is only 20 minutes by air to the island of Tutuila and the bright modern shops of Pago Pago (pronounced Pango Pango), the capital of American Samoa.

It's not quite that modern or bright, despite the T-shirts, on Opulu, where Apia stands, and on Savai'i, the two main islands of Western Samoa, for 19 years politically independent (it was formally administered by New Zealand). But how long this fertile, mountainous country of fewer than 200,000 people can remain independent of what is to some a distasteful commercialism is another question being asked here.

There is still a certain missionary zeal about the western business community here — shrewd businessmen and businesswomen, with names like Nelson, Carruthers, Yandall, Mackenzie, Bentley and Burns Philp. Entrepreneurs, they feel, are just waiting for "their" Samoa to become better known before the country's two most famous names are exploited.

One of these is John Williams, the Welsh missionary, who came here in 1830 and whose witness produced such a harvest of Christians, and the other is teller of tales Robert Louis Stevenson, who put Samoa on tourists', as well as traders', itineraries.

"But it will come. It can't be stopped," says Lawrence Warner (known to all as "Jack Warner"), general manager of Armstrong and Springhall, suppliers of business equipment and honorary British representative. I found him compiling a list of the British community who would attend a cocktail party thrown by the British High Commissioner to New Zealand at the celebrated Aggie Grey's Hotel.

Warner, as a businessman, recognises the lucrative opportunities ahead and is torn between his commercial sense and apprehension about the kind of activity which are to come. He said that the government was thinking of building a cable car to the top of the beautiful, wooded Mount Vaean, where RLS — who died in — December, 1894 aged only 45 — is buried in a simple tomb.

The Legislative Assembly, also plans to have a restaurant there with a souvenir shop. To some this is desecration in this paradise of trees, streams,



waterfalls and beautiful flowers.

The name Vailima, meaning five waters, will always be associated with RLS's famous Vailima Letters. This name has already been expropriated for a local beer (as well as for tonics, soft drinks and T-shirts).

But the crasser commercialism is yet to begin. How long before there are effigies of John Williams, plaster busts of Stevenson, cigarette boxes made in the shape of his home and paperweights in the shape of his tomb.

Some modern buildings are going up in Apia, but many of the old white-painted wooden buildings with their balconies and verandahs remain. The most expensive and imaginative building, however, will be the new Bahai temple in the hills of Tiapapata.

The temple will cost nearly £2m, take two and a half years to build, will be 85 feet to the top of its dome, seat 500 people and be the mother temple of this faith in the Pacific.

The engineers are Flint and Neill of London, the architect Husyan Amanet of London and the main contractor Mainzeal of New Zealand.

Samoa has a young population, 60 per cent of its people being under 20. Wages are pitifully low and there is little incentive for the people — called the Irish of the Pacific because they are so political — to work hard when they can get most of what they need to live from the trees and the sea.

Apelu Aiavao, chief information officer at the office of the prime minister, Tupuola Efi, pointed out one of the difficulties faced by the economy. Because the price of cocoa fluctuates so widely on the world markets the natives would sooner sell it locally for ready cash.

Outside the market there is a huge, colourful, wooden chart, listing the targets for copra, cocoa and taro, the Samoan potato, and what had been achieved in the first quarter. It does not make encouraging reading.

I said it looked as if the government was going to fall short by a large margin. "The 13-week public servant strike (which has just ended) did not help," Aiavao said, and he loyally defended the efforts of the government by saying: "Our country is one of the least developed in the world, but we are not bankrupt and we pay our debts."

What Samoa needed, he said, was tractors and heavy machinery to build roads to make the great plantations accessible.

The wide range of tinned goods in the shops in Apia suggests, however, that a lot of money is wasted on goods which the country does not need. It reaches the absurd when luscious, fresh pineapples are available locally, yet the shops sell tinned pineapple chunks from abroad.

That Samoa can eventually become an important exporter to world markets is suggested by the presence of the Japanese, who are building a big fishing centre here, and who provide about 1 in 10 of the vehicles on the island.

China is represented by an ambassador and, over Hangzhou green tea, Gu Si Song, the attache, told me that though there is no direct trade at present, there are many Chinese goods in the shops brought in by local traders and China is interested in Samoan timber.

Samoa wants chiefly to reduce its trade deficit and it is well into its fourth five-year plan. Grants, soft loans and remittances from emigrants have helped to sustain the economy, but the country must export more if its copra, cocoa and taro, develop its manufacturing industries of timber milling, brewing, cigarette manufacture and food processing, and increase the berth occupancy for foreign ships from the present 55 per cent.

If it can do this the country will be making a start on the road to economic recovery, and will have more to offer its people by the time the next big occasion in its calendar comes around — the South Pacific Games in 1983.

Geoffrey Watkins

Stock markets

BP hopes lift equities

Hopes that BP's £600m rights issue might not prove the disaster first feared, helped the account to open on a firm note yesterday.

Dealers were confident last night that only a small amount of the new shares would be left with the underwriters instead of the 30 per cent or 50 per cent first mentioned. BP closed 8p higher at 298p, even though the announcement confirming the outcome is unlikely before Thursday.

Nevertheless, the market was in a more confident mood yesterday with a late surge after hours pushing the FT Index up 7.5 to close at 532.1.

Rank Organisation's interim figures proved disappointing with profits slashed from £54m to £36.6m and the shares tumbled 10p to 138p, after 154p, despite the maintained dividend.

Gilts looked to the United States for further inspiration, but with no sign of a further cut in interest rates and Wall Street opening lower, prices fluctuated in narrow limits.

Signs of a further downturn in industrial production, coupled with the gloomy economic outlook, also acted as a deterrent. The picture at the close showed longs unchanged with shorts around £⅛ lower.

Leading industrials featured Thorn EMI, up 22p at 422p, following comment on its last Friday's better than expected figures, while BOC International, 4p higher at 136p, and Turner & Newall, 3p better at 85p, both benefited from favourable weekend comment.

Lec Refrigeration sprang a pleasant surprise in 1980 with a 50 per cent jump in profits and admirers say it did it again last year with a jump from £2.4m to around £3m, a new record. The dividend already enjoys massive cover. This puts the 4.2 per cent yield at 190p into perspective.

Among second liners, special mentions were good for 13p on Ofrex at 104p, 9p on Amalgamated Power at 109p, 3p on Allied Plant at 29p, 3p on James Beattie at 156p, 10p on Polly Peck at 355p and 25p on Mercantile House at 938p.

Jacksons Exploration made a disappointing debut on the Unlisted Securities Market, opening at a 10p discount on the offer price of 72p after more than 60 per cent of the shares had been left with the underwriters.

Carclo Engineering held steady at 59p, despite the reduced profits and dividend, but Ratners fell 3p to 50p after its full-year figures. The 13 per cent profits increase left LRC International with a 4p rise at 48p.

Shares of G. M. Firth leapt 8p to 90p after the news that Mr Ian Wasserman, the former Slater Walker man, had picked up 19.2 per cent of the group.

Equity turnover on July 10 was £149.733m (15,367 bargains). Active stocks yesterday, according to the Exchange Telegraph, were Thorn EMI, GM Firth, Land Secs, Ofrex Group, Barget, Amalgamated Power, Sun Life Assurance, Ellis & Goldstein, Ariel Ind, Shell and Tranwood Group.

Traded options: Total contracts reached 1,061 with BP attracting 254 calls and 236 puts.

Traditional options saw calls in Rothmans on 7p and CU on 16p.

Latest results

Company Int or Fin	Sales £m	Profits £m	Earnings per share	Div pence	Pay date	Year's total
Carclo Eng (F)	27.18(32.4)	0.2(2.8)	8.2*(18.0)	1.3(2.6)	3/9	2.6(5.2)
Grovebell (I)	6.3(4.9)	0.001*(0.1*)	—(—)	—(—)	—	—(—)
A Kershaw (I)	—(—)	2.3(2.76)	5.5(6.15)	6.0(6.0)	2/11	—(21.75)
LRC Int (F)	113.9(113.7)	7.0(6.2)	4.3(3.7)	1.8(1.75)	1/10	2.5(2.5)
Murray Nthn (F)	—(—)	0.86(0.8)	1.85(1.77)	1.25(—)	16/9	1.85(1.75)
Peerless (F)	29.3(31.7)	1.65(3.5)	10.0(21.5)	4.2(—)	—	6.3(—)
Rank Org (I)	247(255)	36.7(53.5)	7.5(12.2)	4.8(4.8)	2/11	—(10.8)
Ratners (F)	24.11(23.5)	2.2(3.4)	6.14(10.5)	1.6(1.6)	5/10	2.3(2.3)
Westn Board (F)	3.5(3.7)	1.58(1.4)	14.7(13.2)	4.2(3.6)	25/9	5.9(5.3)

Dividends in this table are shown net of tax on pence per share. Elsewhere in Business News dividends are shown on a gross basis. To establish gross multiply the net dividend by 1.428. Profits are shown pre-tax and earnings are net. * = loss.

Peerless slumps to £1.65m

By Our Financial Staff

Peerless, the Birmingham-based plastics and electro-mechanical group, yesterday revealed more than halved pre-tax profits in the year to March but is still paying the forecast dividend.

A severe drop in demand is blamed for the fall in profits to £1.65m compared with £3.5m. Sales were £2m behind at £29.3m. Nevertheless, shareholders are getting the promised final dividend of 6p, making a total gross for the year of 9p. Peerless said when it went public last May it expected to pay at least 9p for the year.

At the interim stage, Peerless reported pretax profits down at £901,000 against £1.92m and warned of a poor second half. But the severity of the decline in demand surprised the group, Mr William Jordan, the chairman, said.

Demand for products from its electro-mechanical division, accounting in a good year for about half of profits, fell by some 25 per cent over the year. Trading profits were down from £970,000 to £391,000. The plastics division, however, which supplies the food and building industries, increased profits slightly over the previous year.

But, Mr Jordan added, the improvement seen at the very end of the year continued in the first three months to give an encouraging outlook for the year.

Interest charges more than doubled to £734,000. Peerless has cut borrowings by £2m to about £1.8m since the year end. Over the year the workforce has been cut by 250 to 1,200. Short-time working continues at one of its metal factories.

LRC reaps benefits of rationalization

By Our Financial Staff

LRC International, the rubber mouldings and pharmaceutical products group whose profits peaked four years ago, said yesterday its planned recovery was half complete but the benefits were already showing through.

Rationalization of its United Kingdom operations is virtually finished and measures, as yet undisclosed, are in hand to reorganize its American interests.

The group, which also counts Marigold rubber gloves and Durex contraceptives among its leading brands, now admits it took on too many smaller products which absorbed a disproportionate amount of time and money. Cut backs on both products and staff are designed to concentrate on areas where returns are faster and larger.

In the year to last March, the group's pre-tax profits rose by 13.4 per cent to £7m on a turnover barely changed at £113.7m.

At the trading level, profits increased from £8.9m to £10m, but the interest charge servicing the group's debt increased from £2.7m to £3m. Borrowings in the year have come down from £24.1m to £16.5m and efforts are being made to reduce them further.

In the stock market, the shares moved up 3½p to 47½p, a whisker off their high for the year. LRC is paying a 2 per cent increase in gross dividend of 3.57p with a 2.5p final.

The major profit contribution was from LRC Products, up from £2m to £3.7m. The group has closed its Nigerian company with a terminal loss of £400,000 and a trading loss of £380,000. The factory in Iran was written off at a cost of £500,000. Group rationalization costs rose frm £334,000 to £1.2m.

Sir Edward Howard, the chairman, said: "We are only three months into the current year, which started reasonably well. As you have seen in the past with LRC, we nearly always have some small setback in some section. But at the moment things are looking reasonably good."

Wall Street

New York, July 13.—Stocks eased in late trading to finish mixed on the day. Advances finished with a lead of about 750 to 715 over declines after holding a 3-to-2 edge for most of the session.

The Dow Jones industrial average was closed at 954.34, down 1.33 on Friday. It had been up nearly three in mid-session.

Volume dropped back to a little over 38,000,000 shares from 39,950,000 shares on Friday.

Comex gold closed at $405.4 an ounce.

Conoco ran up 7½ to 84½. Mobil Corp said it was arranging bank loans in connexion with recent developments in the acquisition of Conoco. Mobil was unchanged at 31½. Seagram was off ½ to 55⅞.

	July 13	July 10		July 13	July 10		July 13	July 10
[illegible]								
Du Pont	[illegible]	[illegible]	Owens-Illinois	[illegible]	[illegible]	Hawker/Sid Can	[illegible]	[illegible]
Eastern Air	[illegible]	[illegible]	Pacific Gas Elec	22	22	Hudson Bay Min	30	30
Eastman Kodak	[illegible]	[illegible]	Pan Am	[illegible]	[illegible]	Hudson Bay Oil	[illegible]	[illegible]
Eaton Corp	34	34	Penney J. C.	[illegible]	[illegible]	Imasco	[illegible]	[illegible]
El Paso Nat Gas	[illegible]	[illegible]	Pennzoil	[illegible]	[illegible]	Imperial Oil	[illegible]	[illegible]
Equitable Life	13	[illegible]	Pepsico	[illegible]	[illegible]	Int Pipe	[illegible]	[illegible]
Esmark	[illegible]	[illegible]	Pfizer	[illegible]	48	Mass-Fergsn	[illegible]	[illegible]
Evans P. D.	[illegible]	[illegible]	Phelps Dodge	41	[illegible]	Royal Trust	[illegible]	[illegible]
Exxon Corp	[illegible]	[illegible]	Philip Morris	[illegible]	[illegible]	Seagram	[illegible]	[illegible]
Fed Dept Stores	40	38	Phillips Petrol	[illegible]	[illegible]	Steel Co	[illegible]	[illegible]
Firestone	[illegible]	[illegible]	Polaroid	[illegible]	28	Thomson N 'A'	[illegible]	[illegible]
Fst Chicago	[illegible]	19	PPG Ind	[illegible]	[illegible]	Walker Hiram	[illegible]	[illegible]
Fst Nat Boston	[illegible]	42	Proctor Gamble	[illegible]	[illegible]	WCT	[illegible]	[illegible]

* Ex div. a Asked. c Ex distribution. h Bid. k Market closed. n New issue. p Stock split. t Traded. y Unquoted.

Distilled Products buys rum importer for £3.2m

By Margareta Pagano

Amalgamated Distilled Products, the Scottish whisky company, yesterday announced it is buying George Morton, the Montrose-based dark rum importer, for £3.2m.

The offer consists of a cash, share, and convertible loan stock mix in Amalgamated equal to £14.20 per ordinary share and 50p per 3.5 per cent preference share of £1 each of Morton.

Shares in Amalgamated were suspended on July 2 at 85p, valuing the group at £6.6m, pending an announcement. Morton, an unlisted public company, imports, bottles and distributes dark rum under the "OVD" brand name. Morton's directors and other shareholders have irrevocably undertaken to accept the offer in respect of 76 per cent of the issued share capital and 12,122 of the preference shares, representing 32 per cent. The board is recommending the offer.

Amalgamated has requested that its shares continue to be suspended until a further announcement is made.

Last July, Amalgamated, where James Gulliver Associates owns 10 per cent, concluded a merger which brought it expansion in the United States market. It made an arrangement through its United States subsidiary, ADP Liquor, Imports, with one of America's ten largest distillers, the Medley Distilling Company of Louisville.

New Court plans £5m rights issue

By Catherine Gunn

Seven months after joining the Unlisted Securities Market, New Court Natural Resources is to raise about £5.1m through a rights issue. The money will be used to add to the company's stock of oil and gas properties in the United States.

Shareholders are being offered one rights unit at 160p for every six shares. The rights units will be made up of four new ordinary shares and a warrant that allows holders to subscribe for one ordinary 5p share share at 75p on September 30 in any year between 1983 and 1988. Directors expect to maintain last year's 1.43p gross dividend on the enlarged capital for the year to March 31, 1982.

Last year group profits slipped from £758,000 to £714,000 pretax, after the sale of Exploration and Production Services in December, 1979. At the end of March, 1981, the group's proven and probable reserves of oil and gas were attributed a fair market value of $24m £12.7m at current exchange rates), against a book value of $10.1m.

The shares dropped 1½p to 50½p yesterday.

Briefly

Amos Hinton: Chairman told annual meeting that the improved trend for sales and profits was continuing. Company will be facing some increase in competition in the second half. However, by the end of the year it expects to have at least two stores converted to incorporate some of the board's concepts for the Hinton store of the 1980s.

C. T. Bowring & Co and Marsh & McLennan Companies have sold entire issued share capital of their wholly owned subsidiary, Bowring Steamship, to Drovebrook, a privately owned United Kingdom company, for £9.50m. Vessels will be managed by Newgate Shipping Company and will continue to operate within the Atlantic Bulker consortium.

Murray Northern Investment Trust: Dividend for year to May 31, 2.64p gross (2.5p). Pretax revenue £868,000 (£808,000). EPS 1.85p (1.77p). NAV 110.2p (75.1p).

Lazard Bros and Co has signed two loans totalling more than £30m to finance housing contract gained by the Enplan Group consortium to build 2,500 housing units for the Nigerian Federal Ministry of Housing and Environment.

Westbrick: The board has agreed to open discussions with C. H. Beazer, the Bath-based builder, to establish whether there is any basis for a merger between the two. Beazer's brokers swept into the market last Friday to pick up 11.5 per cent of Westbrick's shares. Beazer said it wished to reach agreed bid terms.

Guthrie Corporation has entered into an agreement with Booker McConnell, subject to final ratification by the Malawi exchange control authorities, for the purchase of Booker's 79.95 per cent shareholding in Bookers (Malawi). Balance of shares will continue to be held by the Malawi Development Corporation. Consideration for the purchase of the shares is approximately £1m over three years.

Nesco Investments: Turnover for 13 months to March 31, £2.5m (£1.6m for year). Pretax profit £407,000 (£769,000). After investment income and interest EPS 5.6p (8.97p). The accounts were greatly influenced this year by inclusion of Colmore Investments, acquired at the beginning of 1981.

RP Martin deal signed

R P Martin, the money broker, has signed the merger agreement with German money broker Bierbaum reached in principle on April 1. Dealings should begin soon in the shares, suspended since then.

Talks broke off in January, after three months, over the likely role of Bierbaum's original associates in the merger plan, Mr Thomas Whyte, former chairman of Triumph Investment Trust, and Mr Gunter Kreissel.

Mr P Endres, a partner in Bierbaum, yesterday said talks were resumed between R P Martin and Bierbaum alone after suggestions that the Bank of England might revoke R P Martin's status as a recognized money broker.

R P Martin is to take a controlling share of Bierbaum in exchange for 5.2m new shares, taking Bierbaum's stake to 62 per cent and diluting directors' shareholdings and investment group Touche. Remanant's stake to about 10 per cent each.

Commodities

COPPER was steady.—Afternoon.—Cash wire bars, £893.50-94.00 a metric ton; three months, £916.50-17.00. Sales, £5,260. Cash cathodes, £888-89; three months, £908-909. Sales, nil ton. Morning. — Cash, wire bars, £891.50-92.00; three months, £917-17.50. Settlement, £892. Sales, 16,650 tons. Cash cathodes, £887-889; three months, £906-908. Settlement, £889. Sales, 100 tons.

TIN was steady.—Afternoon.—Standard cash, £6,685-95 a tonne; three months, £6,795-6,800. Sales, 310 tonnes. High grade, cash, £6,685-95; three months, £6,795-6,800. Sales, nil tonnes. Morning.—Standard, cash, £6,670-80; three months, £6,775-85. Settlement, £6,680. Sales, 380 tonnes. High grade, cash, £6,670-80; three months, £6,775-85. Settlement, £6,680. Sales, nil tonnes. Singapore tin ex-works, $M29.40 a picul.

LEAD was steady.—Afternoon.—Cash, £412-413 per tonne; three months, £412-12.50. Sales, 5,075 tonnes. Morning.—Cash, £411.50-12.00; three months, £411.50-12. Settlement, £412. Sales, 5,575 tonnes.

ZINC was steady.—Afternoon.—Cash, £455-57 per tonne; three months, £459-60.00. Sales, 1,600 tonnes. Morning.—Cash, £454-54.50; three months, £457-57.50. Settlement, £454.50. Sales, 5,250 tonnes.

PLATINUM was at £317.95 ($411.50) a troy ounce.

SILVER was steady.—Bullion market (fixing levels).—Spot 475p per troy ounce (United States cent equivalent, 902); three months, 489.50p (941.10c); six months, 505.75p (980.20c); one year, 537.25p (1,048.70c). London Metal Exchange.—Afternoon.—Cash 474.5-75.5p; three months, 489.90p. Sales, 37 lots of 10,000 troy ounces each. Morning.—Cash, 475.3-75.5p; three months, 490-90.2p. Settlement, 475.5p. Sales, 63 lots.

ALUMINIUM was steady.—Afternoon.—Cash, £610.50-11.50 per tonne; three months, £630-31. Sales, 1,850 tonnes. Morning.—Cash, £608.50-09.00; three months, £628.50-29.00. Settlement, £609. Sales, 2,000 tonnes.

NICKEL was steady.—Afternoon.—Cash, £3,263-65 per tonne; three months, £3,285-9. Sales, 330 tonnes. Morning.—Cash, £3,250-60; three months, £3,280-85. Settlement, £3,260. Sales, 306 tonnes.

RUBBER was steadier (pence per kilo): Aug, 63.80-62.90; Sept, 63.80-63.90; Oct-Dec, 64.90-65.00; Jan-March, 67.30-67.40; April-June, 70.20-70.30; July-Sept, 73-73.20; Oct-Dec, 76.10-76.20; Jan-March, 79.10-79.20; April-June, 83-82.10. Sales: six at five tonnes; 389 at 15 tonnes.

RUBBER PHYSICALS were slightly steadier. Spot, 61-62.50. Cifs: Aug, 62.75-63.50; Sept, 63.25-62.75.

COFFEE.—ROBUSTAS (£ per tonne): July, 810-813; Sept, 835-854; Nov, 828-830; Jan, 829-830; March, 823-824; May, 821-825; July, 825-857. Sales: 4,971 lots including 22 options. ARABICAS (officials at 16.45).—All positions unquoted. Sales: nil.

COCOA was slightly easier (£ per metric ton).—July, 1060-1070; Sept, 1087-1088; Dec, 1126-1128; March, 1138-1140; May, 1135-1148; July, 1150-1159; Sept, 1161-1167. Sales: 10,263 lots including 28 options. ICCO prices: daily (July 10): 92.45c; indicator price (July 13) 5 day average, 90.15c (US cents per lb).

SUGAR.—The London daily price of "raws" was £6 higher at £226; the "whites" price was £4 higher at £243. Futures (£ per tonne): Aug, 221-221.25; Oct, 221.50-221.95; Jan, 220.25-220.75; March, 223-223.20; May, 224.75-225; Aug, 225.75-226.50; Oct, 227.50-228. Sales: 6,771 lots. Very steady. ISA prices (July 10): daily, 16.70c; 15-day average, 15.73c.

SOYABEAN MEAL was easier (£ per tonne): Aug, 136.70-137.50; Oct, 139.50-140.20; Dec, 144.50-145.50; Feb, 148.50-149; April, 148-152; June, 149-153; Aug, 150-155. Sales: 164 lots.

WOOL.—NZ Crossbreds No 2 contract (cents per kilo): Aug, 390-410; Oct, 399-406; Dec, 400-404; Jan, 404-408; March, 411-413; May, 423-428; Aug, 431-436; Oct, 434-438; Dec, 434-439; Jan, 435-440. Sales: 25 lots. Quiet.

GRAIN (The Baltic). — WHEAT. — Canadian western red spring unquoted. US dark northern spring No 2, 14 per cent: Aug, £116; Sept, £116.75 trans-shipment east coast. US hard winter 13½ per cent: Aug, £119; Sept, £118.55 trans-shipment east coast. EEC unquoted. English feed fob: Sept, £105 and £104.50 paid east coast.

MAIZE.—US/French: July, £128; Aug, £125.25 trans-shipment east coast. South Africa white unquoted. South Africa yellow: Aug-Sept, £94.75.

BARLEY.—English feed fob: Oct-Dec, £104.75 paid east coast. All cif UK unless stated.

London Grain Futures Market (Gafta) EEC origin.—BARLEY was steady: Sept, £97.40; Nov, £101.45; Jan, £105.40; March £108.70; May, £113. Sales: 637 lots. WHEAT was steady: Sept, £101.20; Nov, £105.10; Jan, £109.10; March, £103; May, £116.50. Sales: 161 lots.

Home-Grown Cereals Authority.—Location ex-farm spot prices:

	Other milling WHEAT	Feed WHEAT	Feed BARLEY
Eastern	£111	£109	£101.80
E. Mids	—	£110	—
N. East	—	£111	£105
Scotland			

MEAT COMMISSION: Average fatstock prices at representative markets on July 13: GB cattle 88.29p per kg lw (−3.04); UK sheep 133.65p per kg est dcw (−17.05); GB pigs 71.45p per kg lw (−4.64). England and Wales: Cattle numbers down 6.4 per cent, average price 88.50p (−3.07); Sheep numbers up 0.3 per cent, average price 134.89p (−15.34); Pig numbers up 22.2 per cent, average price 71.42p (−4.68). Scotland: Cattle numbers down 2.3 per cent average price 88.28p (−2.91); Sheep numbers up 11.1 per cent, average price 133.76p (−10.34); Pig numbers down 3.8 per cent, average price 71.44p (−1.13).

INTERNATIONAL PETROLEUM EXCHANGE ($US per tonne).—July, 303-03.50; Aug, 303-03.50; Sept, 305.25-05.50; Oct, 306.25-06.50; Nov, 310-10.25; Dec, 313.50-13.75; Jan, 316.50-17.00; Feb, 319.50-21.00; March, 323-25.00. Sales: 1,141 lots of 100 tonnes each.

LME metal stocks

Stocks in London Metal Exchange official warehouses at the end of last week (all in tonnes except silver) were: Copper fell 1,375 to 117,825; Tin fell 1,800 to 5,465; Lead rose 375 to 45100; Zinc fell 1500 to 86,925; Aluminium rose 1,675 to 71,550; Nickel fell 144 to 2,268; Silver fell 110,000 to 25,840,000 troy ounces.

Bank Base Rates

ABN Bank	12%
Barclays	12%
BCCI	12%
Consolidated Crdts	12%
C. Hoare & Co	*12%
Lloyds Bank	12%
Midland Bank	12%
Nat Westminster	12%
TSB	12%
Williams and Glyn's	12%

* 7 day deposit on sums of £10,000 and under 9%, up to £50,000 9½%, over £50,000 10%.

The Over-the-Counter Market

1980/81 High	Low	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div(p)	Yld %	P/E Actual	P/E Fully Taxed
100	100	ABI Hldgs 10% CULS	100	—	10.0	10.0	—	—
76	39	Airsprung Group	66	—	4.7	7.1	10.5	14.5
52	21	Armitage & Rhodes	47	—	1.4	3.0	19.3	44.8
200	92½	Bardon Hill	197xd	—	9.7	5.1	9.6	11.7
104	88	Deborah Services	100	—	5.5	5.5	5.0	9.4
126	86	Frank Horsell	100	−1	6.4	6.4	3.1	5.7
110	39	Frederick Parker	66	—	1.7	2.6	28.7	—
110	64	George Blair	64	—	3.1	4.8	—	—
113	59	Jackson Group	113	—	7.0	6.2	3.6	8.0
130	103	James Burrough	129	—	8.7	6.7	9.4	11.8
334	244	Robert Jenkins	314	—	31.3	10.0	—	—
59	50	Scruttons 'A'	59	—	5.3	9.0	9.1	8.4
224	194	Torday Limited	194	−1	15.1	7.8	7.5	12.8
23	8	Twinlock Ord	14½	—	—	—	—	—
90	68	Twinlock 15% ULS	78	—	15.0	19.2	—	—
56	35	Unilock Holdings	40	—	3.0	7.5	6.2	9.8
103	81	Walter Alexander	100	−1	5.7	5.7	5.5	8.8
263	181	W. S. Yeates	246	−1	13.1	5.3	4.7	9.5

Discount market

Tight credit conditions prevailed in the market and rates stayed high.

Houses were bidding in the region of 11½-11¾ per cent for funds at the outset, but the official forecast of large shortage soon had the rate firming to 11⅞-12 per cent. Closing balances were mostly taken at about 12 per cent."

Foreign exchange report

The pound weakened over a broad front yesterday. After reflecting the dollar's setback with a modest rise for much of the session, sterling dipped to $1.8800 late in a bout of nervous selling before closing off the bottom at $1.8820, which compares with Friday's $1.8935. The trade-weighted index fell to 92.9 from 93.3. This did not take into account the late decline against the dollar.

Dealers said sentiment may have been dented by concern over continued United Kingdom rioting, though the Bank of England gave a steadying touch.

Easier United States interest rates prompted by the latest American money supply figures brought widespread losses to the dollar at the outset. Although above the worst at the close, the currency still lost substantial ground against Europeans like the D mark, 2.4260, compared with Friday's 2.4427, Swiss franc 2.0710 (2.0845).

Sterling: Spot and Forward

	Market rates (day's range) July 13	Market rates (close) July 13	1 month	3 months
New York	$1.8790-9040	$1.8815-8825	1.03-1.13c disc	2.35-2.45c disc
Montreal	$2.2600-2875	$2.2630-2640	1.25-1.35c disc	3.30-3.45c disc
Amsterdam	5.07-13fl	5.07½-08½fl	½c prem-par	2-1c prem
Brussels	74.75-75.45f	74.80-90f	42-52c disc	93-103c disc
Copenhagen	14.29-44k	14.29-31k	565-670ore disc	1410-1590ore disc
Dublin	1.2475-2630p	1.2485-2500p	15-30p disc	65-85p disc
Frankfurt	4.55-62m	4.55½-56½m	¾pf prem-¼pf disc	1¾-¾pf prem
Lisbon	121.00-122.50e	121.00-30e	65-120c disc	150-305c disc
Madrid	181.50-183.70p	181.65-85p	95-125c disc	255-305c disc
Milan	2273-2289lr	2274-2276lr	26½-28½lr disc	74-77lr disc
Oslo	11.42-53k	11.43-44k	60 prem-80ore disc	390-250ore prem
Paris	10.85-99f	10.85-86f	9¾-10¾c disc	24-25c disc
Stockholm	9.61-75k	9.61-69k	205-255ore disc	300-395ore disc
Tokyo	427-435y	429½-430½y	2.40-2.05y prem	6.60-6.15y prem
Vienna	32.10-45sch	32.15-20sch	3 prem-2gro disc	8 prem-1gro disc
Zurich	3.89-93f	3.89½-90½f	1¼-¼c prem	3¾-2¾c prem

Effective exchange rate compared to 1975, was down 0.4 at 92.9.

Other Markets

Australia	1.6425-1.6645
Bahrein	0.7150-0.7180
Finland	8.5320-8.5720
Greece	112.35-114.35
Hongkong	10.7255-10.7655
Iran	Not available
Kuwait	0.5355-0.5385
Malaysia	4.4300-4.4600
Mexico	46.00-47.50
New Zealand	2.2400-2.2800
Saudi Arabia	6.4680-6.4980
Singapore	4.0755-4.1055
South Africa	1.7195-1.7345



Indices

	Bank of England Index	Morgan Guaranty Changes %
Sterling	92.9	−31.7
US dollar	110.1	+3.4
Canadian dollar	88.1	−17.1
Schilling	111.1	+21.8
Belgian franc	104.8	+8.8
Danish kroner	85.6	−11.5
Deutsche mark	116.1	+35.2
Swiss franc	137.7	+84.6
Guilder	107.8	−14.1
French franc	82.2	−11.9
Lira	57.2	−55.7
Yen	142.0	+35.9

Based on trade weighted changes from Washington agreement December, 1971. (Bank of England Index 100).

Dollar Spot Rates

* Ireland	1.5045-1.5065
† Canada	1.2033-1.2038
Netherlands	2.7000-2.7035
Belgium	39.72-39.77
Denmark	7.6050-7.6100
West Germany	2.4255-2.4265
Portugal	64.15-64.35
Spain	96.60-96.70
Italy	1208-1210
Norway	6.0690-6.0740
France	5.7725-5.7775
Sweden	5.1420-5.1450
Japan	228.35-228.55
Austria	17.04-17.09
Switzerland	2.0700-2.0720

* Ireland quoted in US currency. † Canada $1 : US $0.8305-0.8311

EMS Currency Rates

	ECU central rates	currency against ECU	% change from central rate†	% change adjusted†*	divergence limit % plus/minus
Belgian franc	40.7985	41.2845	+1.19	+2.24	1.53
Danish krone	7.91917	7.90598	−0.17	+0.88	1.64
German D-mark	2.54502	2.52098	−0.95	+0.10	1.14
French franc	5.99526	6.01344	+0.30	+1.35	1.365
Dutch guilder	2.81318	2.80627	−0.25	+0.80	1.515
Irish punt	0.685145	0.689829	+0.68	+1.73	1.665
Italian lira	1262.92	1268.14	−0.38	+0.67	4.11

† changes are for the ECU therefore positive change denotes weak currency.
* adjusted for sterling's weight in the ECU, and for the lira's wider divergence limits.
Adjustment calculated by The Times.

Euro-$ Deposits

(%) calls, 18¾-19¼; seven days, 18⅞-18⅞; one month, 18⅞-18⅞; three months, 18⅛-18⅜; six months, 17¾-17⅝.

Gold

Gold fixed: am, $411.75 (an ounce); pm, $413.00 close, $414.00. Krugerrand (per coin): $420-432 (£227-228.5). Sovereigns (new): $103.5-105.5 (£24.5-25.5).

Money Market Rates

Bank of England MLR 12%
(Last changed 10/3/81)
Clearing Banks Base Rate 12%

Discount Mkt Loans%
Overnight: High 12 Low 11¼

Week Fixed: 12-11½

Treasury Bills (Dis%)

Buying		Selling	
2 months	12¾	2 months	12½
3 months	12½	3 months	12⅝

Prime Bank Bills (Dis%) Trades (Dis%)

2 months	12¾-12⅝	3 months	13½
3 months	12⅞-12¾	4 months	13½
4 months	12⅞-12¾	6 months	13½
6 months	12⅞-12¾		

Local Authority Bonds

1 month	13¾-13½	7 months	13⅞-13¾
2 months	13¾-13½	8 months	13⅞-13¾
3 months	13¾-13½	9 months	13⅞-13¾
4 months	13¾-13½	10 months	13⅞-13¾
5 months	13¾-13½	11 months	13⅞-13¾
6 months	13⅞-13¾	12 months	13¾-13½

Secondary Mkt. ECD Rates (%)

1 month	12⅞-12¾	6 months	13⅝-13¼
3 months	13⅛-13⅛	12 months	13½-13¾

Local Authority Market (%)

2 days	12½	3 months	13¼
7 days	12¾	6 months	13½
1 month	12¾	1 year	13¾

Interbank Market (%)

Overnight: Open 12½-11½ Close 13

1 week	12½-12¼	6 months	13¹¹⁄₁₆-13⁷⁄₁₆
1 month	12⅞-12¹¹⁄₁₆	9 months	13⅝-13⁷⁄₁₆
3 months	13⁷⁄₁₆-13¼	12 months	13¹¹⁄₁₆-13⁷⁄₁₆

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3 months 13½ 6 months 14¼

Finance House Base Rate 13%



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Mother Help / housekeeper, aged 25-29, to start second half September. Reply with photo Box No. 156 Ch. 1820, Montreux 1.

RELIABLE MARRIED COUPLE
required for service as Butler and Housekeeper in a Company Guest House maintained and operated to a high standard, with extensive grounds pleasantly set in a rural area east of Cardiff.
A flat with service tenancy. Catering support is provided, but the housekeeper should be capable of cooking to a reasonable standard. Domestic assistance is provided. Gardening staff maintain the grounds but the Butler would be administratively responsible for them.
PLEASE REPLY, WITH FULL PERSONAL DETAILS, INCLUDING PREVIOUS EXPERIENCE, TO BOX 0364 G, THE TIMES.

AU PAIR BUREAU Piccadilly Ltd World's largest au pair agency offers best jobs London or abroad at 87 Regent St., W.1. 930 4757.
EXPERIENCED, SELF-MOTIVATED economy-minded cook required 4 days per week, on self-employed basis for Chartered Surveyors partners' dining room. Pall Mall area. Telephone Mrs Johnson 01-930 9731.
SWISS FAMILY with 1-year-old child, living Chelsea area, seeks Nanny or Mother's help.—370 3974.

REQUIRED

ATTRACTIVE tall, well-groomed young lady, 33, former dancer, later Hotel Receptionist seeks live-in Housekeeping / Hostess / clerical post in London. References: Capable, Tidy. Genuine Box 0613 G The Times.

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LEGAL NOTICES

[…]REN ELECTRONIC SERVICES LIMITED. The Companies Act 1948.
We, GEORGE ALBERT AUGER [of] Stoy Hayward & Partners, 44 [B]aker Street, London W1M 1DJ [a]nd DAVID JULIAN BUCHLER of [B]ernard Phillips & Co., 18 Mal[…]avers Street, London, WC2 hereby [gi]ve notice that we were appointed [JO]INT LIQUIDATORS in the above [m]atter on the 17th June, 1981. [A]ll debts and claims should be [se]nt to Mr. David Julian Buchler [at] his address given above.
G. A. AUGER
D. J. BUCHLER.
Joint Liquidators

[…]ERPOINT & HALPIN (ROAD HAULAGE) LIMITED
[N]otice is hereby given, pursuant [to] Section 293 Companies Act 1948, [th]at a MEETING of the CREDITORS [of] the above-named Company will [be] held at the Clifton Ford Hotel, [W]elbeck St., London, W.1. on Fri[da]y, 17th July, 1981, at 11.30 a.m. [fo]r the purposes mentioned in [S]ection 294 and 295 of the said Act. [Da]ted this 6th day of July, 1981.
By order of the Board.
M. D. PIERPOINT
Director

PUBLIC NOTICES

POTATO MARKETING BOARD

ELECTIONS OF CERTAIN DISTRICT MEMBERS—1981

The Potato Marketing Board announces that the undermentioned elections will be held on Wednesday, 28th October, 1981, in accordance with the requirements of the Potato Marketing Scheme, as amended. According to the Scheme, the Board's electoral Districts are deemed still to comprise the counties as they were prior to 1st April, 1974. Those Districts in which elections will be held are defined below:

Districts	Counties	Number of Member(s) to be elected	Present Members
South-Western	Somersetshire, Dorsetshire, Devonshire, Cornwall (including the Isles of Scilly)	1	Mr. R. J. Badcock
Lincoln	Lincolnshire	4	Mr. J. F. Day, Mr. R. C. Dobbs, Mr. G. S. Grantham, Mr. E. M. Wrisdale, J.P.
West Midland	Cheshire, Shropshire, Staffordshire, Warwickshire, Worcestershire, Gloucestershire, Herefordshire	2	Mr. R. H. Barnes, Mr. F. C. Newbold
North-East Scotland	Aberdeenshire, Kincardineshire, Angus, Perthshire	2	Mr. G. L. Galloway, Mr. D. B. Sinclair, J.P.

Nominations of candidates, and deposits of £20 in respect of each, must be lodged with the Potato Marketing Board, 50 Hans Crescent, Knightsbridge, London SW1X 0NB, not later than 6 p.m. on Wednesday, 23rd September, 1981. Envelopes should be addressed to the Secretary at the above address and marked "Election" in the top left-hand corner.

Qualifications for nomination and conditions which must be fulfilled are set out in the Potato Marketing Scheme 1955 as amended to 1st March, 1976. Copies of the Scheme may be obtained from Her Majesty's Stationery Office, or through any bookseller, price 85p net.

Members elected on 28th October will hold office for three years from 31st October, 1981.

E. B. FORSTER,
General Manager and Secretary,
50 Hans Crescent,
Knightsbridge,
London SW1X 0NB
1st July, 1981.

PERSONAL

SITUATIONS WANTED

ACCOUNTANT-BOOKKEEPER (freelance) for Co. books daily. Wages especially. 404 0085.
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S.W.5.—3rd prof person. Own double room in luxury flat. £150 p.c.m. incl. Tel. 375 9485 eves.
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W.8.—Prof. girl 25+ O/R £100 p.m. 373 1644 after 6.
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HAMPSTEAD FLAT. Second female (30 plus), own room: £30 p.w. plus telephone bill.—794 5959 ev.
FLATMATES.—313 Brompton Rd. Selective sharing. 589 5491.
OVAL. Central, prof male, 25+, own quiet room: £25 p.w.—735 5359.
CHELSEA. Beautiful maisonette, every luxury, garden, girl: £50 p.w.—352 5503.
PEER'S Kinsman, 32, seeks bed in London 1/2 nights weekly. Box 0581 G The Times.
PIED-A-TERRE Mon-Fri, private house, Chiswick. Light breakfast. Easy parking. £50pw 995 3750
FULHAM, SW6, male 25+ to share luxury house and garden £150 p.c.m. 01-385 4207 (after 6).
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S.W.18 2nd person 25+ share flat. own room. £28pw. 946 7106 after 6pm.
SHARE A FLAT (est. 1958) for profs.—175 Piccadilly, 493 1265.

FLAT SHARING

ST. JOHN'S WOOD. Own room in furnished maisonette, 2 mins public transport, C.H. £107 incl. 01-328 0157.
RIVERSIDE, Hammersmith, large room. £24 pw 928 8770 or 741 1370.

RENTALS

UNFURNISHED flats wanted f & f purchased. 602 4471 Dixon & Co.
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RENTALS

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MAIDA VALE, W.9.—Double bed., recep., k. & b., flat avail. 3 months plus. Married couple only: £45 p.w. 930 0261.
SUNDRIDGE PARK, Bromley, Kent. Spacious beautifully decorated 1st floor flat available for short lets from July 22. 2 double bedrooms, comfortable recept/living room, fully equipped kitchen, all amenities. Lock-up garage also available. £80 p.w. inc. Newson, 01-789 8597.
MAYFAIR/S.W.1. Luxury furn/unfurn 2/4 bedroom flats/house. £250 p.w. neg. 402 0170.
PIMLICO, SW1. — Delightful s/c flat, 3 beds., recpt, bath, cloak, k. & b., phone, c.h., col. TV. £75 p.w. inc. 485 4256.
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SLOANE AVENUE SW3. Superb furnished 1st floor balcony flat in p/b block. Double bed, bath, reception room, kitchenette, lift and porterage. Available now for long let to a company: £95 p.w. Ewan Foster, FRICS, 589 5405.
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HAMPSTEAD GDN SUBURB. Excellent 4 bed, 2 bath house, gdn and gge. Unfurnished, long let: £160 pw. Benham & Reeves RLO. 435 9681.
KNIGHTSBRIDGE. Pretty, well furnished mod 1 bed flat near Hyde Park/Harrods: £95 p.w. Buchanan 589 7779/9936.
CHELSEA. Well furnished, spacious mod flat in quiet area. 2 dble beds, 2 baths: £135 p.w. Buchanan. 589 7779/9936.

(continued on page 24)

PERSONAL COLUMNS

ALSO ON PAGE 23

UK HOLIDAYS

SOUTH COTSWOLDS. Secluded village house. Sleeps 6 + cot. Tennis court. Available 25th July to 13th September, £100-£120 p.w. Longer lets preferred. No dogs. Cirencester (0285) 861346, after 5 p.m.

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ANNOUNCEMENTS

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CHOICE



Cassie MacFarlane: BBC 1 10.20pm

●RUSH (ITV 10.30pm), for all women college students in the States, is the week leading up to enrolment. Study is put behind them temporarily as the girls take part in the ritual known as 'rushing' whereby the powerful sororities choose their new members. An all-woman camera crew was permitted to film behind the scenes at the University of Mississippi and for the first time the mysteries of Coke Parties, Preference Parties and *The Big Day* are revealed. The girls are allowed telephone calls from boyfriends during the week but definitely no visits. The programme follows the events of Rush Week without comment and records the anguish and elation as the final selections are made.

●WAR ON CRIME (BBC 1 9.25pm) is one of a rash of programmes that have *understandably*, been shown over the past few days on the subject of law and order. Narrated by Derek Cooper the programme follows the police in action on the streets and the public's reaction to their work. With the help of experts the programme reveals a somewhat surprising view of the War on Crime.

●A MEMORABLE SCENE (Radio 3 9.45pm) is a new series in which distinguished actors read *from the works of great* historians. In this first programme Michael Hordern reads the account of the trial of Sir Thomas More from J. A. Froude's *History of England* which was published between 1856 and 1870. Other readings in the series will be performed by Tom Fleming, Brewster Mason, Robert Eddison and Alan Dobie.

●IN THE BEGINNING (Radio 4 7.50pm) is by Robert Foxcroft *of the Evolution versus* Creation debate. Darwin's long accepted theories are now coming under increasing attack from some scientists while on the other hand there is a growing *groundswell of opinion* that favours the Biblical Creationist movement. With the aid of scientists and theologians of all viewpoints Mr Foxcroft tries to shed some light on the argument.

WHAT THE SYMBOLS MEAN: †STEREO; * BLACK AND WHITE; (r) REPEAT.

Broadcasting Guide

Edited by Peter Dear

TELEVISION

BBC 1

6.40 am Open University: Cardiovascular Control; 7.05 Solar Cells; 7.30 The Evolution of Breeding Systems. *Closedown at 7.55*

1.15 pm News with weather forecast from Jack Scott.

1.30 Head and Tails. Derek Griffiths tells the tale of Dog-a-Long (r).
Closedown at 1.45

3.50 Goreuon Gwynfryn. Highlights from a Welsh variety show

4.20 Play School. For the under fives (shown earlier on BBC 2)
4.45 Help! It's the Hair Bear Bunch. *Cartoon adventures of a* cool bear (r) 5.05 Newsround. Domestic and world news for young people presented by Paul McDowell 5.10 Ask Aspel. Mike Aspel with some more clips from recent BBC television *programmes* requested by viewers. With him in the studio to answer questions is athlete Linsey MacDonald 5.35 Paddington. Animated adventures of a *sophisticated* bear narrated by Michael Hordern (r).

5.40 News read by Peter Woods 5.55 Regional news magazines

6.20 Nationwide. Current affairs from around the country introduced by Frank Bough.

6.55 Medical Expresss. Hilary Henson and Chris Serle take a look at what medicine has to offer.

7.25 Film: Hot Enough for June (1963) starring *Dirk* Bogarde and Sylva Koscina. A mild comedy thriller in which Bogarde plays an unwitting spy. A failed author, he joins a company as a trainee executive and is sent to Czechoslovakia on *business and finds himself* in all manner of scrapes. Also starring Robert Morley and Leo McKern.

9.00 News read by Kenneth *Kendall*.

9.25 War on Crime. A documentary which follows the police at work on the streets and the public's response to them. There is *also interviews* with criminals and victims. The narrator is Derek Cooper (see Personal Choice) 10.20 Goodbye Darling....Lina by James Mitchell. The last of eight plays. Lina is the accountant for a superstar singer. She falls for a local land owner but the singer's agent is determined that she concentrates on the job of managing the singer's finances.

11.10 It's a Dog's Life. Continuing his series on working dogs and their *owners Phil* Drabble goes behind the scenes at Perry Barr Greyhound Stadium, Birmingham. He also visits a social club in the heart of the Black Country to reminisce about one of the joys of his youth — whippet racing (r).

11.40 News headlines and weather.

Regions

BBC 1 VARIATIONS. Cymru/Wales 3.50-4.20 Closedown 5.10-5.35 Yr Awr Fach 5.55-6.20 Wales today. 6.55-7.25 Heddiw. 11.40 News and Weather. Scotland 5.50-5.55 The Wombles. 5.55-10.10 Jackanory.* 10.10-10.35 Champion the Wonder Horse. 10.35-10.55 Take Hart. 1.10-1.15 The Scottish News. 3.50-4.20 Closedown. 5.55-6.20 Reporting Scotland. 11.40 News and Weather. Northern Ireland 3.50-4.18 Closedown. 4.18-4.20 Northern Ireland News. 5.55-6.20 Scene Around Six. 11.40 News and Weather. England 5.55-6.20 Regional Magazines. 11.45 Close.

BBC 2

6.40 Open University: English Flats of the 1930s; 7.05 The Dragon School; 7.30 History of Mathematics; Closedown at 7.55.

11.00 Play School. For the under *fives presented by Chloe* Ashcroft and Christopher Bramwell. Delia Morgan tells the traditional tale of The Town Mouse and The Country Mouse. *Closedown at 11.25.*

4.50 pm Open University: Book Polynomials; 5.15 Socialist Realist Art; 5.40 Semi-Conductors and the Sun; 6.05 Knottley *Fields: 2*; 6.30 Rats and Super Rats.

6.55 Six *Fifty-five* Special. Music and chat presented by Donny MacLeod, Peter Tomlinson and Marian Foster. Among the guests are Sir Bernard Miles and the Dutch Marines Swing Band.

7.30 News including a sub-titled synopsis for the hard-of-hearing.

7.40 My Music. A lighthearted quiz, dedicated to Euterpe, between two teams, one consisting of Frank Muir and John Amis, the other Denis Norden and Ian Wallace. The question *setter and master is Steve Race.*

8.05 Taking the Strain. Noel Edmonds examines a machine that measures stress and tries a method of relaxation. Penny *Yendell uses her relaxation* technique to remove the tension from her face, hands and arms.

8.30 The Theatre Quiz. Two teams with an acting background compete in a test of theatrical knowledge. Alfred Marks is the questionmaster. The last of the series.

9.00 Rhythm on Two featuring Stephane Grappelli. The second part of a concert recorded at the Festival Theatre, Great *Malvern.*

9.30 Maybury. Maisie is admitted to the psychiatric wing of the Maybury. Patrick Stewart stars as Dr Roebuck and Pauline Delany as Maisie.

10.20 Mozart: The Last Decade. *The Piano Concerto in D minor* performed by John Lill and the BBC Welsh Symphony Orchestra at the Brangwyn Hall, Swansea. The programme is introduced by H. C. Robbins Landon.

10.55 Newsnight. The latest news from home and abroad presented by Peter Snow, Charles Wheeler, John Tusa and Peter Hobday.

11.35 The Old Grey Whistle Test. A look at the latest developments in the contemporary rock scene presented by Anne Nightingale and David Hepworth. Studio guests are The Jim Carroll Band and Au Pairs. The programme ends at 12.15 am.

Thames

9.50am Shuttleworth Vintage Planes: A closer look at the 'planes both flying and on the ground. 9.40 Bailey's Bird: Adventures of a freelance pilot *in South East Asia. 10.10* Hands: An examination of the masons and stonecutters of Ireland. 10.35 The World We Live In: How man's understanding of the sun and the solar system has evolved. 11.00 Little House on the Prairie (r). 11.50 Cartoon: Dick Tracy in Gruesome Twosome. 12.00 Paperplay: Susan Stranks shows her two friends how to make an egg *cosy from felt and glue* (r). 12.10pm Pipkins: Puppets for the very young (r).

12.30 The Warrington 500: Gus MacDonald and a cross-section of Warrington voters ask politicians their views on the Common Market.

1.00 News read by Peter Sissons. 1.20 Thames News with Tricia Ingrams.

1.30 The Warrington 500: More talks about the Common Market introduced by Gus MacDonald.

2.00 Adapting to Fashion: Sewing hints from Betty Foster (r). 2.20 Daly Beauty: Beautician Barbara Daly demonstrates a beauty routine for teenagers on *Sharron Davies*. 2.45 Heartland: First part of a romantic series about an unmarried mother (r). 3.45 Looks Familiar: Dennis Norden with the original comedians of Variety Bandbox — Frankie Howerd, Arthur English and the late Derek Roy *whose last television appearance this was* (r).

4.15 Cartoon: A Mouse Divided. 4.20 Razzamatazz: Non-stop entertainment for young people in front of a live and vociferous young audience. 4.45 Heavens Above: A journey through the *heavens in the company of* Heather Couper and Terence Myurtagh (r). 5.15 White Light: A discussion between 75 young people from the South East between the ages of 16 and 20 on the subject of Race and Prejudice.

5.45 News 6.00 Thames News 6.25 Help! Viv Taylor Gee with news of a community project.

6.35 Crossroads: Arthur Brownlow tells a fib, but only in a good cause.

7.00 Years of Lightning: 1958 Now Dig This. The year of the Teddy Boys, Harold *Macmillan* and rock and roll.

7.30 The Jim Davidson Show: *Non-stop music and laughter* from the cockney comic and his musical guests the Dooleys (r).

8.00 George and Mildred: In this week's episode of the sit-com series Mildred is led to believe she is married to an Army deserter (r).

8.30 You're Only Young Twice: Flora and Daisie panic when they learn that Paradise Lodge is up for sale.

9.00 The Spoils of War: North country drama series about two families — the wealthy Warringtons and the working class Haywards.

10.00 News.

10.30 Rush: Candice Bergen with the low down on American college life for ladies (see Personal Choice).

11.30 The Questors: A look at Dr Gavin Gatehouse's attempts to trace the source of the East African army worm.

12.00 Barney Miller: *The mayor-designate is sent a series of threatening letters.*

12.25am Close with Sir David McNee.

Cissie (Pat Coombs) (left) and Flora (Peggy Mount) are worried when they learn that their retirement home is up for sale (You're Only Young Twice, ITV 8.30 pm)

RADIO

Radio 4

6.00 am News
6.10 Farming Today.
6.30 Today.
8.35 Yesterday in Parliament.
9.00 News.
9.05 Tuesday Call: 01-580 4411.
10.00 News.
10.02 From Our Own Correspondent.
10.45 Morning Story: "the Great Mexican Bean Adventure" by Rosalind Miles.
11.00 News.
11.05 Thirty-Minute Theatre: "Managerial Circles" by Gerry McKee.
11.35 Wildlife.
12.00 News.
12.02 pm You and Yours.
12.27 Miles of London † (2).
12.55 Weather.
1.00 The World at One.
1.40 The Archers.
2.00 News.
2.02 Woman's Hour.
3.00 News.
3.02 A Dance to the Music of Time † by Anthony Powell (5).
4.00 *Island Fling* (new series) Ian Skidmore on Anglesey.
4.15 Journey into Bankruptcy.
4.45 Story Time: King Solomon's Mines (2).
5.00 P.M.
5.55 Weather
6.00 News.
6.30 Brain of Britain 1981 †.
7.00 News.
7.05 The Archers.
7.20 Medicine Now.
7.50 In the Beginning...(See Personal Choice).
8.35 *Antony Hopkins talking about* Music † (new series).
9.05 In Touch.
9.30 *Kaleidoscope*.
9.59 Weather.
10.00 The World Tonight.
10.30 The Living Night (last in series) Bernwood.
11.00 A Book at Bedtime: "The Rain Forest" (2).
11.15 The Financial World Tonight.
11.30 Today in Parliament.
12.00 News.

VHF
6.25 am Weather.
11.00 pm Study on 4. Euromagazine: Edizione Italiana (3).
11.30-11.50 Open University: Greek Warfare; India: Politics and Social change.

Radio 3

6.55 am Weather.
7.00 News.
7.05 Morning Concert† Andre Campra, Grainger, Vaughan Williams, Handel; records.
8.00 News.
8.05 Morning Concert (continued) Berlioz, Mozart, Strauss; records.
9.00 News.
9.05 This Weeks Composer† Beethoven; records.
1.00 *Manchester Invitation Concert*† String Quartet/Choral recital: Mozart, Maconchy, Haydn, David *Cox, Wolf.*
11.40 Elizabethan Consort Music† Recital.
12.20 BBC Welsh Symphony Orchestra† Concert of works by Shostakovich (Part 1)
1.00 pm News.
1.05 Six Countinents.
1.25 Concert† Part 2: Shostakovich.
2.20 Janet Baker† Song Recital: Parry, Britten, Vaughan Williams, Warlock.
3.35 Dorian Wind Quintet† Recital: Ibert, Barber, George Perle, Jean-Michel Damase.
4.25 Jazz Today† Charles Fox.
4.55 News.
5.00 Mainly For Pleasure†.
7.00 Mozart's Journey To Prague: reading.
7.20 Weber Chamber Music† Records.
8.00 The Composed Voice: Talk on poetry by Eric Griffiths, of Trinity College, Cambridge.
9.00 Chichester 906 Festivities† direct from *Chichester Cathedral.* Concert: Part 1: Handel, Barber, Bach.
9.45 A Memorable Scene† *First in a* new series of readings from great historians.
10.05 Concert† Part 2: Tchaikovsky.
10.45 Francaix† on record.
11.00 News.
11.05-11.15 Valaldi† on record.

VHF
5.55-6.55am Open University: Music Before World War 1; Stalin's Assault on Culture
11.15pm-12.55am Reforming Social Security; Music interlude; Opec Events of 1972 — Industial Policy; History of Mathematics.

Radio 2

5.00 am Steve Jones.† 7.30 Terry Wogan.† 10.00 Gloria Hunniford.† 12.00 John Dunn.† 2.00 pm Jean Challis with Family Favourites.† 4.00 David Hamilton.† 5.45 News. 6.00 David Symonds.† 8.00 Jim Reeves and his Music (new series).† 9.00 Marching and Waltzing.† 10.00 You've Got to be Joking. 10.30 *Patterson (part 3). 11.00 Brian* Matthew† from midnight. 1.00 am Truckers' Hour.† 2.00-5.00 You and *the Night and the Music.*†

Radio 1

5.00 am As Radio 2. 7.00 Mike Read. 9.00 Simon Bates. 11.00 Andy Peebles. 12.30 pm Newsbeat. 12.45 Paul Burnett. 2.30 Steve Wright. 4.30 Peter Powell. 7.00 Susie Barnes. 8.00 Richard Skinner. 10.00 John Peel.† 12.00 Close.

VHF RADIOS 1 and 2: 5.00 am With Radio 2. 10.00 pm With Radio 1. 12.00-5.00 am With Radio 2.

World Service

BBC World Service can be received in Western Europe on medium wave (648 kHz, 463m) at the following times (GMT):
6.00 am Newsdesk. 7.00 World News. 7.09 Twenty-four Hours: News Summary. 7.45 Network UK. 8.00 World News. 8.09 Reflections. 8.15 Europa. 8.30 Baker's Half-Dozen. 9.00 World News. 9.09 Review of the British Press. 9.15 The World Today. 9.30 Financial News. 9.40 Look Ahead. 9.45 Songs of Praise. 10.15 Washington Square. 10.30 Talking about Music. 11.00 World News. 11.09 News about Britain. 11.15 Letter from London. 11.25 Scotland this Week. 11.30 Sports International. 12.00 Radio Newsreel. 12.15 pm Masters of Interpretation. 12.45 Sports Round-up. 1.00 World News. 1.09 Twenty-four Hours: News Summary. 1.30 Cricket. 1.45 A Jolly Good Show. 2.30 Cricket. 2.45 Network UK. 3.00 Radio Newsreel. 3.15 Outlook. 4.00 World News. 4.09 Commentary. 4.15 The Movie Moguls. 7.45 Serenade. 8.00 World News. 8.09 Twenty-four Hours: News Summary. 8.30 Key Figures. 9.15 The Golden Age of Pop. 9.30 The Movie Moguls. 10.00 World News. 10.09 The World Today. 10.25 Scotland this Week. 10.30 Financial News. 10.40 Reflections. 10.45 Sports Round-up. 11.00 World News. 11.09 Commentary. 11.15 Classical Record Review. 11.30 Meridian. 12.00 World News. 12.09 am News about Britain. 12.15 Radio Newsreel. 12.30 A Jolly Good Show. 1.15 Outlook. 1.45 Report on Religion. *2.00 World News. 2.09 Review of the* British Press. 2.15 Opera Gallery. 2.30 The Big Top. 3.00 World News. 3.09 News about Britain. 3.15 The World Today. 3.30 *Songs of Praise*. 4.45 Financial News. 4.55 Reflections. 5.00 World News. 5.09 Twenty-four Hours: News Summary. 5.45 The World Today.

FREQUENCIES: Radio 1 MF 1053kHz/285m or 1089kHz/275m. Radio 2 MF 693kHz/433m or 909kHz/330m. Radio 1/2 VHF 88-91MHz. Radio 3 VHF 90-92.5MHz, MF 1215kHz/247m. Radio 4 LF 200kHz/1500m and VHF 92-95MHz. Greater London area MF 720kHz/417m. LBC MF 1152kHz/261m, VHF 97.3MHz. Capital MF 1548kHz/194m, VHF 95.8MHz. BBC Radio London MF 1458kHz/206m and VHF 94.9MHz. World Service MF 648kHz/463m.

REGIONAL TV

Westward

As Thames except: 9.30 am Galway Way. 10.30 Bailey's Bird. 10.55 Target the Impossible. 11.15 Sally and Jake. 11.30 Out of Town. 11.55-12.00 Cartoon. 12.27 pm-12.30 Gus Honeybun's Birthdays. 1.20-1.30 News. 2.45-3.45 Sounding Brass. 5.15-5.45 Give us a Clue. 6.00-6.35 Westward Diary. 7.30-8.30 Hagen. 10.32 News. 10.34 Rush. 11.30 Faith for Life. 11.36 Closedown.

HTV

As Thames except: Starts 10.05 am The Splendour Falls. 10.30-12.00 Film: Green for Danger (Alastair Sim). 1.20 pm-1.30 News. 5.15 Cartoon. 5.20-5.45 Crossroads. 6.00 Report West. 6.30-7.00 Mork and Mindy. 7.30-8.30 Vegas. 10.28-10.30 News. 12.00 *Closedown.*
HTV CYMRU/WALES: As HTV West except: 12.00-12.05 pm Poli a Pili. 12.05-12.10 Callimero. 4.15-4.45 Camigam. 6.00-6.15 Y Dydd. 6.15-6.30 Report Wales. 10.30-11.15 Cefn Gwlad. 11.15-11.45 George and Mildred.

Channel

As Thames except: Starts 12.30 pm-1.00 Gardening Today. 1.20 News. 1.30-2.00 About Britain. 5.15-5.45 Give us a Clue. 6.00-6.35 Channel Report. 7.30-8.30 Hagen. 10.28 News. 10.34 Rush. 11.30 Closedown.

Grampian

As Thames except: Starts 9.45 am First Thing. 9.50 Wild, Wild World of Animals. 10.15 Hands. 10.40 Sesame Street. 11.35-12.00 Stars on Ice. 1.20 pm-1.30 News. 5.15-5.45 End of Part One. 6.00-6.35 Summer At Six. 11.30 News. 11.35 Bowling. 12.05 am Closedown.

Scottish

As Thames except: Starts 9.55 am Al Deming. 10.20 Kum Kum. 10.45 Welcome to the Ceilidh. 11.10 Bailey's Bird. 11.35-12.00 Stars on Ice. 1.20 pm-1.30 News. 5.15 Tiddlers Tales. 5.20-5.45 Crossroads. 6.00 Scotland Today. 6.30-7.00 Father Dear Father. 11.30 Late Call. 11.35-12.05 am Bowling.

Yorkshire

As Thames except: 9.30 am Larry the Lamb. 9.40 Wild, Wild World of Animals. 10.05 Beachcombers. 10.30 Cities: Rome. 11.30 Butch Cassidy. 11.55-12.00 Cartoon. 1.20 pm-1.30 News. 3.45-4.15 Calendar. 5.15-5.45 Great Yorkshire Show. 6.00-6.35 Calendar. 7.30-8.30 Charlie's Angels. 11.30 Pavilion Folk. 12.00 Closedown.

Ulster

As Thames except: 1.20 pm Ulster News. 1.22-1.30 Cartoon Time. 5.15 Cartoon Time. 5.20-5.45 Crossroads. 6.00 Ulster News. 6.05 The New *Fred and Barney* Show. 6.30-7.00 Byoones. 7.30-8.30 Hagen. 11.30 Bedtime.

Border

As Thames except: 9.30 am Sesame Street. 10.30 Cartoon. 10.35-12.00 Film: The Great St Trinian's Train Robbery (Frankie Howerd, Dora Bryan). 1.20 pm-1.30 News. 2.45-3.45 Sounding Brass. 5.15-5.45 Welcome Back Kotter. 6.00-6.35 Lookaround. 7.30-8.30 Charlie's Angels. 11.30 News. 11.33 Closedown.

Anglia

As Thames except: 9.30 am Sesame Street. 10.30 Hands. 10.55 Cartoon. 11.05 Spread Your Wings. 11.25-12.00 Portrait of a Village: Stevington. 1.20 pm-1.30 News. 5.15-5.45 Bygones. 6.00-6.35 About Anglia. 7.30-8.30 Charlie's Angels. 11.30 New Avengers. 12.25 am Anthology.

ATV

As Thames except: 9.30 am Here Comes Mumfie. 9.45 Monsters and other Scary Things. 10.10 Family Hour. 11.00-12.00 Sesame Street. 1.20-1.30 pm News. 2.45 Sounding Brass. 5.15-5.45 Happy Days. 6.00 News. 6.05 Crossroads. 6.30-7.00 ATV Today. *7.30-8.30 Charlie's Angels.* 11.30 News. 11.35-12.35 am Paris.

Southern

As Thames except: Starts 9.35 am Untamed World. 10.00 Young Ramsay. 10.50 History of the Car. 11.15 Stingray. 11.45-12.00 *How*. 1.20-1.30 pm News. 5.15 Captain Nemo. 5.20-5.45 Crossroads. 6.00-7.00 Day by Day. 7.30-8.30 Hagen. 11.30 Superstar Profile: Sylvester Stallone. 12.00 Weather followed by Grow or Die.

Granada

As Thames except: 9.30 am Dick Tracy. 9.35 Target the Impossible. 10.00 Cartoon. 10.10 Who's Afraid of Opera. 10.35 Adventures of Niko. 11.00-12.00 Sesame Street. 1.20-1.30 pm Granada *Reports*. 5.15-5.45 *Mork and Mindy*. 6.00 Granada Reports. 6.25 This is Your Right. 6.30-7.00 Crossroads. 7.30-8.30 Hagen. 11.40-12.40 am It's a Musical World.

Tyne Tees

As Thames except: Starts 9.20 am Good Word. 9.25 News. 9.30 Film: *Floods of Fear* (Howard Keel, Anne Heywood). 10.50 Mr Jakob's Gentlemen. 11.20 Cartoon. 11.30 How the Hedgehog Grew Larger. 11.50-12.00 Mumbly. 1.20-1.30 pm News. Lookaround. 5.15-5.45 Great Yorkshire Show. 6.00 News. 6.02 Crossroads. 6.25-7.00 Northern Life. 7.30-8.30 Charlie's Angels. 10.30 News. 10.32 Rush. 11.30 Run for the Morning. 12.00-12.015 am Four Angels in My Bed.

Entertainments Guide

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Young unknown chosen to replace Fisher in NUPE

By Donald Macintyre, Labour Correspondent

The National Union of Public Employees has chosen Mr Rodney Bickerstaffe, a national officer virtually unknown outside the Labour movement, as its next leader.

The executive appointment which will be announced today means that under NUPE's present practice, Mr Bickerstaffe, who is 36, is set to remain general secretary of the country's fifth biggest union until the year 2005.

He will take over when Mr Alan Fisher, the current general secretary, stands down at the end of next May. He will be propelled into the select circle of top union leaders and will be almost certainly the youngest member of the TUC General Council from September 1982.



Mr Bickerstaffe

Mr Bickerstaffe, a Yorkshireman, has a sociology degree, which also makes him unusual among manual union leaders. He joined the union as an area officer in 1966, straight from Newcastle Polytechnic.

Mr Bickerstaffe is also unusual in never having been a rank and file member of the union. His mother, Pearl, in successive jobs as a matron, nurse and child care officer has been a NUPE member for 40 years.

As the union's national officer for local government universities and the water industry, he has built up a strong reputation within the union as a tough wage bargainer and seemingly tireless campaigner against public expenditure cuts.

Nevertheless the appointment agreed at the weekend by a majority of the union's 26-member lay executive, will come as a surprise to many senior union officials outside NUPE. A number had expected Mr Ronald Keating, assistant general secretary of the union and one of the five other candidates, to get the job.

Under the union's constitution the elected executive has hire and fire rights over its general secretary and assuming that the retirement age is not lowered Mr Bickerstaffe can expect his job to last 23 years.

Mr Fisher, at present chairman of the TUC, is retiring by choice at 60, though the union's rules theoretically allow the general secretary to remain in office until 65. The union has been campaigning for the retirement age to be lowered for local government workers.

Mr Bickerstaffe will ascend to one of the dozen or so most important jobs in the trade union movement at a time when his union has been at the centre of conflict within the Labour movement, partly because of its uncompromisingly tough stance during the 1979 "winter of discontent" when public service pay disputes preceded the fall of the Callaghan government.

Since then Mr Fisher became one of the first union leaders publicly to espouse the candidacy of Mr Wedgwood Benn for the deputy leadership of the Labour Party. The union is conducting consultations with branches representing its 700,000 members.

Many of Mr Bickerstaffe's positions on political issues are not widely known but he is seen within the union as a left-winger much in the mould of the union's leadership. He is understood to be unilateralist, and to favour withdrawal from the EEC.

He is best known within the union, however, for being a passionate campaigner for more public expenditure.

He is married with four children and spearheaded a union campaign against cuts in school meal services. He is a member of Lewisham East Labour Party.

He said last night that the union's policies were determined not by one man but by the membership.

Of the first years of his coming term of office he said: "I see the return of a Labour government that will be committed to all those things that the unions have been arguing for in terms of an alternative economic strategy. That will mean a massive injection of public support into the services we so badly need and also ensure the growth of our union.

"I hope that the progressive policies of the union will continue to play an important part in the role of the trade union movement."



Mrs Thatcher, intense at her Liverpool press conference yesterday; outside the demo goes on.

Peaceful Orange marches

The Orange marches, commemorating the victory of King William at the Battle of the Boyne, passed off peacefully in Belfast yesterday with Orangemen from Liverpool, Scotland, Manchester and Canada taking part in a colourful procession which took more than three hours to pass through the city centre. Near those places where the route march passed Catholic areas, the Army had erected screens to hide Catholics from a procession they would consider as provocative.

Leading Loyalist politicians spoke at rallies at the end of many of the marches, many praising the Government's stand on the hunger strike while Mr James Molyneaux, leader of the Official Unionist Party, compared the street violence in English cities with that in Ulster. He said that Ulster was no longer the problem province adding: "Far away friends are saying 'these Ulster folk have been fighting our battle all along'."

Four soldiers were slightly injured when shots were fired at an Army patrol in the Suffolk area of West Belfast

Maxwell puts receiver in 'Radio Times' printers

By Donald Macintyre, Labour Correspondent

Mr Robert Maxwell, chief executive of the British Printing Corporation, announced last night he had appointed a receiver for the company's Park Royal works after members of the Society of Graphical and Allied Trades rejected his terms for keeping it open.

About 160 members of the SOGAT chapel rejected a proposal for the temporary transfer of about 750,000 copies of the *Radio Times* out of a total print of 3,600,000 from the London plant to East Kilbride, in Scotland.

Mr Maxwell had delayed the appointment of a receiver, Mr Norman Barrington Cork, to allow a meeting of the union's chapel (office branch) to reconsider its stance, but despite an appeal by Mr William Miles, national officer of the union, members voted against the plan.

In a statement last night Mr Maxwell said he believed that the chapel members would meet again today and added: "I hope that even at this late stage once they realise the enormity of what they have done they will do right by themselves and their fellow trade unionists".

Mr George Willoughby, secretary of the SOGAT London Central branch, whose committee has opposed the temporary transfer, said that the chapel's decision had been unanimous.

He said the branch did not believe that it was necessary to transfer production to Scotland in order to modernize equipment at Park Royal as the management had maintained. "We believe that we could quite easily accommodate the introduction of new equipment if necessary by working extra shifts."

BPC says that the union went back on an agreement to implement Mr Maxwell's survival plan which also envisages a reduction of the union's workforce by 75 people between onw and January 18, 1982. Mr Willoughby said that the branch had not opposed all parts of the survival plan.

YOUTH STABBED

Raymond Hope, aged 18, an apprentice welder, was critically ill in hospital last night after he was stabbed in Streatham, south London, early yesterday.

Faint hope in Whitehall pay dispute

By Our Labour Editor

Civil service union leaders last night decided to hold off from the most critical escalation of their pay dispute in the faint hope that tentative government peace-feelers will yield new negotiations.

Informal contacts between the Council of Civil Service Unions and the Civil Service Department suggest that there may be room for another round of talks designed to improve the Cabinet's "final" offer of seven per cent salary increases foro 1981.

The CCSU major policy committee met for two and a half hours last night and adjourned until this afternoon in the hope of receiving more firm indications of government intentions.

The yleft last night's private talks in Victoria, London, refusing to make any comment or give any guidance for the first time in the five-month dispute.

The committee will reconvene after lunch today. If the signs are optimistic they are expected to freeze industrial action at its present level. This would stop the crucial extention of strikes in unemployment benefit offices in areas where rioting has taken place.

Party will to change challenged by Poles

From Dessa Trevisan, Warsaw, July 13

A group of prominent intellectuals has voiced serious doubts about the leadership's willingness to reform the Polish Communist Party, which starts its congress here tomorrow.

The intellectuals, representing a variety of reformist opinion and grouped under the name Experience and Future, issued a report which says that there will be catastrophic consequences unless the party is drastically reformed.

The report, which was issued on July 10 and runs to 18 pages, questions the ability of the party to provide solutions to the problems caused by Poland's social upheavals which it says require a national policy to unite the unions, Church and party.

It paints a gloomy picture and makes a still gloomier forecast of what wil hapen if the congress fails to live up to the expectations of the rank and file who favour radical reform and the party loses credibility and becomes alienated from the people.

The report claims that since the Central Committee meeting last month hardliners in the party had strengthened their position though their attempt to change the moderate leadership had failed.

According to the group, which is believed to consist of 200 intellectuals, including party members, the centre represents only a small percentage in the party ready to accept reform but that its principal protagonists, clearly meaning Mr Kania, the party secretary, are paralyzed by "fear of losing power and provoking developments that could not be controlled."

The report claims that the conservatives at the congress can count on 15 per cent of the delegates and that their interest is in preserving the present state of affairs although they are ready to go on with limited economic reforms and ready to align themselves with the centre.

There are, the report says, five major trends in the party, ranging from radical reformists to radical conservatives. But the majority would align themselves with the mood at the centre which makes the situation fluid.

☐ North Sea exercises: Two groups of Warsaw Pact naval vessels have sailed out of the Baltic and are conducting large exercises in the North Sea between Shetland and the Norwegian coast.

The exercises are being shadowed by West German naval aircraft. Nato believes the purpose of the manoeuvres is to display Warsaw Pact naval power in what Nato considers its backyard.

The first naval force involved in the exercises consists of units from East Germany, Poland and the Soviet Union and has four warships together with supporting vessels. The second group is made up entirely of Soviet vessels and includes one "Whiskey" class submarine.

Downward spiral, page 6

Black man taken ill dies in police custody

By Martin Huckerby

A black electrician, who went berserk at his East London home yesterday and had to be restrained by 11 police officers, died shortly afterwards in the police van which was taking him to a mental hospital.

Scotland Yard said last night that a post-mortem examination, showed that the man, Mr Winston Rose, had died of asphixiation. "He choked in his own vomit".

The case, which is already giving rise to fears that the death of a young black in the hands of the police could provide a new cause for street violence between blacks and the police, began with a call to the police yesterday lunchtime from a social worker and a doctor seeking help to restrain Mr Rose at his home in Elm Road, Leyton, where he lived with his wife and two young children.

The police said that Mr Rose, aged 26, whom they described as six feet six inches tall and weighing 18½ stone, had been acting in a violent manner.

He had locked himself in a garden shed and officers had tried to talk him out. Then, said Scotland Yard, he had burst out and started flailing at the police and other people. Eleven police officers had been involved in restraining him, and nine were slightly injured. Truncheons were not used, the Yard said.

The police said that Mr Rose suffered from mental disorders and had previously been a voluntary patient in a mental hospital.

Mr Paul Boateng, chairman of the Greater London Council police committee, demanded an inquiry.

THE TIMES INFORMATION SERVICE

Today's events

The Queen and Duke of Edinburgh give a garden party at Buckingham Palace, 4.

Queen Elizabeth the Queen Mother visits gardens in Hammersmith, arrives 88 Westway, 4.40.

The Duke of Kent, as Grand Master, attends the annual service of the Order of St Michael and St George in St Paul's Cathedral, 11.40.

Princess Alexandra, Chancellor, presides at congregations for the conferment of degrees at the University of Lancaster, 11.15.

Court of Aldermen meets at Guildhall, 12.45. Public welcome.

Lunchtime music

Free Bastille Day concert, St Bride's Church, Fleet Street, 1.05.

Carole McKenzie (soprano), Lewis Plumridge (piano and organ), music by Purcell, Elgar, Bach and Faure. St Martin-in-the-Fields, 1.05.

Victorian marionette show, the Podium, outside Museum of London, London Wall, 12.30 p.m. and 1.30 p.m.

Flower show

Carnation, hardy flower and fruit and vegetable competitions, Royal Horticultural Society's Hall, Vincent Square, SW1, 11.30-6.

Exhibitions

Royal wedding dresses, 1816-1960, Museum of London, London Wall, 10-6.

Richard Walker, paintings and drawings, Alpine Gallery, 74 South Audley Street, 10-5.

Poetry

Christopher Cazenove reads poems of Alfred Lord Tennyson, Mermaid Theatre, Puddle Dock, E.C.4., 1.05.

Talks and lectures

Talk by Bernard Miles, St Olave, Hart Street, 1.05 p.m. The romance of London's liveries, by J. K. Melling, St Margaret Pattens, Eastcheap, 1.10. A Chinese painting of the Ming dynasty (11.30 a.m.), Chinese landscape painting (1.15 p.m.), Margaret Somerville, British Museum.

Band concerts

St James's Park, and Regent's Park, 12.30 and 5.30 p.m.

Memorial services

Dame Margery Corbett Ashby, Westminster Abbey, 6.15; Sir Ronald Holmes, St Paul's, Covent Garden, 2.30.

Walks

The mysterious interiors of hidden London, meet Holborn underground, 10.30 a.m. Dickens super tour, meet Russell Square underground, 2 p.m. The river in London's history, meet Monument underground, 2 p.m. City and Stock Exchange, meet Bank underground, 2 p.m. City through the ages meet Bank underground, 7 p.m.

The Times Crossword No 15,577

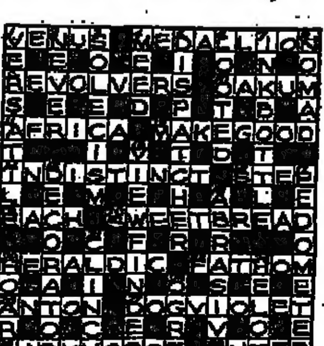
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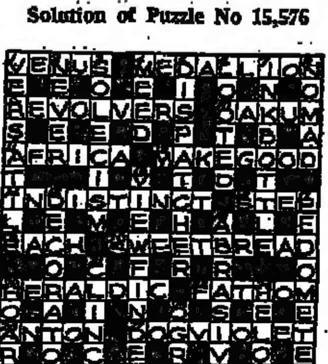
1 Leading wool supplier gives us a ring (4-6).
6 Record one century made by 13 (4).
10 Merlin Pim transposed song (7).
11 Vessel carrying a Scot for view of a planet (7).
12 Handled the oars like Robin? (9).
13 Poet might be 12 (5).
14 Pattern to be painted? (5).
15 Heavenly part of Brazil, said to be wild by many (9).
17 Irish city sailors found in bar? (4-5).
20 Music for Colman's party? (5).
21 The spirit of my translation (5).
23 Numbers connected with this policy (5, 4).
25 Sea-mine exploded—what a bloomer! (7).
26 Entertaining a thoughtful assembly (7).
27 Besides it's a capital orchestra (4).
28 Paying Yorkshire townspeople to ring off? (10).

DOWN

1 Transport that is noisy, in short (5).
2 European apt to jump on one's knees? (9).
3 Direction 24 on minor point experienced by spacemen (14).
4 Hint—the German one dives in to rough water (4-3).
5 Old French coin found on rough road in republic (7).
7 Figure taken to Mr French (5).
8 Singer is against lot of change (9).
9 Might make Aubrey teach Dot a TV part (7-3,4).
14 Ancient country club fellow—excellent upbringing (9).
16 Feeling acutely disturbed when ITV is seen (9).
18 Put back two materials (7).
19 Justify jingoism? (7).
22 Complaint is a parental afterthought? (5).
24 Pieces of it for payment of the crew? (5).

Solution of Puzzle No 15,576





Parliament

Commons (2.30): Finance Bill, report stage, first day. Lords (2.30): Education (Scotland) Bill, committee stage, first day.

The Pound

	Bank buys	Bank sells
Australia $	1.95	1.65
Austria Sch	33.90	31.80
Belgium Fr	81.00	77.00
Canada $	2.34	2.25
Denmark Kr	14.95	14.25
Finland Mkk	8.83	8.44
France Fr	11.30	10.80
Germany DM	4.75	4.51
Greece Dr	113.00	107.00
Hongkong $	11.10	10.50
Ireland Pd	1.30	1.24
Italy Lir	2330.00	2230.00
Japan Yn	458.00	432.00
Netherlands Gld	5.29	5.03
Norway Kr	11.94	11.34
Portugal Esc	124.50	118.50
South Africa Rd	1.93	1.73
Spain Pta	186.50	177.50
Sweden Kr	10.15	9.65
Switzerland Fr	4.07	3.85
USA $	1.95	1.88
Yugoslavia Dnr	73.00	68.00

Rates for small denomination bank notes only, as supplied yesterday by Barclays Bank International Ltd. Different rates apply to travellers' cheques and other foreign currency business.

Week ended July 5, 1981

London: The FT Index rose 7.5 to 532.1.

New York: Dow Jones industrial average closed down 1.33 at 954.34.

Best buys

The following are identified as best buys in the July issue of *Which?* published by the Consumers' Association:

Champagne: Waitrose, £5.85. Zoom lenses for SLR cameras: Leitz Vario-Elmar-R 75-200mm f4.5 (£640); Pentax SMC M 80-200mm f4.5 (£130 including case); Hoya 80-200mm f4 (£90); Vivitar Auto-FM Macro 75-205mm f3.8 (£105).

Sporting fixtures

Racing: Meetings at Folkestone (1.45), and Leicester (2.0).

Shooting: National Rifle Association meeting, at Bisley.

Bowls: British championships, at Worthing.

The papers

The Northern Echo says society has made a virtue of leaving a generation of young people to go their own way. Borrowing money to spend on inner cities will not alone contain the Frankenstein monster of disaffection we have raised. But a programme of public works or perhaps Mr Prior's scheme would be part of an economic response.

The Washington Post says a sharp and bitter political division has emerged in Britain in reaction to the riots as the Government sees them as evidence of a broader rending of the social and cultural fabric.

The General Anzeiger, of Bonn, says Mrs Thatcher is in a tight spot. What is happening in Britain only strengthens the impression of unrest the world over. No one knows where this will lead. Die Welt says the 500,000 young people without jobs in Britain are waiting for something which will give them a future again. If this conflict is only treated as a routine law and order problem, it will be the end of the British commonsense society.

Roads

London and the South-east: The M1 northbound carriageway will be closed from junction 5 (Watford) to junction 6 (St Albans) between 8 pm and 6 am. Diversion is via the A41 and A405. On the A127 southern arterial road at the Little Warley Hall Lane intersection near Brentwood, Essex, the eastbound carriageway is reduced to one lane 8 am-4 pm.

Midlands: A46 Narborough Road South in Leicester is closed for overnight resurfacing work from 8 pm until 7 am.

The North: On the M6 roadworks are in hand between junctions 18 (Middlewich) and 19 (Manchester Airport). These will cause long queues at peak times. Extra care is required. On the A1231 Sunderland Highway Windlass Lane, Washington, there is construction of two overbridges and the carriageways on the roundabout are closed. Traffic is diverted via existing slip roads. In West Yorkshire on the A58 at Rochdale Road, Ripponden, there is resurfacing.

Wales and the West: The M4 has lane closures eastbound between junctions 18 (Bath) and 19 (Bristol) causing delays. There are lane closures in both directions between junctions 22 (Chepstow) and 25 (Newport) until October. On the A38 Plymouth to Exeter road between Bittaford and Ipybridge interchange, the westbound carriageway is closed. All traffic is sharing the eastbound side.

Scotland: On the A82 at Duntocher, Dumbartonsshire, there are road improvements. The eastbound carriageway is closed with two-way traffic on the westbound causing delays at peak times. On the A74 at Lesmahagow, Lanarkshire, the northbound carriageway is closed for repairs with two-way traffic on the southbound.

TV Top Ten

Week ended July 5, 1981

		Viewing millions
1	Coronation Street (Mon), Granada	14.15
2	Coronation Street (Wed), Granada	13.85
3	Wimbledon Grandstand BBC	12.70
4	Bless Me, Father, LWT	12.45
5	Shoestring, BBC	12.20
6	Sorry, I'm A Stranger Here Myself, Thames	12.15
7	The Murder that Wouldn't Die, ITV	12.05
8	Quincy, ITV	12.00
9	The Krypton Factor Granada	11.80
10	That's Life, BBC	11.55

JICTAR

Anniversaries

John Keble's sermon at Oxford on "National Apostasy" launches the Oxford Movement, 1833.

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Weather

General situation: A weak trough of low pressure over E Britain will clear, but a further trough of low pressure is expected in the W later.

Forecast from 6 am to midnight

London, E, SE England, East Anglia: Mostly dry, sunny periods developing; wind W, becoming variable at times, light; max temp 22 to 24C (72 to 75F).

Central S England, Midlands: Dry, sunny periods; wind mainly NW, light; max temp 21 to 23C (70 to 73F).

Channel Islands, SW England, Wales: Bright or sunny intervals, rather cloudy at times, some hill and coastal fog, with local drizzle later; wind NW, moderate; max temp 18 to 20C (64 to 68F).

NW, Central N England, Lake District, SW Scotland, Glasgow, Central Highlands: Mostly dry with sunny intervals, becoming cloudy later; wind NW, backing W, light or moderate; max temp 19 to 21C (66 to 70F).

Isle of Man, Argyll, NW Scotland, N Ireland: Mainly cloudy with some brighter intervals, rain later; wind W, backing SW, moderate; max temp 16 to 18C (61 to 64F).

NE England, Borders, Edinburgh and Dundee, Aberdeen, Moray Firth: Sunny periods developing after a cloudy start; wind SW, becoming variable light; max temp 20 to 22F (68 to 72F).

NE Scotland, Orkney, Shetland: Rain at first, bright intervals developing; wind SW, veering W for a time, fresh; max temp 14 to 16C (57 to 61F).

Outlook for tomorrow and Thursday: Continuing unsettled. Becoming cooler from the NW.

SEA PASSAGES: S North Sea, Straits of Dover, English Channel (E): Wind W to NW light or moderate, mainly fair; sea smooth or slight.

St George's Channel, Irish Sea: Wind W light or moderate, occasional rain; sea smooth or slight.

Sun rises: 5.0 am. Sun sets: 9.13 pm. Moon sets: 2.51 am. Moon rises: 6.56 pm.

Full moon: July 17

Lighting up time

London 9.45 pm to 4.31 am
Bristol 9.52 pm to 4.41 am
Edinburgh 10.20 pm to 4.18 am
Manchester 10.1 pm to 4.29 am
Penzance 9.58 pm to 4.59 am

Yesterday

Temperatures at midday yesterday: c, cloud; d, drizzle; f, fair.

		C	F			C	F
Belfast	c	17	63	Guernsey	fog	15	59
Birmingham	c	21	70	Inverness	c	15	59
Blackpool	c	16	61	Jersey	d	15	59
Bristol	c	17	63	London	c	20	68
Cardiff	d	16	61	Manchester	c	19	66
Edinburgh	f	18	64	Newcastle	f	19	66
Glasgow	c	17	63	Ronaldsway	c	15	59

Satellite predictions

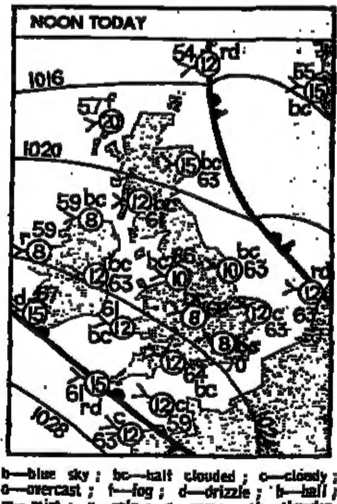
Figures give time of visibility, where rising, maximum elevation, and direction of setting. Asterisk denotes entering or leaving eclipse.

LONDON: Cosmos 185R (July 15) 0.6-0.15; WSW; 45NW; NE. Cosmos 236R (July 15) 2.15-2.20; WSW; 75SW; ENE. Cosmos 956R (July 15) 2.29-2.36; NNW; 80W; SSE. Cos 2nd stage (July 15) 2.46-3.20; SSW; 75W. Titan 3D (July 15) 2.16-2.18; WSW; 35WSW; NW. Big Bird (July 14) 22.24-22.28; SE; 40ENE; N. Salyut 6 (July 15) 0.31-0.36; W; 80E; E.

MANCHESTER: Cosmos 185R (July 15) 0.6-0.15; WSW; 60WNW; NE. Cosmos 236R (July 15) 3.52-3.58; W; 60N; ENE. Cosmos 956R (July 15) 2.29-2.36; NNW; 70NW; SSE. Cos 2nd stage (July 15) 2.46-3.21; S; 75W; N. Titan 3D (July 15) 2.16-2.19; SW; 40WNW; NNW. Big Bird (July 14) 23.56-23.57; WSW; 10W; W. Salyut 6 (July 15) 0.31-0.36; W; 50SW; ESE.

Supplied by Earth Satellite Unit, University of Aston, Birmingham.

NOON TODAY Pressure is shown in millibars FRONTS Warm Cold Occluded Symbols are on advancing edge



b—blue sky; bc—half clouded; c—cloudy; o—overcast; f—fog; d—drizzle; h—hail; m—mist; r—rain; s—snow; th—thunderstorm; p—showers; prs—periodical rain with snow. Wind speed in mph.

High tides

	AM	HT	PM	HT
London Bridge	12.34	6.0	12.58	6.2
Aberdeen	12.16	3.6	12.37	3.5
Avonmouth	5.49	10.9	6.19	11.4
Belfast	10.10	3.1	10.36	3.1
Cardiff	5.36	10.1	6.06	10.6
Devonport	4.29	4.6	4.58	4.8
Dover	10.21	5.8	10.35	5.9
Glasgow	11.58	4.1		
Harwich	11.01	3.6	11.17	3.6
Holyhead	9.29	4.7	9.49	4.9
Hull	5.21	6.3	5.47	6.4
Leith	1.20	4.7	1.50	4.7
Liverpool	10.23	7.9	10.44	8.3
Lowestoft	8.42	2.2	8.48	2.1
Margate	11.06	4.2	11.28	4.2
Milford Haven	5.06	5.6	5.32	5.9
Oban	4.44	3.3	5.21	3.4
Portland	5.16	1.4	6.02	1.7
Portsmouth	10.42	4.3	10.54	4.3
Shoreham	10.20	5.1	10.39	5.4
Southampton	10.9	3.9	10.20	4.2
Swansea	5.10	7.9	5.37	8.2
Tees	2.37	4.6	3.01	4.6
Walton-on-the-Naze	10.50	3.7	11.15	3.6

Tide measurement in metres: 1m=3.2808ft.

At the resorts

	Sun hrs	Rain in	Max C	Max F	
E COAST					
Scarborough	5.6	—	19	66	Sun ints
Skegness	6.3	—	21	70	Sun ints
Lowestoft	6.0	—	20	68	Sun ints
Clacton	5.0	—	22	72	Sun ints
Margate	7.6	—	21	70	Sun pds
S COAST					
Folkestone	5.8	.06	21	70	Sun ints
Hastings	5.3	—	20	68	Sun ints
Eastbourne	4.8	—	19	66	Sun ints
Bognor Regis	4.6	—	19	66	Sun ints
Ventnor	1.2	—	18	64	Cloudy
Bournemouth	3.5	—	20	68	Cloudy
Weymouth	2.8	—	19	66	Cloudy
Exmouth	1.5	.02	21	70	Drizz am
Teignmouth	3.2	.03	21	70	Sun ints
Torquay	2.7	.01	21	70	Shwrs am
Falmouth	2.8	.06	19	66	Shwrs am
Penzance	5.4	.02	19	66	Drizz am
Jersey	1.1	.23	16	61	Rain
W COAST					
Morecambe	2.8	.05	17	63	Cloudy
Blackpool	2.7	—	17	63	Cloudy
Southport	0.9	—	17	63	Cloudy
Colwyn Bay	0.7	—	18	64	Cloudy
Prestatyn	3.1	—	17	63	Cloudy
Anglesey	1.4	—	18	64	Cloudy
Ilfracombe	1.1	—	17	63	Cloudy
Newquay	3.3	.09	18	64	Rain am
Scilly Isles	1.6	.08	17	63	Fog am
Tenby	3.5	.02	20	68	Drizz am
SCOTLAND					
Eskdalemuir	5.4	—	19	66	Sun ints

Best and worst

Highest day max: London, Heathrow, Benson, Finningley, 23C (73F). Lowest day max: Wick, 5c (41F). Highest rainfall: Plymouth, 0.45ins. Highest sunshine: Dunbar, 8.3hrs.

Abroad

MIDDAY: c, cloud; d, drizzle, du, dull; f, fair; r, rain; s, sun; th, thunderstorm

		C	F			C	F			C	F			C	F
Akrotiri	f	26	79	Corfu	s	28	82	Malta	s	25	77	Salzburg	c	19	66
Alexandria	s	30	86	Dublin	c	17	63	Melbourne				S Francisco	s	21	70
Algiers	s	28	82	Dubrovnik	c	25	77	Mexico City	c	18	64	Singapore			
Amsterdam	s	21	70	Florence				Miami	s	34	93	Stockholm	f	23	73
Athens	s	28	82	Frankfurt	f	21	70	Milan	f	27	81	Strasbourg	c	20	68
Barbados	f	29	84	Funchal	s	24	75	Montreal	th	25	77	Sydney			
Barcelona	s	26	79	Geneva	c	20	68	Moscow	s	27	81	Tangier	s	29	84
Beirut	s	28	82	Gibraltar	s	23	73	Munich	c	19	66	Teheran			
Belgrade	f	28	82	Helsinki	f	25	77	Nairobi				Tel Aviv	s	28	82
Berlin	r	21	70	Innsbruck	f	22	72	Naples	f	26	79	Tenerife	s	25	77
Bermuda	c	28	82	Istanbul	f	26	79	New York				Tokyo			
Biarritz	c	20	68	Johannesburg				Nice	f	25	77	Toronto	f	30	86
Bordeaux	c	22	72	Las Palmas	s	24	75	Oslo	c	18	64	Tunis	s	29	84
Brussels	c	19	66	Lisbon	s	35	95	Ottawa				Valencia	s	28	82
Budapest	f	29	84	Locarno	c	25	77	Paris	c	19	66	Vancouver	r	15	59
Cairo				Los Angeles	s	24	81	Prague	f	23	73	Venice	s	28	82
Casablanca	s	27	84	Luxembourg	c	18	64	Reykjavik	r	11	52	Vienna	c	21	70
Chicago	r	28	82	Madrid	s	31	88	Rhodes	s	29	84	Warsaw	f	24	75
Cologne	c	19	66	Majorca	s	26	79	Rio de Jan	s	23	73	Washington	c	32	90
Copenhagen	f	18	64	Malaga	s	27	81	Rome	s	27	81	Zurich	c	21	70